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JOHN OBADIAH WESTWOOD

A HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
ASHMOLEAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
OF OXFORDSHIRE,
1880 — 1905.

By
FRANK ARTHUR BELLAMY, HON. M.A.

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Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society;
Honorary Secretary and Past President of the Ashmolean
Natural History Society.*



Oxford :
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR ;
PRINTED BY J. VINCENT, HIGH STREET.

—
1908.

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OXFORDSHIRE : Natural History
Societies : 19-20 sec.

N - H - , S - : Great Britain
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To my Friend
in the Field and Herbarium,
George Claridge Druce,
this Book is inscribed
by the Author.

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P R E F A C E .

THIS Historical Account originated in a desire to commemorate the completion of twenty-five years of the Society's existence, dating from 1880, and first took form in my application to the Committee in 1905, July 1, for permission to utilize the Minutes, records, etc., in the Society's possession. The Committee approved of the scheme and granted my request unanimously. Absence in the Sudan during the following months upon an astronomical expedition for the purpose of observing the Total Solar Eclipse, and various astronomical and other occupations, prevented me from completing the "Account" as soon as at first intended. The delay has had advantages, as a larger amount of details has been included than would otherwise have been the case. The time spent, and the work entailed, have been to me simply a recreation, and a labour of love, being an attempt to give a faithful record of the Society, its work and aims in the sphere of Natural History; extended to embrace the physical sciences in recent years, since the amalgamation with the Ashmolean Society. May the "Account" gain the interest and support of science workers and others in this University, City, and County.

In publishing this "Account" I would like to say further that I explained to the Committee, most particularly, that it was not intended or desired that they should in any way be responsible for the manner in which the materials placed at my disposal have been set forth, or for the expense incurred.

The book is largely composed of facts, and unstinted care has been bestowed upon insuring accuracy in dates and names, both personal and scientific.

As regards the letters quoted *in extenso* endeavours were made to obtain the personal consent of the writers and recipients, but in some cases, owing to the absence of the

writers from Oxford, or to deaths, to obtain permission was either difficult or impossible.

The printing has been executed by Messrs. Vincent, High Street, Oxford, and my hearty thanks are due to them for the skill and accuracy with which they have supplied the first proofs and carried out the whole work. Also I am indebted to the Clarendon Press for having produced, from a faded print on albumenized paper, so excellent a result as the collotype portrait of Professor Westwood, utilized as the frontispiece. Mr. Horace Hart also interested himself in the reproduction of the map of the Cothill property and its surroundings. This reproduction was rendered possible by the loan of the original map by the present owner, Mr. B. H. Morland, of Sheepstone, Berks.

In deciding the form of the book, I avoided the surfaced, hot-pressed, glazed and weighted papers, which have for some years been so prevalent, and specially selected a paper guaranteed to be rag-made, free from wood-fibre and the above-named qualities; it is manufactured by Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, and is known as Drury Antique Laid. The type in which the body of the book is set is known as Old-faced, and the size is Long Primer; letters and other portions are set in the same type, Bourgeois size; reports of lectures in the same type, Brevier size; and the lantern slide catalogue and the Roll are also set in Old-faced type, Nonpareil size. Scientific names are in Italics. The size of the paper is the same as the Ashmolean publications.

A book of reference or of history should, to be of real use, contain an adequate or comprehensive Index. More than two months have been spent upon indexing and the preparation of the MS. in alphabetical order for the printers. The separate references number 8,500, and it would be presumptuous to expect complete accuracy. May I ask that any errors be notified to the Honorary Secretary of the Society?

I desire to express my cordial thanks to Mr. A. M. Bell, M.A., F.G.S., Balliol College, a most sympathetic member of the Society, for much help rendered in correcting most of the proof sheets, that were not mere extracts or bare records, and for advice frankly given and as a rule readily accepted. Also to Professor H. A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Mr. H. Bal-

four, M.A., Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum; Mr. W. Warde Fowler, M.A., Fellow and late Sub-Rector of Lincoln; Professor S. H. Vines, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Dr. H. N. Dixon, of Northampton; Mr. G. C. Druce, Hon. M.A., F.L.S., Curator of the Fielding Herbarium; Professor E. B. Poulton, D.Sc. F.R.S.; Commander J. J. Walker, R.N., Secretary of the Entomological Society, London; Professor F. Gotch, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Dr. W. Hatchett Jackson, the Radcliffe Librarian, and Miss E. Swann, for revising certain parts of the MS. or proof-sheets in which they were interested. But no responsibility for any inaccuracy that may still exist in the pages as they finally appear rests with them.

By the hearty co-operation of my sister, Miss A. M. Bellamy, who has checked most of the references in the Index; of my niece, Miss E. F. B. Bellamy, who, besides helping with the Index, has given great assistance in checking the Roll with the Minute-books, and in other parts of the book; and of other relatives, Miss A. M. C. Bellamy, Mr. F. G. M. Bellamy and Miss M. G. Bellamy, who gave assistance in copying out parts for the MS. for the printers, I have been relieved of much work in the preparation of this History that would have fallen upon me to do: to each I offer my sincere and grateful thanks.

I also take this opportunity of again thanking the Delegates of the Clarendon Press for permission to reprint the obituary notice of Mr. H. Boswell from Mr. Druce's *Flora of Berkshire*, and to print certain correspondence concerning the Ashmolean wood-block.

In conclusion, I will quote some paragraphs from an excellent address given by the Rev. R. Main in 1866, Feb. 11, and printed in the third volume of the Proceedings. Much of what he said is analogous and applicable to the Ashmolean Natural History Society at the present time, since he not only explained the nature and functions of a Society such as ours, but also the duty and obligations of individual members towards the Society.

The President (the Rev. R. Main, the Radcliffe Observer) by the request of the Committee addressed the meeting in

a few words on the Society's present position and prospects of future usefulness. "It may probably be known to some of the members that there have been during the past year frequent and earnest discussions in the Committee with respect to the means which should be taken for rendering the scientific influence of the Society in Oxford greater than it is at present, and for obtaining for it a larger and more definite sphere of action. . . . In the remarks which I propose to make on the proper objects of a scientific society, such as is the Ashmolean, and on the means which should be employed for ensuring to it a large amount of usefulness within its proposed sphere of action, I shall confine myself chiefly to what I believe to be the sentiments of the Members of the Committee who have assisted in the debates on this subject. . . . Now, in the first place, we may inquire what are the general objects of scientific associations of every kind, that is, the objects which are common to them all, and the direct consequence of their organization. These may be summed up in a few words. Such societies provide a home, as it were, for the sciences which they propose to foster; they collect books for the convenience of the members in their several branches of pursuit; and they provide the funds for their own maintenance, for experimental research which would be beyond the means of private individuals, and for the publication of useful investigations calculated to extend the boundaries of science. They also provoke discussion, act as a corrective to notions erroneous or dangerous to true science; and, finally, enlarge the interests of individual inquirers, and secure more zealous rivalry and co-operation."

Mr. Main then gave a historical account of the Oxford Philosophical Society, whose first Minutes, still preserved, bear the date of 1651, October 23, and of science work in Oxford about that date: "With respect to the original Rules of the (Oxford) Philosophical Society when formally established in 1651, a few extracts may be amusing and not altogether out of place in showing the importance which our parent Society attached to regularity of attendance, and of scientific contributions." The fifth Rule enacts, "That if any of the company (being resident in the University) do wilfully absent himself from the weekly meeting, without special

occasion, by the space of six weeks together, he shall be reputed to have left the company." And the sixth orders: "That if any man doe not duly upon the day appointed perform such exercise, or bring in such experiment as shall be appoynted for that day, he shall forfeit to the use of the Company for his default 2s. 6d., and shall perform his task notwithstanding, within such reasonable time as the Company shall appoint." It is evident that they understood the art of government in those good old days, but I hope that moral motives, without the mulct of half-a-crown, will do all that is needful among ourselves. . . .

"The Oxford Philosophical Society continued to co-operate most successfully and carefully till about the year 1690, when its meetings for that period terminated.

"You will, I am sure gentlemen, forgive me this digression on the infancy of the Ashmolean Society, and you will not need to be told how closely connected it is with the general objects of this address, which is mainly to enumerate the means by which the Society may be rendered still more worthy of its ancient reputation, and more capable of taking its part in the gigantic and rapid advances of physical science at the present time. At the time of its institution it was second to scarcely any similar Society in Europe, either in the roll of its illustrious Members or in the value of its contributions to science. . . .

"In one sense we are a Society of persons met together for the purpose of extending the boundaries of scientific research, and for the advantage of the intercommunications of scientific ideas; but in another, as connected with this University, we are formed to undertake the office of fostering and helping to develop the love of science, which is becoming with more distinctiveness from year to year a characteristic of Oxford, as it was in the 17th century."

Mr. Main concludes: "All associations involve some abnegation of self; they impose some labour or they require some sacrifice of ease or convenience. Let then everyone who can do so bring something to the common stock, in illustration to the science to which he is specially devoted; let our evenings be so profitable and interesting in general, that unavoidable non-attendance may be felt as a misfortune rather than a breach of obligation;—then may we expect a

rapid accession to our numbers and influence, and look back with honourable pride to our parent Society in whose steps we shall be following—the Philosophical Society of Oxford.”

F. A. BELLAMY.

OXFORD, 4, ST. JOHN'S ROAD,
1908, *June* 18.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION AND BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY, 1880—1897.

The Inauguration of the Society, 1880, May 27. Original Circular calling Preliminary Meeting, 1880, May 27. Letters on Ornithological Observations from Mr. O. V. Aplin. Circular of 1880, November. List of Original Members. Phenological Observations. The Society joins the Midland Union. Extracts from Letters, 1880—1883. Rest, 1883—1887. The Revival in 1887. Account of the Meeting, 1887, May 24. Dr. Schönland's Report on the List of Fauna, etc. Brief Summary of each Year's work, 1887—1897. Sir H. Acland's gift. Children's Prize Scheme, 1893. The Library and its Origination by Miss Swann in 1895. Resolution against Wearing Feathers of Wild Birds. Protection of Owls. Midland Union Meeting at Oxford, 1895, July 1, 2. Record Book for Natural History Observations.

THE Inauguration of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society was effected in the year 1880, May 27.

This result was the outcome of a printed notice, of which a copy has fortunately been preserved among Mr. Druce's correspondence (it is now in the first Minute book) and is here reproduced:—

OXFORDSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING, to form the above Society, will be held in the Lecture Room, Botanic Gardens, on Thursday next, May 27th, at Eight p.m.

Professor LAWSON, M.A., will preside.

All persons interested in Natural Sciences are invited to attend, as the Society is intended to include all branches of Natural History.

Further particulars may be had by applying to

G. C. DRUCE,

118, High Street, Oxford,

Secretary, pro tem.

and of a letter inserted in the local papers for April 25, 1880, by Mr. G. C. Druce, who, by several letters still preserved from James Mallam, O. V. Aplin, G. H. Gladstone, W. Kinch, Miss Hales, H. H. Kelly, Rev. H. de Romestin and W. H. M. Milner, and now placed among the archives of the Society, must have signed himself "Hon. Sec. of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies." The Union met at Northampton in that year.

Mr. J. Mallam wrote in 1880, April 24, that he will "be obliged to the Hon. Sec. of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies for further information concerning the Society he proposes to form in Oxford."

Mr. O. V. Aplin, of Bodicote, wrote on April 25: "I observe with very great pleasure a notice stating that an Oxfordshire Natural History Society was about to be formed. Should this be done, I should be very much obliged if you could give me any information as to what qualifications would be needed for anyone to become a member."

Mr. G. H. Gladstone, of Trinity College, wrote on April 25: "I should wish to join the Natural Hist. Soc., if the subscription be a moderate one, on the entomological side."

Mr. W. Kinch, of Deddington, wrote on April 25 "I hear it is in contemplation to form an 'Oxfordshire Natural History Society.' I trust the scheme may prove a success and shall feel obliged by your kindly forwarding me any preliminary papers that may be issued."

"May Miss Hales say how glad she will be for any information about the institution of a 'University' Natural History Society as proposed in the *Oxford Times* of last week. 27 April, 1880, Carlton Terrace, Oxford."

The Rev. H. de Romestin, of Freeland Parsonage, 1880, April 30: "I am much disposed to join such a Society as that of which you are Secretary. Will you kindly give me some particulars."

And Mr. H. H. Kelly, of Queen's College, wrote on May 5 "I should be obliged to you if you will furnish me with any details as to the proposed Nat. Hist. Soc."

Mr. W. M. H. Milner, of Queen's College, wrote on May 12: "I shall be very glad if you will put my name on the list of members of the new Society."

As above indicated, the initial meeting for the purpose of

forming the Society took place in the Lecture Room at the Botanic Gardens in 1880, May 27, Thursday, under the presidency of Professor M. A. Lawson. A successful meeting resulted in the Society starting its career; but, except a Committee Meeting held on June 17 to form a set of rules, no other meeting was held till the October Term. A detailed summary of the minutes of all meetings held from 1880, May 27, to 1883, May 24, is given in Chapter VI., and the Rules are given in Chapter III.

Before I refer to the first ordinary meeting some correspondence may be given in part. Mr. O. V. Aplin quickly took great interest in the Society and was most energetic on its behalf; he wrote from Bodicote on June 11: "I am much obliged to you for the Midland Union circular, also for the kind invitation to the meeting, I am sorry indeed to say I shall be unable to get away: I hope next year to be more fortunate, when our Society shall have joined the Union. I was very glad to hear of another member joining our section. If it would not be giving you too much trouble, I should be very glad if you could furnish me with a list of some of the members of the Oxford Society, and also the names of the Presidents; as when asking my friends to join, they naturally will wish to know some such particulars. Should not some regulation be made as to who are to be considered '*Original Members*'? It is very important that we should shortly, as you say, have some circular printed. . . . I think the circular should *certainly* be put in the papers."

And on June 21: "I must apologise for not having answered your card before, but have been really too busy to attend to natural history. I was very glad to hear you were to have a committee meeting. I hope they managed to get through some business; shall be glad to hear of it, and, *re* my last letter when convenient to you. Have you agreed upon anything with regard to the circular? I am sure it would be an excellent thing."

He wrote on August 1: "Will you please place Rev. A. Short, Vicarage, Bodicote, on the list of original members of the society. He is somewhat interested in geology and entomology. Would you kindly tell me the name of the ornithologist at Kingsbridge; I should be glad to correspond with him. At the meeting you say the list of original

members will be closed. Had not a list of them, together with rules, &c., better be printed and perhaps published in some journal?"

Again on August 24: "I have been rather expecting to hear of the result of the meeting which was to take place. Have the rules been finally settled and printed yet? There are several people here, who I fancy might join if I could show them a prospectus. Will anything of the kind be made out?"

And on August 26 Mr. Aplin wrote as follows: "I had your note this morning. Many thanks for your kind information concerning the flowers. I shall, I hope, be in Oxford next week, when I will call and bring them. I am very glad you have been so successful with your botanical work; did I understand you to say you intended publishing a book on Oxfordshire plants? I hope you will, it would be a great boon. I have noted one or two ornithological rarities lately. I was afraid we should be stopped in the work of the society about this time. I hope in a month or six weeks we shall move again. . . . Do you think Lord Lilford would be glad of notices of Northamptonshire birds?"

Another letter received by Mr. Druce was dated 1880, August 27: "Wheatfield, Tetsworth. Dear Sir, I saw a notice in the *Union* at Oxford yesterday that it was proposed to form a Natural History Society for Oxford and its environs. Could you inform me if such a society has been yet formed and what is the scheme for its work? I live some little distance from Oxford, but in the county, and should like to join the society if I am not too far from the field of its operations. Yours faithfully, Aubrey J. Spencer."

And on September 1 he wrote: "I am much obliged for your letter and shall be very glad if you will add my name as a member of the Oxford Natural History Society, that is if membership does not entail any extensive pecuniary liabilities. I dare say I shall be able to send you some plant records of this part of the county. I am seldom here for any time in the spring, but have from time to time taken some note of the plants to be found in blossom at this time of year. A. J. Spencer (late Ch. Ch.)."

Mr. H. A. Macpherson, of Oriel, wrote from 1 Marmion Terrace, Morningside, Edinburgh, in 1880, 27 September:

"If you feel inclined to write, I should be very glad to hear any news of the Oxon Nat. Hist. Society. Trusting that you have had some pleasant meetings."

Again, on October 6, Mr. O. V. Aplin showed his interest in the Society in replying to Mr. Druce's proposed circular: ". . . . I have looked over the paper and made some additions, but only as hints and suggestions. . . . I think what you put would do very well. You will see what I have said about a notice of meeting, and list of names, it would be I think better to put a *full list*; by the by have you got Mr. E. A. Walford of Banbury down? Geological section. I think the subscription ought *certainly* to be not less than 10/. We might then publish proceedings next year. Will donations amount to anything? With regard to the society note-book; don't you think it would be better for each section to have one (they might be kept by the respective presidents) and also a general one? These section note-books might be brought up by the presidents at the meetings. I might suggest a meeting once a month, and grand ones every three months. Of course you will know more about the management of a society from your experience at Northampton. I think we ought to try to have a meeting early in November at all events. . . .

From Mr. O. V. Aplin, 1880, October 30. "On again looking at the notice of meeting, I see a slight mistake which it would be well to put right. The day is there *Thursday, Nov. 3*; Thursday will be the *fourth*, and members will perhaps wonder whether it is to be on *Thursday 4th*, or *Wednesday 3rd*. I should fancy the 4th will be best. . . . I saw 17 fieldfares this morning, the first this year. Very sharp frost indeed."

Mr. W. Warde Fowler, of Lincoln College, took interest early in the Society's history: "Thank you for the paper you sent about the Oxfordshire Field Club. I am not an F.L.S., and hasten to tell you so at once. Please erase the letters in the next list you print." (1880, Nov. 1.)

Previous to the meeting held on Thursday, 1880, November 4, a two-paged printed circular was distributed, and it indicated the objects of the Society and names of the original members, *i.e.* all received before the November meeting were considered to be Original Members; it is pleasing to see on the list the familiar names of many persons so helpful to the

Society in its early days and even to the present time ; most of the rest have left Oxford, or cease to live. We still have in the Society four members whose names are on this original list—Lord Jersey, who has not, however, been a member continuously, Prof. Poulton, Mr. Warde Fowler and Mr. Druce.

Here is the complete Circular without corrections in the list of members :—

A Society which it is proposed to call “The Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club” has lately been formed, and it is hoped that the sympathy of those interested in such subjects will be enlisted.

The objects contemplated are the compilation of lists of the county fauna and flora ; the recording of phenological notes, the life history of insects, the habits and migration of birds, and kindred subjects ; any of such as may be deemed of sufficient importance being entered in the Society’s Note-Book.

The Society will meet monthly to compose and exhibit notes and specimens, and for the reading of short papers by members. Excursions will be arranged from time to time to places of interest in the neighbourhood as may be deemed convenient.

By kind permission of Professor Lawson the meetings will take place in the Lecture Room at the Botanic Garden.

The following is a list of the original members :—

Professor Westwood, F.R.S., *President of Entomological Section.*

Professor Lawson, F.L.S., *President of Botanic Section.*

Mr. H. Boswell, *President of Bryological Section.*

Mr. Oliver V. Aplin, Bodicote, *President of Ornithological Section.*

Mr. E. B. Poulton, *President of Geological Section.*

Mr. G. C. Druce, F.L.S., 118, High Street, *Hon. Sec.*

Rev. Aubrey Spencer	Mr. C. Childs, Christ Church
Lord Jersey, Middleton Park	Mr. H. H. Kelly, Queen’s
Rev. B. D’O. Aplin, Chinnor	Mr. H. Davis, Queen’s
Rev. H. de Romestin, Freeland	Mr. W. Milner, Queen’s
Mr. F. C. Aplin, Surbiton	Mr. Macpherson, Oriel
Rev. F. Bennett, Walton House	Mr. Goode, Oriel
Mr. W. W. Fowler, F.L.S., Lincoln Coll.	Mr. E. Henderson, Keble
Rev. V. W. Lucas, St. John Street	Rev. H. E. F. Garnsey, Magdalen
Rev. A. Short, Bodicote	Mr. Lascelles, Magdalen
Mr. F. Allchin, St. James Street	Mr. Marshall, Brasenose
Mr. G. K. Castell, Cornmarket	Mr. Trusted, Hertford
Duke of Marlborough, Blenheim	Mr. Underhill, High Street
Mr. Wm. Kinch, Deddington	Mr. Gladstone, Trinity
Mr. Wm. Morgan, Broad Street	Mr. Robertson, The Museum
Mr. H. Walford, Banbury	Mr. Modlen, The Infirmary
Mr. Bolton King, Balliol	Mr. Simms, Broad Street
Mr. R. W. Simpson, Balliol	Mr. Wright, St. John’s Road

A Meeting will be held on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, in the Lecture Room, Botanic Gardens. Chair to be taken at 3 p.m.

Some of the names are lacking the initials; I have not attempted to make any corrections or additions in this circular; they will be found in the roll of names. The list of members given in Chapter VI. includes the names of those joining after Nov. 4.

A successful meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 4, and again on the 9th, with the first excursion arranged in connection with the Society on Nov. 10 under the guidance of Mr. E. B. Poulton.

After this meeting Mr. O. V. Aplin wrote on Nov. 5 and Nov. 10: "It has just struck me that I did not give you the names of the eggs I brought up. They are —

Falco Islandicus (Iceland Falcon) from Iceland.

Colymbus glacialis (Gt. Northern Diver) from Iceland.

Alca alle (Little Auk) from Davis' Strait.

Puffinus anglorum (Manse Shearwater) from Faëroes.

Sterna stolidus (Noddy Tern) Ascension Isle.

Sterna fuliginosa (Sooty Tern) Ascension Isle.

Nov. 10. "This letter was forgotten. I see on the list that Mr. Henry Walford is mentioned, it is really Mr. E. A. Walford who has joined. Were circulars sent to all members? I suppose the rules will now be printed."

1880, Nov. 17. "Many thanks for the paper. It is a good plan to insert notices in the Oxford papers: I always see both. Have you heard from the Rev. T. W. Falcon, of Charlton? I think he will join. . . . We have been having very high winds lately. I hear Oxford is again flooded. I have been fortunate in getting a county specimen of the polecat, killed at Souldern in '76. It is now very rare in the county."

1880, Nov. 22. ". . . The village people here when out of tobacco smoke the leaves of the coltsfoot. As Walker (in 'Flora of Oxfordshire') says—I find too that dried rhubarb leaves are also used. Shall you have a meeting in December? The thermometer went down to 18° last night; the ice bore yesterday—truly this is early. I have not received any notes yet for the Society."

The Rev. T. W. Falcon wrote from Charlton Rectory at the end of November in 1880: "Mr. Aplin has referred me to

you as to the new Natural History Association, to which I should like to belong. . . .” And in a second letter he said: “I am much obliged to you for your information about the Natural History Society. I should much like to belong to it, being specially interested in ornithology. It is just possible that I might be of use, as this district has some peculiar advantages for water birds. . . .”

1880, Nov. 28. Mr. O. V. Aplin wrote: “. . . . I should be very much obliged if, when you write, you would give me any particulars you can about the marten you mention—as to *date, exact locality, by whom and how killed*, and whether it was a *white* or *yellow* throated variety, also where it is now. I am very much interested in the quadrupeds of this county. If I can do anything for you in the plant way I shall be most happy. We want all the help we can get in our county work.”

From Mr. O. V. Aplin, 1880, Nov. 29, Bodicote: “I see in the *Oxford Journal* for this week that a cormorant was seen on the Wheatley church spire. If you should see anyone from there I should be very much obliged for any particulars. Plot mentions a similar occurrence on St. Mary’s spire 205 years ago.”

Mr. W. M. H. Milner, a Taberdar of Queen’s, wrote on Dec. 9: “F. Ll. Griffith is the member of Queen’s College whom I mentioned as wishing to join the Natural History Society. I take the opportunity of mentioning that for the last two years I have been taking observations for the Meteorological Society of the dates on which the different flowers first open. I should be glad if you will mention this at the next meeting, and ask any who care to do so to note the first day on which they see a plant in flower. For the present I may as well keep the work in my own hands as I am accustomed to it, but it would be an advantage for the list to be as correct as possible. The observations for the Meteor. Soc. include birds and insects. I have a list of the special flowers, birds and insects, which the Society wish to be noted, and will send it. So far I have only sent notices of the plants, and it would be well if some other members would undertake the other two branches.”

Apropos of this I may mention that this particular subject has since the year 1881 been of great interest to me in its connection with Meteorology—which subject I was closely

engaged with during the eleven years (1881—1892) I was at the Radcliffe Observatory. I commenced making observations upon the first flowering of plants, etc., for the Meteorological Society at that time, and in correspondence with the late Rev. T. A. Preston—then a science master at Marlborough College, in later years of Thurcaston Rectory—he informed me that Mr. Milner of Queen's College was already making these observations for the Oxford district and suggested acquaintance with him. As at that time, 1882, January, I was practically ignorant of all wild plants and was wishing to learn about them, and not knowing where to turn for help I gladly took Mr. Preston's advice and made Mr. Milner's acquaintance as soon as he returned to Oxford in January. Several pleasant walks with him resulted, besides visits and the loan of botanical books. I learnt from him the method of making these Phenological observations, and the particular places where he observed the plants; and, as he was up for his last year, he gladly turned over the recording to me. Since that time I have continued the observations with practically no help whatever from any member of the Oxford Natural History Society, notwithstanding that members have been frequently invited to help, both individually and collectively.

In the first printed Circular of the society (p. 1) it may be noticed that this was one of the objects for the Society's work; but, apparently, nothing has been done by it from that day to this; it is a light and pleasant form of scientific work and should readily appeal to the members of this Society. I should be sorry for the present series of 25 years observations to come to an end, but I cannot hope to continue it unbroken.

Mr. A. Sidgwick wrote in 1880, Dec. 16: "I should much like to join your Society, but as I have very little leisure I should like first to know what membership binds one to in the way of work or attendance; also what the subscription is."

Mr. O. V. Aplin, 1880, Dec. 21: "Have you settled about the rules and next meeting. Should not the former be got out if possible before the end of the year? What have you decided upon about the *Midland Naturalist*? The subs. should now be paid in, should they not? . . ."

The Society early joined the Midland Union of Natural

History Societies,* as may be seen by this letter from Mr. E. W. Badger, 1880, Dec. 23: "I was very pleased to receive your favour enclosing report of your new Society, and shall be glad to receive monthly reports by 15th of each month. You will find what you have sent in *Mid. Nat.* for Jan. The Oxfordshire Nat. His. Soc. will of course be admitted to the Union; indeed you may report that it *is* admitted, though the formal act cannot be done until the Council meets."

And in 1880, Dec. 28, Mr. Aplin wrote: "I was glad to learn we had joined the Union. How will the copies of the *Midland Naturalist* be sent to members? It would be a good thing to have a meeting if possible early this next month, but I dare say you have already settled a day. . . . I am glad to hear that you have seen goldfinches about—they are being sadly thinned by birdcatchers in some parts of the country. About here, I think, a few come in to winter, but they are *very rare* in summer."

From Mr. O. V. Aplin, 1881, Jan. 6: ". . . . I think it will be better to leave the meeting till the time you propose, and I hardly think a Committee meeting will be needed. I have received rules which I return with many thanks. I think they will do very well indeed. On looking down the list I see five members put as *original* who are not on the first printed list. These I have marked. . . ."

Another meeting was arranged for 1881, Feb. 9; previous to which this letter was received from Mr. E. B. Poulton: "24, St. John Street, Jan. 26, 1881. I shall be very pleased to give another lecture on the neighbourhood of Oxford. I think a good subject would be 'The River-Valleys of Oxford.' Next Wednesday will suit me very well. I presume at 8—9. When fine we can visit the scene of the lecture. I think it would be a good plan to send round a notice of the lecture, as it is quite as easy for a large as a small number to hear it. I was struck with this on our excursion to Shotover, when we had the best of days—quite an exceptional one—and only about six members present. I have to propose Mr. F. T. Richards (7, Beaumont Street) of Trinity College as a member." An account of this meeting (held on Feb. 9) is given in Chapter VII.

Mr. B. D'Oyley Aplin wrote from Chinnor (Tetsworth) on

* For a more detailed account of the meetings in 1880 the reader is referred to Chapter V.

Jan. 31: "That he wished to propose for election as a member of the O.N.H.S. the Rev. E. J. Howman."

I infer from the next letter from Mr. O. V. Aplin that the rules were printed; no printed copy has however been preserved in the Society's books. Mr. Aplin, 1881, Feb. 7, said: "The rules I have received, many thanks for same. . . . I have started an ornithological note-book for the Society and hope to receive notes from members."

Mr. E. A. Walford of Banbury wrote in 1881, Feb. 7: "I wish to propose Mr. Stuttard of this town as"

From Mr. W. M. H. Milner on Wednesday (Feb.) Mr. Druce received: "I am sorry not to be able to attend the meeting this evening, and beg to enclose the botanical observations I have made already. They may be interesting as showing the comparative state of the weather at corresponding periods of this and the last two years.

1881		Corresponding dates in	
(Dates of first flowering).		1879	1880
Feb. 6.	<i>Corylus Avellana</i>	Feb. 9	Feb. 9
,, 6.	<i>Veronica hederæfolia</i>	Mar. 4	Feb. 24
,, 8.	<i>Ulex europæus</i>	Feb. 17	Feb. 17
,, 8.	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Feb. 24	Feb. 17
,, 8.	<i>Potentilla Fragariastrum</i>	Mar. 8	Feb. 29
,, 9.	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Feb. 18	Feb. 18

Primula vulgaris had probably been out two days. . . ."

The Rev. F. Bennett wrote from The Rectory, Havant, in 1881, Feb. 9: "I did not mean to belong to the Society till I came back to Oxford. . . ."

The meeting took place on Feb. 9, and was successful.

As evidence of activity in natural history in the northern part of the county about this time the following letter is given: "Feb. 17, 1881. It has occurred to us that inasmuch as the few naturalists of this neighbourhood would probably have but few opportunities of attending the evening meetings of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society, that it would be well to band together those interested in the natural sciences for the purpose of furthering such pursuits in our own immediate locality. Upon mentioning the matter to those who we thought might be interested, we find encouragement to induce the effort of the formation of a local club. Now the question arises as to the relationship such society should bear

to the Oxfordshire N. H. S., and we would ask the attention of your council as to how far the affiliation of local societies may be a practical thing. We have consulted Mr. O. V. Aplin, your ornithological president, who sees with us the desirability of forming a local society and its union as far as may be with that of Oxford. Edwin A. Walford. Samuel Stuttard."

Referring to the lecture on Feb. 9 and the proposed excursion, Mr. E. B. Poulton wrote in 1881, Feb. 18: ". . . . The weather was very discouraging last Monday. Next Wednesday at 2, same place [Wytham Hill], will suit me. . . . The floods will easily last till then. . . ."

Making use of the floods for geological lecturing purposes is interesting. This flood had its origin in the snow which had fallen during the Great Storm of 1881, Jan. 17 and 18, and was increased by subsequent rain.

From Mr. O. V. Aplin, 1881, March 1: ". . . . Last week I saw 16 wild geese, but was unable to shoot one. . . . Did I tell you the Marsh Orchid grows well here in a marshy copse? . . . I am told of some rare *Heaths* on Tadmarton Heath, but they may have been planted."

In response to a letter from the Secretary he wrote on March 3: "I am sure I feel very much honoured by your request as to a lecture; but I am afraid I shall be too busy to get up one for this month. Perhaps next month or in *June* . . . when I should be very happy to give a slight sketch on the Birds of *North Oxon*. I am not sufficiently up in the Ornithology of the southern parts to take the *whole county*. If you think this would be of any interest I will set about it at my first opportunity. We have started a Banbury Nat. Hist. Society, and shall, all being well, have a meeting on Monday evening. . . . It is *Orchis latifolia*, a plant much like *maculata* but *much* taller, and grows in a marshy copse."

On March 17, Mr. O. V. Aplin offered a very short paper by his brother, and on March 25 said: "my brother may possibly be here on the 28th April, if so he will attend personally I fancy. . . . Woodpigeon had eggs here on the 26th. Wheatear arrived on the 27th. . . . Beautifully fine weather but *very* cold." On April 14 he wrote: "It would be well for you to have some other paper for the meeting besides my brother's, as it will be very short. I will bring a few notes for inspection." And again on April 28: "I will, all being

well, come up on Thursday next and be at the Museum soon after 2 p.m. . . . My note is a record of a rare bird ; but we must do what we can in exhibiting specimens. If I were not so far off I would gladly bring some. On Sunday we found the Starch Hyacinth and Broad-leaved Garlic—the latter not out yet. Swallows seen 17th and Cuckoo heard yesterday.”

A reply having been sent to Mr. Walford and Mr. Stuttard concerning their proposals made on Feb. 17, Mr. E. A. Walford wrote on April 27 : “ Some little misunderstanding seems to have arisen with regard to the letter written by Mr. Stuttard and myself. We did not intend that it should be construed into an application for affiliation with the Oxfordshire Natural History Society. As our Society had not at that time been formed, we were not in a position to make an offer : our enquiry was as to how far such union might be a practicable thing. The matter has been considered by our committee, and they are of opinion that the objects will be best attained by independent working. They wish me to state however that the presence of members of the Oxfordshire Society would be always welcome at either the ordinary or field meetings of the Banbury-shire Club.”

Mr. E. B. Poulton continued to show his interest in the welfare of the Society as evidenced by the following letter : “ Wykeham House, Oxford, May 7, 1881. I will take an excursion sometime towards the middle of Term, and another later. Just now, in a new house, I find myself very occupied. Thank you for your kind congratulations. I shall be extremely pleased to do all I can for the Society. If I can take a walk before the time I mention I will let you know in time. Mr. A. Robertson (Trinity) has written to me about joining. . . . ”

The Society joined, and was represented at the Annual Meeting of, the Midland Union at Cheltenham in June.

A letter from Mr. Aubrey J. Spencer, of June 22, is of the nature of a disclaimer ; for instance : “. . . I am afraid I am not entitled to the prefix of ‘ Reverend ’ which you give me in the list of members. . . . ”

Mr. O. V. Aplin writing on June 30, said : “ The Marsh Orchid turns out to be only a rank and rather large variety of the Spotted Palmate. . . . I hope you had a pleasant excursion to Bagley Wood.” Again on Sept. 27 : “ A Great

Crested Grebe has been killed in the neighbourhood, and Swifts have stayed unusually late. . . .”

Mr. O. V. Aplin continued, for many years, his interest in and observations of Oxfordshire birds, and reached in 1889 the zenith of his ornithological ambition by the publication of the “Birds of Oxfordshire.”

In 1883, October, a request was received from the British Association’s Local Scientific Societies Committee for information as to number of members, etc.

I have given numerous extracts from letters preserved by Mr. Druce and recently handed to me for inclusion with the Society’s papers, and they serve to show the early though slow growth of the Society. The rest of the active period previous to 1887 is sufficiently summed up in Chapter V.; contributions were made by E. B. Poulton, G. C. Druce, F. T. Richards, H. Boswell, H. A. Macpherson, Rev. A. Robertson, Bolton King, Prof. Westwood, C. Dale, F. Aplin and O. V. Aplin; from this array of names it will be seen that botany and ornithology were well represented. And these, besides exhibits and excursions, formed the whole work of the first period of the Society. But full and excellent reports of the meetings of 1880—1883 were made by the Honorary Secretary (G. C. Druce) to the Oxford newspapers and to the “*Midland Naturalist*.” Space prevents these being reprinted here, the reader is referred to those periodicals for further details, and to Chapters V. and VII.

Here must end the active part of the Society during the first phase, 1880—1887; before passing over the lacuna or its passive stage, 1883—1887, a few words may be said as a possible explanation of the cause of the stagnant period. From the letters quoted and from what I have written in the previous pages, also in Chapter VI., one important feature pervades the whole, Mr. G. C. Druce was the Hon. Sec., and upon him alone appears to have fallen the whole work of correspondence, of preparing minutes and reports, of obtaining lectures and exhibits, besides encouraging members to take an interest in the Society. With the exception of a few meetings, neither was the enthusiasm great nor the attendance numerous. The only members who gave evidence of real help to Mr. Druce were Prof. Westwood, E. B. Poulton, O. V. Aplin, H. A. Macpherson, F. T. Richards, and Bolton

King. As Macpherson and Bolton King had gone down from Oxford, Prof. Westwood had become too old to spare much time, O. V. Aplin resided at Banbury, Prof. Lawson had also left Oxford, and no members were apparently willing to fill their places actively, it must have been discouraging to Mr. Druce to continue to work for the Society, where so little interest and so much apathy were prevalent. In such cases it is best to allow a society or club to have a dormant period until a few young and active workers begin to ask awkward questions—as they will do—such as “Why did the Society cease its meetings?” “Why not revive the Society and have some more meetings and excursions as were held at first?” “Whom shall we ask about it?”

Besides the points mentioned as bearing on the temporary collapse of the 1880 Society, the most important was probably the extremely busy state of the Secretary's work at that period and the difficulty or reluctance, to get any one to take over or lighten his voluntary labours on behalf of the Society. For, it must be well-known, that Mr. Druce, from 1880 to 1886, was giving a great amount of time and investigation to more important work, “The Flora of Oxfordshire.” With botany in the field, work in the herbarium and in libraries, it is only natural to infer that his time must have been too largely drawn upon to permit him to do more voluntary work.

This period of four years of passiveness terminated in the year 1887, when there was a great consideration of the past and the inauguration and springing up of much active work in connection with the first Jubilee of our revered and beloved Queen Victoria.

May not the prevailing wave of thankfulness and activity, then sweeping over the land, have, in some obscure manner, influenced some of the Society's first members to perpetuate this rare commemoration by the rejuvenescence of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society?

Let not these pleasant thoughts be lightly thrust aside. Let us now come to stubborn facts.

The Society *was* revived. And what bears out my view of the matter is the fact that the Revival Meeting was actually held in the Jubilee year and on the Queen's birthday, Thursday, May 24, 1887.

As the second phase of the Society begins here, I will give in full the notice calling the meeting for 1887, May 24.

OXFORDSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB.

A Meeting will be held at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th May, 1887, in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, to revive the above Society.

After the election of the President and other Officers of the Society, passing the Rules, &c.,

MR. E. B. POULTON, KEBLE COLLEGE, will give a short Lecture on some recent "Observations on the Colours of Insects," illustrated by the oxy-hydrogen lantern.

The Society will be arranged in the following Sections and Sub-sections:—

Section I. ZOOLOGY.

Sub-sec. a Microscopical.

„ *b* Ornithology.

„ *c* Entomology.

Section III. GEOLOGY.

Section II. BOTANY.

Sub-sec. a Microscopical.

„ *b* Phanerogams.

„ *c* Cryptogams.

Section IV. PHOTOGRAPHY.

It is suggested that meetings be held once a fortnight during Term and once a month in Vacation. Field excursions will be arranged independently.

The Subscription proposed is 5s. payable annually January 1st, and the first Subscription payable now. This will not include the cost of excursions.

Professor BALFOUR, Dr. SCHÖNLAND, Rev. G. J. BURCH, and others, have promised to read papers shortly.

About fifty ladies and gentlemen have already given in their names as members.

You are invited to attend the Meeting on the 24th of May, and to bring any friends with you who are interested in Natural History.

H. M. J. UNDERHILL,

SECRETARY *pro tem.*

7, High Street, Oxford, May 11th, 1887.

If the sequence of meetings be continued from 1880, the meeting in 1887, May 24, would be the nineteenth. It may justly be called the Revival Meeting of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club. I do not consider this meeting, which was held in the old Council Chamber by the kind permission of the Mayor (Alderman Hughes), to have

inaugurated a new Society, so I have continued the numbering of the meetings for the convenience of reference as if there had not been a dormant period.

I have given the copy of the notice distributed previously to the meeting; the names of presidents of sections as were decided during the meeting are given later. According to the Minutes and a printed report there were thirty ladies and gentlemen present, amongst them were E. B. Poulton (Keble), H. M. J. Underhill, G. C. Druce, C. F. Crow, Rev. G. J. Burch, Rev. Hermann Newman, Dr. Collier and R. A. R. Bennett.

Mr. Underhill said it was within the knowledge of most of those present that some time ago a Society under the same name existed. Mr. Druce and himself thought it a pity that such an interesting Society should cease, so they made up their minds to try to keep it going. About twenty old members and others had promised to help the Society if revived, so a small meeting was held privately and the outcome was the present one. He proposed that Mr. E. B. Poulton should be President.

Mr. Druce said he had great pleasure in seconding the proposal. He (Mr. Druce) hoped great things for the Society. With regard to the past he said that owing to the removal from Oxford of some of its most active members—Prof. Lawson, Mr. Macpherson and others having left Oxford—and the old age of Prof. Westwood, it was thought better that the Society should lapse rather than it be carried on in a maimed condition. Though the number of members was small they worked well for the Society—Mr. H. Boswell and Mr. Binstead with mosses; Mr. Warde Fowler, Mr. O. V. Aplin and Mr. H. A. Macpherson with birds; and Mr. Bolton King with Oxfordshire flora; [and I may add Mr. Druce, who published his “Flora of Oxfordshire” during the interval;] Mr. E. B. Poulton with geology, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, Prof. Westwood with entomology.

Mr. Poulton said he would help the Society as much as he could; how much that has been, may be judged by those who will read this book.

The other business transacted was reading the Rules, which were those formed in 1880, and they were adopted; the appointment of Mr. H. M. J. Underhill as Secretary, on the

proposition of Mr. Poulton and Mr. Carter; the election of the Committee, O. V. Aplin, Dr. Collier, C. F. Crow, Hugh Hall, A. F. Kerry and B. S. Ogle; in addition to the officers (already given). *See Chapter V.*

The President (Mr. E. B. Poulton) then gave a most interesting lecture on "Observation on the Colour of Insects."

At the end of the meeting 53 names had been received by the Secretary.

Stonesfield was selected as the first place to visit; Otmoor, Brill, Boarstal Decoy, and "Gibraltar" Quarries were also visited.

The first exhibit night was August 2.

The lectures, papers, or notes during 1887 were given by E. B. Poulton, H. M. J. Underhill, Prof. J. B. Balfour, G. C. Bourne, Miss B. Bell, Dr. S. Schönland, the Rev. F. H. Woods, M. S. Pembrey, Prof. J. Burdon-Sanderson, W. Collier, W. Warde Fowler and G. C. Druce.

One of the features of the early years of the Society, both after 1880 and 1887, was two or more short lectures, papers, or notes at the same meeting; this occurred 16 times out of the 56 meetings in 1887—1890. For the next ten years this excellent arrangement happened only a few times; since the end of 1899 it has been to some extent restored by the institution of exhibit evenings, when short papers, etc., are invited; but the response falls much below that in 1880 to 1890. There is ample room for improvement, lest a tendency arise for the Society to drift into a mere lecturing Society: this should be avoided.

An epoch-making lecture in the Society's history was undoubtedly that given on the "Germ Theory in Disease," by the late Sir J. Burdon-Sanderson.

A proposal by Dr. S. Schönland to form and publish a Handbook of local Fauna and Flora was brought forward and discussed at the meeting in 1888, March 27. The resolution

"That the Committee be requested to organise a systematic investigation of the living and fossil organisms found near Oxford, and to lay before the Society a list of such organisms at the end of the coming season,"

was passed, and a report recommending that a list be formed, was made to the Society on May 15, and on May 22 the report was adopted.

On Oct. 30 of that year Dr. Schönland read the first report of the Sub-Committee and said he considered that a good beginning had been made, but before proceeding to give an account of the year's work he desired to state his views, especially as they had been modified since he first proposed the scheme.

REPORT.

List of the Fauna and Flora of Oxfordshire.

"(1) A great many more or less rare species of animals and plants were observed every year by members of the Society, the records of which would, in many cases, be entirely lost. (2) By extending their work over a number of years they might succeed in getting a fairly complete list of all organisms that occur about Oxford. Such a list, when published, would be of great use in many ways, not only to members of the Society, but to the scientific world generally. (3) It was hoped that the compilation of this list would stimulate members of the Society to take up special branches of the study of the organic world, and try to complete parts of the list in which gaps were still existing.

The radius of five miles from Oxford was adopted.

SUMMARY.

- Animals. (1) Mammals. 30 species by Mr. M. S. Pembrey.
 (2) Birds. 118 species with valuable notes by W.W. Fowler, observed during the previous eight years.
 (3) Reptiles and Amphibia. No records.
 (4) Fishes. 21 species, with localities for the rarer species, by Mr. J. Ross (? Rose). *Abramis brama* had been found above and below Oxford, outside the radius.
 (5) Mollusca. No record. But Mr. Fowler informed Dr. Schönland that a paper on Mollusca in Oxfordshire had been published in *The Zoologist*.^{*}
 (5 a) Polyzoa. 3 species by Mr. Underhill.
 (6) Hexapoda. (a) Hymenoptera. No record, but Mr. Perkins promised a list.
 (b) Coleoptera. A list of 139 species from Mr. T. B. Billups.
 (c) Lepidoptera. A list of 125 species by the Rev. J. W. B. Bell.
 (d) Diptera. 49 species by Mr. Underhill.
 (e) Rhynchota. }
 (f) Neuroptera. } No record.
 (g) Orthoptera. }
 (7) Millipedes. A list of five species by Mr. Underhill.
 (8) Spiders. A list of 34 species by Mr. Underhill.

^{*} By the Rev. S. S. Pearce, M.A., in *The Zoologist*, 1883, pp. 327 and 362.

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|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (9) Crustacea. | } No record. |
| (10) Worms. | |
| (11) Rotifers. | 10 species by Mr. Underhill. |
| (12) Hydroidea (Hydrozoa). | 10 species by Mr. Underhill. |
| (13) Sponges. | 2 species by Mr. Underhill. |
| (14) Infusoria. | 33 species by Mr. Underhill. |

[Some of Mr. Underhill's observations were *new records*].

Flora. (1) Phanerogams. It was not thought necessary to compile a list, as Mr. Druce's *Flora* contained all known records to 1885, but Mr. Druce had supplied him with sixty additional forms found since that date; many were minor varieties and hybrids.

(2) Ferns and Allies. See Druce's *Flora*.

(3) Mosses and Liverworts. Mr. Boswell pointed out to Dr. Schönland those found within the five mile radius, 154 species. No additional species had been found.

(4) Algæ. Dr. Schönland had determined 40 species.

(5) Fungi. A list of 70 species by Mr. J. B. Farmer, and he hoped to extend that list during the next few weeks as the best time had just arrived.

A great many microscopic Fungi had been collected near Oxford by the late Mr. Baxter; these were preserved at the Botanic Garden.

(6) Diatoms. Dr. Schönland has determined a few species and hoped to largely extend the list, as a great many were to be found near Oxford and were abundant."

At the end of Dr. Schönland's report he said :—

"He hoped to be able to go on with them soon. They would see from the report that only a beginning had been made towards the completion of a list of the fauna and flora of Oxford, but he thought that they might look with some satisfaction upon it. He hoped that as the years went by they would be able, not only to fill up the large gaps which still remained, as whole classes of organizations were still unrecorded, but also to supplement the lists of those classes of which they had already more or less complete records. In conclusion, he begged to express his thanks to those gentlemen who had this year assisted him, and he wished that they might continue to contribute to their list in future. Still, he hoped that some members would come forward and take some share in their common work."

It promised that an excellent piece of work would be the result, as may be judged by this brief summary got together

in a few months ; the area was the restricted one of five miles radius of Oxford.

An interesting meeting was held in 1888, Feb. 28, when one of the most energetic of the original members of 1880—H. A. Macpherson—contributed a paper on the migration of birds ; and a list of rare birds seen at Bampton was given by the Rev. J. W. B. Bell.

A *Conversazione* was proposed in 1887 and again in 1888, but it was considered that the finances of the Society did not warrant it.

The question, introduced by Mr. Druce, of a magazine for the Society's proceedings was considered in Committee, 1888, Jan. 25 ; but the idea was dropped owing to the probable expense. Reference was made to the *Midland Naturalist*.

The meeting in 1888, April 10, was held in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall.

Prof. J. B. Balfour, President of Section Botany, resigned in 1888, Feb. 28, on his appointment as Professor of Botany at Edinburgh.

The lectures, papers, or notes during 1888 were given by E. B. Poulton (3), S. Schönland (3), H. M. J. Underhill (2), G. C. Druce (2), H. A. Macpherson, Rev. J. W. B. Bell, Rev. F. H. Woods, Rev. G. J. Burch, W. Warde Fowler (2), Rev. B. Pim, M. S. Pembrey, J. B. Farmer, R. A. R. Bennett, A. Sidgwick (2), W. Collier, S. J. Hickson, R. C. L. Perkins, and the Rev. H. Newman (2).

It was the custom from the beginning of 1888 to the end of 1899 to print a two or four-paged circular containing the names of officers and committee, list of lectures, names of members, and the balance-sheet ; changes were sometimes made in the lectures actually given.

Besides this list of lectures, a blue "graphed" notice of each lecture was sent from 1888 to 1890, June ; after then until 1891, Jan., they were printed by type. At the meeting in 1891, Feb. 2, it was ordered that the notice of each meeting be distributed on postcards, besides the four-page programme.

This arrangement continued until 1899, when the Committee decided to reduce the large expense of posting a separate card to each member by limiting the number to one for each Term : this had worked very well, and in view of the present large membership—though nothing like what it ought

to be in this city—this decision has been fully justified. The four-paged circular ceased in 1900, when the decision was made to print a report annually in book form.

It is of interest to mention that it is recorded in the minutes for 1888, March 13, that only 14 persons were present owing to deep snow. I may add that upon that occasion 23—24 inches fell in Oxford.

During the year 1888 a suggestion was made that the Midland Union Meeting of Natural History Societies should be invited to Oxford; a guarantee fund of nearly £20 was formed and the matter discussed upon several occasions, eventually being deferred to another year. An invitation was sent for its visit to Oxford in 1889, September, and after a great deal of trouble in arranging details a successful, even profitable, meeting was held (see balance-sheet), notwithstanding that more than an inch of rain fell on the second day; a more extended account is given in Chapter VII.: this was the cause of my first acquaintance with the Society. I take this opportunity of stating here that according to the Minutes and records of the Society I am not, nor have I ever been, a member of the Society. From collateral evidence it appears that I was to be proposed, but no definite evidence either of my nomination, election, or rejection is recorded. I may, however, add these extracts as bearing upon the matter. In reply to an enquiry from me Mr. Underhill wrote in 1889, Sept. 17: “. . . . If as a resident you would like to join the Society and would pay the subscription for the current year (5/-) ending Dec. 31, you would be entitled to six additional tickets admitting to the Soirée only. If you would like to join for the next session only, the subscription is 2/6 only.” On Sept. 19, he wrote: “I have the pleasure to forward you tickets, programme of Soirée, and receipt for annual subscription. . . . I heard yesterday that you were at the Radcliffe Observatory. I shall be happy to propose you at the first meeting of the Society, and I hope you will be able to help us this autumn with some paper or lecture.” And again on Sept. 21, he wrote: “. . . . I think your exhibits will be very interesting, but I would suggest that you be at the Museum to explain the figures. . . .” (They were meteorological photographs and diagrams, which I showed by the late Mr. E. J. Stone’s kind permission.) I still have my ticket for that

meeting, a programme of the *Conversazione*, receipt for my subscription to the Society for that year and for every year since to the present time. My name does not appear as proposed for membership at the following or any subsequent meeting, nor does that of Mr. E. A. Ryman Hall, who also bought a ticket for the meeting and wished to join the Society. At the Annual Meeting in 1891, Jan. 22, another curious event happened in which also I was concerned. There were two vacancies on the Committee; the names of Mr. Underhill, Col. Swinhoe and myself were suggested by the Committee, and the President in putting the names to the meeting did not mention the fact that only two were to be elected, with the result that all three were elected; though attention was immediately called to the error, the meeting agreed to let the matter rest. I was thus first *accidentally* elected to the Committee, though I had only been "in the Society" for about a year, and since that day the Society has continued to honour me by annual re-election to various positions. My name appears on the next list of members, printed after 1889, September; and on the back of a sheet of paper in the second Minute-book my name also appears among the new members for 1889. So, all things considered, especially the fact that the Treasurer has accepted my subscription for each year since 1889, September, and that I still have all the receipts, I trust that the members will permit me to consider myself now, as in the past, a member of this Society.

Excursions were made to Unwell Wood, Kingham, Eynsham, and other places.

The most important feature at the Oxford Meeting of the Midland Union was the vigorous discussion on "Heredity," opened by E. B. Poulton, and continued by F. Galton, W. Collier, and Lawson Tait.

A special vote of thanks to Mr. Poulton and Mr. Underhill was moved at the Annual Meeting for their services in connection with the Midland Union Meeting in Oxford; this was carried with one dissentient (Mr. M. S. Pembrey), who objected solely because he considered such a vote contrary to custom.

A full account of the meeting, from an Oxford paper, is preserved in the Minute-book; indeed very full reports of the meetings from 1887—1889, Oct., cut from the local newspapers, are preserved in the Minutes. The meetings have always

been reported, and it is to be regretted that a cutting has not also always been preserved for the Society: I have done so from the beginning of 1906 and hope that the custom may be maintained. Anyone wishing to read the report can do so in the files preserved at the newspaper offices, or in the Bodleian Library.

In Committee, 1889, Jan. 18, Mr. Poulton brought forward Sir Henry Acland's offer of a prize (£25) in books or instruments for natural history work. A sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Poulton, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Druce, Prof. Green and Prof. Vines, was appointed.

At the same time Mr. Druce brought forward a proposal to obtain leave from various owners of woods near Oxford for members of the Society to visit the woods; the matter was referred to the above sub-committee, but difficulties arose about permissions, and the matter fell through.

In 1889, January, the Rev. H. Newman was elected Treasurer, as Mr. Underhill found the dual office too burdensome. At the same time the Secretary, even with the small membership at that time, asked the Committee to allow him to get help in sending out notices at the Society's expense. The proposal was suggested in Committee by Dr. Collier, and when put before the Annual Meeting was agreed to, providing that the expense did not exceed 3/6 each time. Since that time the notices have, as a rule, been printed and addressed at the Society's expense.

Reports of the Society were sent to the *Midland Naturalist Magazine* from 1889 to the end of its publication in 1894; for this purpose a secretary was appointed to relieve Mr. Underhill, the Rev. J. W. B. Bell being appointed at the Annual Meeting in 1890 to undertake those duties; which he ably performed, as the reports in that magazine will testify, until he left Oxford for Pyrton in the following summer. I was invited to succeed him in that work, but was unable; Miss Claridge was also asked and agreed to send reports; it was also resolved to add her name to the Committee.

Individual members of the Society continued to subscribe for this purpose until 1893. In 1893, July 8, upon the appointment of Mr. Underhill and Mr. Bellamy as delegates to the Midland Union Meeting at Ellesmere, a resolution was passed instructing them to vote against the continuance of the

Midland Naturalist, but in favour of the continuance of the Union.

During 1889, lectures, papers, or notes were given by the Rev. J. W. B. Bell (2), M. S. Pembrey (2), Prof. A. H. Green (3), G. C. Druce, Miss B. Bell, W. Warde Fowler (2), H. Balfour, Rev. B. Pim, J. O. Sankey, W. Collier, F. Gotch (2), Prof. J. O. Westwood, D. H. Latter, Carus Wilson, Prof. S. H. Vines, Sir J. Conroy and R. C. L. Perkins.

The Rules were revised in 1889, Feb. and March, and printed. A Pallas Sand Grouse was shown and described in 1889, April 30, by Mr. J. O. Sankey; and upon the same day Mr. G. C. Druce was elected Treasurer in the place of the Rev. H. Newman, who had resigned the office and left Oxford. The Meeting of the Midland Naturalist Union occupied a good deal of attention at the meetings.

The field-days during 1888 were numerous; in 1889 the annual field-day was to Bablock Hythe Ferry and Stanton Harcourt, when an interesting discovery of *Polygonum Bistorta* was made by Mr. Druce.

At the meeting, 1890, Jan. 28, the rule relating to honorary members was passed after having been brought forward in Committee by the Rev. G. J. Burch. It was suggested that Prof. Westwood, Mr. O. V. Aplin and Dr. Schönland should be the first three honorary members, which does not appear to have been carried out.

On Oct. 23 it was decided to change the day of meeting from Tuesday to Thursday.

The rest of the year was uneventful.

The annual field-day was to Unwell and Streatley.

During 1890 and 1891, with lectures, papers or notes by E. B. Poulton (3), G. C. Druce, H. Balfour (2), J. B. Farmer, G. J. Burch (2), E. A. Ryman Hall (2), Prof. Vines, H. M. J. Underhill (2), A. F. S. Kent, F. H. Peters, Jukes Brown and W. Collier, it may be realised that the members present received abundant, excellent, and interesting information upon many branches of natural history.

The year 1891 began discouragingly; for, at the first meeting (Jan. 15), the only persons present were G. C. Druce (chair), Mrs. Balfour, H. Balfour, W. Collier, A. Sidgwick, J. W. Shipp, and H. M. J. Underhill.

Important changes occurred at the Annual Meeting, as

neither Mr. Poulton nor Mr. Underhill desired re-election. An excellent and willing successor in the presidential chair was found in Prof. A. H. Green; some difficulty was experienced in finding a member ready to take up the secretarial duties; Mr. J. Rose and the writer were invited to serve, and the difficulty was overcome by Mrs. M. R. Peters agreeing to take up the duties. Let me quote a portion of a letter to Mr. Druce from Mr. E. B. Poulton, 1891, Jan. 24. "If Mrs. Peters will take the secretaryship I am quite sure she would do the work *extremely* well; she has the interests of the Society at heart very keenly. That and Prof. Green as President and you as Treasurer makes me feel quite happy about the future of the Society."

In vacating the Chair Mr. Poulton suggested that in future the presidentship should change more often, and that the term of office should not in *any* case exceed two years.

The termination of Mr. Poulton's period of being President of the Society was generously marked by an invitation to the whole Society to a *Conversazione* in the Museum, which was, I remember, largely responded to. This *conversazione* was the beginning of a similar function at the annual meeting, and is now looked upon as both a hardy annual and perennial; may the funds continue to permit it. Here is Mr. Poulton's invitation:—

"The PRESIDENT invites the members to the Annual Meeting for the election of officers, which will be held in the Large Lecture Theatre at the Museum at 8.30 p.m., Friday, Jan. 23, 1891. Various objects of scientific interest will be exhibited, and by kind permission of Sir Henry Acland and Professor Westwood the Radcliffe Library and the Hope Collection of Insects will be open to members during the evening. Refreshments will be served in the Corridor."

Mr. G. Harris was elected auditor.

The rest of the year until Oct. 22 was uneventful. The Minutes record that on this day "a letter from Mr. O. V. Aplin was read and commented on by the Chairman (Prof. Green), in which there were suggestions that the natural history of the immediate neighbourhood of Oxford should be made the object of fuller and more particular attention by the members of this Society." Nothing further appears to have been done in the matter. Another event of an undesired nature occurred on Dec. 17, when, in consequence of a very dense fog only five

members were present, including Mr. Underhill, Dr. Benham, Mrs. Peters, and myself. This is the record for smallness of attendance.

The Meeting of the Midland Union was held at Dudley that year, and F. A. Bellamy attended on behalf of the Society. The annual field-day was to Faringdon and Lechlade.

Lectures, papers, or notes were given during the year by A. Sidgwick (2), W. Warde Fowler, Prof. Vines (2), A. F. S. Kent, G. C. Druce, C. Swinhoe, H. Boswell, F. Gotch, H. M. J. Underhill, F. A. Bellamy, Prof. A. H. Green, W. Collier, H. Balfour, and W. B. Benham.

A post-card notice sent out in 1892, Jan. 22, states that owing to the small number of names sent to the Secretary wishing to be present at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 26 it had been postponed to Feb. 9; when the Minutes say that over 100 persons were present.

A good deal of business was transacted at the Committee Meeting on Dec. 9. It was resolved that an account of each of the Society's meetings with, if possible, an analysis of the lecture by the lecturer, should be inserted in the three Oxford newspapers. It was also decided to discontinue sending reports to the *Midland Naturalist*, which had been the custom for some years.

A circular was received relating to the Geological and Photographic Survey of Oxfordshire; it was referred to Mr. E. A. Ryman Hall as president of section Photography, but no action resulted.

It was further resolved that as the balance in hand was £30, a portion of it should be spent in the purchase of books for the formation of a small lending library. This was moved by Mr. W. Warde Fowler at the Annual Meeting and approved, and a small sub-committee consisting of Prof. Green, Mr. Poulton, Mr. Warde Fowler and Mr. Druce, was appointed by the Committee on Feb. 16 to carry out the proposal; the amount to be limited to £10. At that Committee Col. Swinhoe complained that not enough encouragement was given to local naturalists to observe and record the natural history facts of the neighbourhood, and as a possible means of improving this matter it was suggested (Feb. 18) that the time of exhibits should be altered, and placed before the lecture. Notice of a new rule embodying this was given

on Feb. 18, and, on the proposal of Mr. Underhill and Mr. Poulton, was adopted on March 3. This will be found under the Rules given in Chapter III.

The annual excursion was to Hermitage.

At the meeting on Nov. 10 Mr. H. M. J. Underhill offered to show his hand-painted lantern slides to children one afternoon after Christmas. The suggestion was favourably received, and the afternoon of the Annual Meeting was mentioned.

The Committee still further deferred the formation of a library for the Society, the reason being the re-building of the City Library; when it was finished the members would be able to borrow from or use books there; this question was again postponed in 1893, March.

In March, Mr. E. A. Bevers kindly offered to open his orchid house to members.

During the year 1892 the Society had lectures or papers from E. B. Poulton, G. J. Romanes, W. Warde Fowler (2), E. A. Bevers, H. M. J. Underhill, W. B. Benham, H. Boswell, G. J. Burch, E. B. Tylor, A. Sidgwick, H. C. Playne, G. C. Druce, Prof. Vines and Prof. Green. The only lecture restricted to county records was that by Dr. Benham on "Freshwater Worms of Oxfordshire"; there were, however, various exhibits of local interest at several meetings.

The year 1893 saw a change of presidents; Mr. Underhill, who had been Secretary and Treasurer, and had given much time and vigour to his work for the Society, became President. It was a fortunate coincidence that Mr. Warde Fowler should have brought forward his scheme of a Natural History Competition for children when a president so deeply interested in the welfare of children occupied the chair. The proposal was introduced at the Annual Meeting on Feb. 2, and approved, the matter being left to a sub-committee to carry into effect.

The sub-committee reported on Feb. 9 that the scheme had been considered in detail and a circular drawn up, which, if approved, would be printed and distributed to the schools in Oxford. The President mentioned at the next meeting (Feb. 23) that Sir Henry Acland, who had several times during the past twelve years offered a sum of money to the Society for a similar purpose, had again made an offer of £20 to be spent without condition or restriction according to

the discretion of the Society. This resolution was unanimously passed and ordered to be sent to Sir Henry Acland—

“That the hearty thanks of this Society be given to Sir Henry Acland for his very generous gift of £20 for the encouragement of the study of Natural History in Oxford.”

Sir Henry was ever to the fore in good and helpful deeds.

The Committee, on the proposal of Mr. Warde Fowler, limited the total expenditure on this scheme to £10. It was reported at the meeting on May 4 that 206 children had sent in their names for the competition. The words of the circular are as follows:—

“7, High Street,
Oxford,

February, 1893.

Dear Madam,

With this I send you an account of a scheme undertaken by the Oxford Natural History Society for the encouragement of natural history amongst Oxford children.

May I ask you to bring it to the notice of your scholars? Prof. A. H. Green and Mr. E. B. Poulton (lately presidents of the Society), Sir Henry Acland, Bart., Mr. W. Warde Fowler of Lincoln College, Mr. G. C. Druce and others, members of the Society, take a great interest in the matter. Mr. Fowler is the originator of the scheme, and Sir Henry Acland has contributed very generously to the fund.

The judges of the collections will be the Presidents of the Sections of the Society.

We hope that this idea of a competition will be well taken up by the schools, and will call out a taste for Natural History study amongst Oxford children.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

H. M. J. UNDERHILL,

Pres. of the Oxford N.H.S.”

OXFORDSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY PRIZE SCHEME.

THE Oxfordshire Natural History Society offers prizes for the encouragement of the study of Natural History to all boys and girls under the age of fifteen who are being educated in Oxford.

Candidates will be expected to send in collections illustrating any of the following branches of science:—1. Botany. 2. Entomology. 3. Ornithology. 4. Geology. 5. Conchology. The collections must be accompanied by written observations or notes, to which great weight will be attached in the adjudication of prizes. These observations should, according to the subject of collection, include such

points as the habitat, date of finding, notes of habits, and so on.

The collector should aim at making a typical collection, rather than at seeking out rare specimens.

Intending candidates should send their names to the President of the Society (Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, 7 High Street) not later than March 29 next, stating at the same time the branch of Natural History in which they wish to compete. They will then be furnished with such rules as may be desirable for their guidance in the formation of their collections. Candidates must be under fifteen years old on March 29th. All collections must be sent in to the President before September 20th, 1893, and all the specimens must have been collected between March 29th and September 20th.

The prizes will be a book or books on the subject which the winner has chosen for his collection. There may be more than one prize in each subject; but if there are no good collections sent in in any one subject, that prize may be withheld. In awarding the prize, the age and opportunities of the candidates will be taken into consideration.

(MRS.) M. R. PETERS,
Secretary.

12 St. Margaret's Road,
Oxford,
February, 1893.

The circulars were distributed to school teachers in Oxford, and it was reported on May 4 that 206 children had entered for the Competition. At the meeting on Oct. 31 there was a large attendance, when Mr. Underhill (President) gave a brief summary of the scheme, and called upon the judges in the different sections to give their decisions. Mr. Druce reported that in Botany the collections were of a high order of merit, and ten prizes were awarded; Mr. Garnsey gave assistance in the adjudication. Mr. Warde Fowler said that several collections had been sent in, but he and Mr. O. V. Aplin, his colleague, in awarding, considered that only one was worthy of a prize. Mr. Underhill announced that two prizes had been awarded in the Conchology section. In Geology and Entomology there were no awards.

Prof. Poulton, who had recently been appointed to occupy the Chair of the Hope Professor of Zoology, after a few congratulatory remarks to the prize winners and to the Society on the success and utility of the scheme, gave away the prizes as follows:—

Botany. 1st, Helen Wicks, High School for Girls.

2nd, Herbert Rowles, Jane Moody, O. L. Williams.

3rd, R. Thompson, M. Thompson.

4th, Margaret Sidgwick, Grace Dixon, M. E. Baker, G. Alice Mott, and Albert Jenkins.

Ornithology. S. Henman.

Conchology. 1st, R. Thomas.

2nd, F. S. Venables.

Dr. J. A. H. Murray also spoke.

Some of the prize collections were exhibited. Though the scheme caused a great deal of labour to the Committee and others, it was a distinct success; there are, however, doubts as to whether this wholesale collecting promotes the preservation of natural history objects in the county.

Sir H. Acland was invited to give away the prizes, but his health at that time prevented him. The total cost of the scheme was £7 2s. 9d.

On May 16 a delightful day was afforded to members (18 went) by Mr. Warde Fowler's kind invitation to visit the neighbourhood of Kingham for a long natural history ramble; with such leaders as Professor Green, Mr. Warde Fowler, Mr. Druce, and with the help of Mr. W. C. Carnegie, Steward of Sarsden Estates, one may be quite sure that abundant and excellent information was acquired.

In this year it was again proposed to hold an afternoon meeting occasionally. That perpetual question, the day of meeting, came before the Society upon several occasions, and a Special Meeting was called on July 8 to consider this and the continuance of the *Midland Naturalist*. To secure a decision, reply-postcards were sent to the 120 members. Of 65 replies received—the other half of the Society not evincing sufficient interest in the Society even to reply—were 24 in favour of Wednesday, 20 of Tuesday, 15 no choice, 6 make no change. Mr. Ogle then proposed, and it was carried unanimously, that the days should alternate between Tuesday and Wednesday. Tuesday being found inconvenient, soon disappeared (in 1894, February) as the day of meeting, and Wednesday held the field till the end of 1905. The delegates to the Meeting of the Midland Union, H. M. J. Underhill and F. A. Bellamy, were instructed to vote against the Journal.

In 1893, Nov. 21, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Crow were elected to represent the Society on the Local Committee

in connection with the visit of the British Association in 1895.

The lectures and papers during 1893 were by H. M. J. Underhill, W. W. Fisher, Rev. S. S. Pearce, A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Colonel C. Swinhoe, Miss L. J. Gould, Miss Abraham, G. J. Burch, H. A. Whitelock, Prof. E. B. Poulton, W. Warde Fowler, Prof. Vines, G. C. Druce, and F. A. Bellamy.

The year 1894 was opened by the new President (Mr. Warde Fowler) on Jan. 24, when a very necessary resolution

“That the General Meeting of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society desires to enter a warm protest against the prevailing practice of wearing wild birds, not being game birds, as ornaments of dress; as also against all unnecessary destruction of living animals,”

was appropriately moved by the President, seconded by Mr. C. F. Crow, and unanimously carried. Whether this or a thousand similar resolutions will ever do any good, I doubt; for the murderous fashion still goes on. At least it is pleasant to record that this Society has neither been callous to the protection of the most charming representatives of natural history, nor omitted to encourage the lady members to think what cruelty and destruction is caused by thoughtless adherence to a selfish and heartless fashion.

Mrs. Bertha Johnson was elected to succeed Mrs. Peters as Honorary Secretary, and for the short time she held office helped the Society in a marked degree.

The Committee, on Feb. 1, resolved, on the suggestion of Mr. Crow and Prof. Poulton, to send notices of meetings to be placed in the Colleges. And the President (Mr. W. Warde Fowler) announced that he hoped that the walks, which were to be arranged in connection with some of the lectures, would induce more members to become working naturalists.

A Rule relating to the admission of certain members as Corresponding Members was agreed to on May 23.

The Society suffered heavy loss by the death of Dr. G. J. Romanes; but the Society was fortunate when Prof. J. Burdon-Sanderson became the President of the Section of Physiology.

The annual excursion was on June 27, to Watlington Park, Shirburn Castle, and Pyrton, when the members were entertained by the Rev. J. W. B. Bell, a most helpful member

in former years, and has invited the members upon other occasions.

The delegates to the Midland Union Meeting at Ellesmere, H. M. J. Underhill and H. Boswell—the latter was finally replaced by F. A. Bellamy—were instructed by the Committee to use their discretion about inviting the Union to meet in Oxford in 1895.

With such a sympathetic President it was natural that the feathered folk should be well looked after. The Protection of Wild Birds was being considered, and the Clerk to the County Council had written asking Mr. Warde Fowler's advice on this question as regards the County, when a letter from Mr. O. V. Aplin expressing an opinion that owls certainly were not sufficiently protected, was also read. The Society elected a Committee consisting of the President, Prof. Poulton, Lord Jersey, and Mr. Druce to consider the question further. This Committee reported, at the meeting on Nov. 21, that owls were decreasing, rats and mice increasing, it was therefore desirable that owls should be more protected: Lord Jersey undertook to bring the matter before the County Council of Oxfordshire.

At the same meeting it was reported that an invitation had been provisionally given to the Midland Union to meet in Oxford in 1895; the meeting ratified this.

In Mr. Warde Fowler's brief address at the annual meeting, he mentioned that the Society had not had papers or lectures on (British) fish, moles, or wasps; since that date we have had some notes, but these branches are still neglected.

Lectures and papers were given during the year 1894 by A. Sidgwick, M. S. Pembrey, E. A. Ryman-Hall, Miss Pollard, W. Warde Fowler, F. H. Peters, Prof. A. H. Green, A. M. Bell, H. A. Whitelock, W. Garstang, W. W. Fisher, H. Balfour, and E. A. Minchin.

The President elected for the year 1895 was Mr. G. C. Druce. The first transaction beyond the ordinary routine was the introduction by Mr. Peters of the scheme to admit school teachers at a reduced fee; which came before the Committee on Feb. 8 and June 10, and before the Society on May 28 and June 12. A modified form of the proposal was eventually adopted (see Chapter III., Rules).

In 1895, February, Miss Swann presented a number of

books to form the basis of a library and to commemorate Prof. Westwood. In 1892, February, a Sub-Committee had been appointed to consider the question of a library; it arrived at no definite conclusion, and the Committee had been equally inactive. The creation of a new officer now became advisable, and Miss Claridge was appointed Librarian in 1895, Feb. 13. From that time, by gifts and purchase, the Library has gradually increased in size and usefulness.

The chief event of the year was the 18th meeting of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies at Oxford; and, to the present time, it has proved to be its final meeting. A sum of £10 was voted on May 15 to meet the expenses of the meeting, as a matter of fact the item in the accounts is £11 15s.; but the meeting was very successful, in spite of the difficulties in getting an adequate attendance of members from Societies in the Union. This want of sympathy or enthusiasm was the cause of the cessation of these useful annual meetings of naturalists. Mr. Underhill, having had experience in the Union's first visit to Oxford, was appointed as an additional secretary. The President (G. C. Druce), Secretary (Mrs. B. Johnson), Prof. Poulton, and F. A. Bellamy were appointed delegates to represent the Society at the Conference of the Union; Mr. Druce, the President of our Society, was also President of the Union. In his address at the *Conversazione*, he gave much information on the botany and geology of Oxon and Berks. A long report is given in the Minute-book, and it is to be regretted that the address was not published by the Society in a convenient form for reference: in a later Chapter I shall reprint the address as reported by the *Oxford Chronicle*.

At the end of the year, Nov. 27, the Society lost the services, by removal from Oxford, of Mrs. Johnson, a very efficient and energetic Secretary; but misfortunes are not without advantages, and the advantage to the Society in this instance was the timely discovery of such an excellent Secretary as Mrs. L. J. Veley, for ten years, proved herself to be. During the first eight years after the Society's revival we had three Secretaries. The Society this year regained Professor Gotch as a member of the Committee, on his return to Oxford, when appointed to succeed Prof. Burdon Sanderson as Professor of Physiology.

A busy year of office was not terminated by a change of Presidents, for Mr. Druce was unanimously re-elected.

The lectures and papers for the year 1895 were by Prof. Poulton (2), F. A. Bellamy, G. C. Druce (2), W. Ritchie, H. N. Dickson, W. B. Benham, G. J. Burch, W. P. Pycraft, Prof. Gotch, Prof. Warrington, J. G. Grenfell, and W. Warde Fowler.

It had been decided by the Committee in 1896, December, that there should not be a lecture at the next Annual Meeting.

A proposal was made at the Annual Meeting to form sections for Chemistry and Medicine; the matter was left to the Committee, and the result was the formation of sections for Astronomy, Meteorology, and Chemistry, to be presided over by the Radcliffe Observer (E. J. Stone), F. A. Bellamy, and Prof. W. Odling. Mr. Warde Fowler expressed his opinion, which is shared by others, that additional sections should not be formed unless members enrolled themselves and were willing to work in them. Mr. Stone intimated his desire to invite members to visit the Radcliffe Observatory on one day each Term.

The Secretary quickly showed her interest in active field work by requesting the Committee on Feb. 7 to increase the number of field-days. Mr. Warde Fowler also showed that his interest in the welfare of birds still continued—as if there could ever be any doubt upon that point—by bringing forward the subject of the protection of wild birds with especial reference to the wearing of whole birds, wings, and osprey feathers as ornaments of attire; he promised to bring forward fuller information as to the extent of the custom before asking the Society to take action in the matter.

At the meeting on June 12, the Secretary read a list of fresh water fauna collected on the field-day on May 30, and gave a lecture upon the subject on May 29; no list has been preserved.

In November the President referred to and expressed the sincere regret of the members at the great loss which the Society, the University, and Science had sustained by the death of Prof. A. H. Green during the Long Vacation. Prof. Green was always to the front in helping the Society, whether by work in the field, by lectures, by advice, or by

the use of his Lecture-room until the Society outgrew the limits of that room.

At the Committee on Dec. 3 the Secretary asked that a Record-book for preserving lists of natural history specimens found in the neighbourhood of Oxford should be obtained.

The lectures and papers during the year 1896 were by G. C. Druce (2), H. M. J. Underhill, P. Groom, C. V. A. Peel (2), V. H. Veley, Miss A. G. Weld, Mrs. Veley, J. O. Sankey, A. E. Tutton, Prof. Vines, W. P. Pycraft, and H. Balfour.

It was proposed again in Committee that an afternoon meeting should be held occasionally, in order to benefit those who cannot venture out in the evening and for those outside the city of Oxford.

In 1897, Jan. 27, Mr. Druce retired from the presidency in favour of Mr. A. Sidgwick. That chronic question, the day of meeting, was again brought forward at this meeting and on April 26, but no change was made.

At the meeting on Feb. 24 Mr. Druce referred to the loss the Society and the branch of botany, called Bryology, had sustained in the death of Mr. H. Boswell, one of the original members of the Society in 1880, and an excellent worker in the field of Oxfordshire Flora for many years previous to that date. Further information upon his work may be obtained by consulting botanical publications, the Catalogue of Mosses and the numerous references in Mr. Druce's Flora of Oxfordshire. It is pleasing to know that his fine collections of mosses and other botanical specimens are now included in the Fielding Herbarium.

Reference was also made to the sad death of Professor Wallace, at Enslow Bridge; he was not a member of the Society, though a capable botanist, and Mr. A. M. Bell said that he had been asked to propose him for membership at that meeting.

The President (Mr. Sidgwick) again brought forward the proposal to commence a Record-book for first appearance, and, to publish the results; this was agreed to. On May 19 the book was exhibited, and the meeting agreed to the following acting as recorders:—A. M. Bell (Geology), Mrs. Veley (Zoology), and F. A. Bellamy (Botany).

The Society lost by death on May 9 the President of the

section Astronomy, Mr. E. J. Stone. (See the obituary notice in the Royal Society and Royal Astronomical Society's publications).

A feature of this year was the first terminal report on June 25 by the Presidents of some of the sections; this was really the first occasion that a meeting was devoted to exhibits since 1888.

The Annual Field-day was to Princes Risborough and neighbourhood on June 18.

The lectures and papers for 1897 were by A. M. Bell (2), G. C. Bourne, P. Groom, A. E. Tutton, T. B. Blow, H. M. J. Underhill, Prof. Poulton, G. C. Druce, Prof. W. J. Sollas, A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, Miss F. Buchanan, Col. Swinhoe, and F. A. Bellamy; there was one exhibit evening.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT, 1898—1905.

Enrolment in Sections. Christmas Lectures. Annual Reports printed. The Ashmolean Society, amalgamation. New Title. The Mayor's Reception, 1901, July 8. Mr. H. Willett's Gift of Land at Cothill. The Ashmolean Library. Resolution to Prevent the Destruction of Birds. The Ashmolean Society's Wood-block for Book-plate Recovered. Activity in the Field. Proposed Joint Publication by the Oxford Architectural and Ashmolean Natural History Societies. China belonging to the Ashmolean Society Recovered. Proposed Loan Collection of Lantern Slides. Purchase of the rest of Hurst Copse, Cothill. Death of Mr. H. Willett and Mr. S. W. Silver. Twenty-five years' History. Death of Sir J. Burdon Sanderson. The first lady President. The Secretarial Notes on the Organisation of the Society printed.

THE year 1898 saw the advent of Mr. A. M. Bell to the office of President.

The vacancies in sections Astronomy and Geology were filled by Dr. A. A. Rambaut and Prof. Sollas.

On Feb. 16 Miss Acland and Mr. Druce were appointed to represent the Society on a Committee of a scheme for a Photographic Survey in Oxfordshire.

At the Committee Meeting, previous to the Annual Meeting, the President (Mr. Sidgwick) suggested that a printed report or record of collections should be published, and promised to contribute a list of 700 to 800 names of entomological specimens; Mr. A. M. Bell promised a list of geological finds. A Committee, consisting of the President (A. M. Bell), Secretary, Treasurer, A. Sidgwick, and F. A. Bellamy, was formed to carry this into effect.

On June 15 the Secretary (Mrs. Veley) introduced her scheme concerning the enrolment of members in the various sections; the main idea being to get the members into sections in which they were specially interested, and to bring them into smaller working groups. The idea was approved and the details were left to be considered by the Committee; the result being that more than half the members had enrolled themselves by the following Annual Meeting.

Another important point considered in Committee on June 27 was, on the proposal of Miss Swann, to issue tickets of membership to those who had paid their subscriptions for the year, it was further ordered that the printed Lecture List should cease, and that, owing to the expense, not more than two postcard notices be distributed each Term.

It was further proposed at that Committee Meeting that no formal lecture should be given at future Annual Meetings. In 1896 there was no lecture.

At the meeting on Nov. 16 Mr. A. M. Bell gave notice that a course of Christmas Lectures to Children was to be given in Balliol Hall, and the proceeds to be given to the Radcliffe Infirmary. By later arrangements, through the energy of Mr. Bell and by the kind consent of Dr. Tylor, this course, consisting of two lectures each by Mr. Bell, Prof. Poulton, and Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, was given in the large Lecture Theatre in the University Museum. The effort was warmly appreciated, and through the hard work accomplished by Mr. Bell and his family the total receipts amounted to £21 4s.; this included towards expenses donations of £2 each from the lecturers—a shrewd plan which I commend to future Christmas Lecturers—and a cheque for about £12 was sent to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

It should be mentioned that, though the Committee granted Mr. Bell permission to use the Society's name both in 1898-9 and 1899—1900, the Society took no other share in the scheme, and all credit is due to him for practically inaugurating in the Society Christmas Lectures for Children (the only previous lecture to children was one given under the *ægis* of the Society in 1894, by Mr. H. M. J. Underhill) and for the good results achieved then and since. Upon the second occasion, in 1899—1900, only five lectures were given—and those lecturers were obtained with difficulty—and the result sent to the Radcliffe Infirmary was £8 7s. 6d. When a request was made to Mr. Bell for verification of some information, he replied with the following letter:—

Oxford,

20—11—06.

Dear Bellamy,

My notes on lectures given are somewhat imperfect, though I send you some facts.

No lectures were given in Balliol Hall. I had leave to give them there, but Dr. Tylor became more friendly to the proposal than I had thought him at first, and heartily consented to the Museum being employed for the purpose.

I had *very hard work* to get lecturers the second year, which you have put down to the Society, I think wrongly.

Receipts were small. For the third year I resolved to give none. Then people complained, and they were given in 1901—1902 by the Society I think, but am not sure.

I have a little more information hidden away, if you desire it, I think a notice of first set of lectures.

Yours very truly,

A. M. BELL.

In 1900-1 no Christmas Lectures were given. In 1901-2 the profits handed to the Infirmary were £15 11s. 2d. After this period the profits have been devoted to the expenses connected with the Library, as may be seen upon reference to the annual reports published by the Society. How much the lectures have been appreciated may be evidenced by this letter :—

Headington Hill, Oxford,

15 Jan., '02.

Dear Sir,

The Committee of Management of the Radcliffe Infirmary wish me to convey to the Ashmolean Society, and more especially to yourself and the other lecturers, their grateful thanks for the handsome donation made to the funds of the Infirmary. The trouble that has been taken in organising and giving these lectures has thus been doubly profitable to the Oxford community.

Yours faithfully,

A. M. Bell, Esq.

P. F. WILLERT (Treasurer).

In 1897, 1898, and 1899 exhibits were more numerous at the meetings; and since the beginning of 1900 it has been the general practice to have two or three meetings a year devoted to exhibits.

The Annual Field-day was to Tring Park, by the kind permission of the Hon. Walter Rothschild.

The lectures and papers during 1898 were by A. E. Tutton, W. Warde Fowler, A. W. Brown, M. Burr, Prof. Poulton (2), Dr. Ahmed Shah, Mrs. Veley, E. A. Minchin, A. J. Ewart (2), C. V. A. Peel, E. B. Tylor, J. T. Filsell, and A. A. Rambaut.

Mr. A. M. Bell was re-elected President for 1899.

From this year, in order to make the Annual Meeting differ more from Ordinary Meetings, and to give more time to examine exhibits, it was agreed by the Committee, upon my suggestion, to abandon lectures upon that occasion each year; the change has been generally approved.

Rules and resolutions were passed at the Annual Meeting relating to unpaid subscriptions, the issue of membership tickets, and the enrolment of members in sections; it was announced that 57 had not then enrolled themselves. The day of meeting was again considered.

The changes among the Presidents of Sections were Photography (F. A. Bellamy), Meteorology (H. N. Dickson), and Mineralogy, a new section (Prof. Miers).

Mrs. Veley lectured on March 8 on "Feathered Folk." Thirty slides were lent by the Society for the Protection of Birds, and a strong appeal was made to members to interest themselves in preventing the unnecessary destruction of birds for personal adornment.

Sectional reports of field work were made on June 14, but no details appear to have been preserved. Prof. Vines gave an afternoon lecture to the whole Society, but the attendance, only 50, did not appear to justify the attempt of afternoon meetings being often repeated.

The chief innovation during the year was the development of the various sections, and an attempt to get members to do some real work in them. New rules were formed, and a triple sets of section books were provided after much work by Mrs. Veley. No less than 2,700 postcards were sent by the Secretary; classes, cycling and walking expeditions were taken in Geology; botanical walks with Mr. Druce and Mr. H. A. Evans, the latter entertaining the members to tea at Begbroke; a delightful course of lectures by Professor Vines, which was largely attended by members of the section; Astronomy was looked after by the Radcliffe Observer (Dr. A. A. Rambaut), who invited the members to visit the Radcliffe Observatory upon four evenings during the year; and Mr. H. N. Dickson gave a course in Meteorology.

The Annual Excursion on June 17 was to those delightful English homes at Broughton Castle and Compton Wynyatts.

Mr. Bell, as President, rendered much aid to the Secretary in making this sectional work a success during the

years 1898 and 1899; and towards the end of the latter year had the pleasure to announce that the Society would continue to arrange a series of Christmas Lectures to Children, which he and others had successfully attempted the previous year.

Lectures were given by Prof. Poulton, Miss C. B. Sanders, A. E. Tutton (2), Mrs. L. J. Veley, H. N. Dickson, W. Warde Fowler, Prof. Vines, Sir W. J. Herschel (2), G. C. Druce, and Prof. Miers.

Prof. Vines was again invited to allow himself to be elected President of the Society, but owing to his health and the distance of his residence from Oxford he was unable to consent. So Mr. H. Balfour, a member of the Society since 1887, was unanimously elected President for 1900.

The usual Soirée was not given, owing to the country's distress due to the war in South Africa, so Professor Poulton offered to give a lecture that evening.

A new proposal, which had been thoroughly considered by the Committee, was made on Feb. 7 to the effect that, as exhibits had somewhat encroached upon the lecture time, a special evening each Term should be reserved for them, except live specimens and such things as would not keep. This proposal was generally agreed to.

On March 5 the Committee revised the field sections Field Botany (Fb) and Field Zoology (Fz), also Ornithology (O) and Entomology (E) were made more distinct sub-sections. Prof. Weldon, in the course of his lecture on Feb. 7, strongly recommended that organized field work should be carried on by local natural history societies; and at the succeeding meeting Mr. Holden asked if such lectures as Prof. Weldon's could not be printed by the Society. The Treasurer replied that the funds did not at present permit of such an undertaking, but he hoped that at no distant date the Society would be able to print at least an Annual Report. The question was left to the Committee.

An invitation was sent to the Society to attend a Public Meeting held on Friday, May 11, for the purpose of forming a Branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption; some members attended.

The President (H. Balfour) and F. A. Bellamy represented the Society at the Jubilee Meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, and a Medal struck to commemorate the occasion

was presented to the senior delegate of each Society; the medal was shown by Mr. Balfour at the exhibit evening, May 2.

The readiness of Mr. Balfour to lecture to the Society was exemplified at extremely short notice, caused by the unavoidable absence of the lecturer arranged for the evening on May 30.

The Annual Excursion was to Letcombe Regis, on June 23, where the party was formally received by Mr. S. W. Silver, with his ancient staff of office as lord of the manor, who showed great hospitality in providing refreshment, and kindness in allowing members to see his beautiful collection of New Zealand Birds, many of them now almost extinct, and his many other objects of natural history and archæological interest; also his beautiful grounds. His death in 1905, March 7, caused the Society to lose its other Honorary Member, but the University of Oxford, by the kindness of Mrs. S. W. Silver, gained this Collection of New Zealand Birds, besides many other objects. After the Collection was received at the Museum, Mr. H. Balfour gave a most interesting account of it in 1906, June 7. There are 119 specimens, and the Collection, made by Sir W. Buller, was sent to Mr. Silver at his desire to possess a few specimens.

The death of Sir H. Acland removed from the Society its oldest and most esteemed member. The help that he gave the Society by his gift of £20 has already been mentioned, but his other help and consideration of the welfare of the Society has been continuous; for are we not indebted to him for permission to use the Radcliffe Library and Corridor upon many occasions? And was he not one of the founders of the University Museum, in which, by the kindness of the Delegates and various Professors, we hold our meetings?

The Society also lost by death Sir J. Conroy, who had often helped the Society.

The Minutes of Nov. 14 record a most pleasant and well-merited honour for the Treasurer by the election of Mr. G. C. Druce to the position of Mayor of the City of Oxford: this is the first instance that the Society could claim a Mayor amongst its members. We now claim several who have held that position, also that of Sheriff. Is membership in the

Ashmolean Natural History Society a stepping-stone for these municipal honours?

The exhibit meeting of Nov. 29 was very successful, there being as many as 16 groups of exhibits, besides notes.

Mr. S. W. Silver was elected an Honorary Member of the Society in 1900, Oct. 18.

The most important lecture of the year 1900 was that by Mr. H. J. Mackinder upon "The First Ascent of Mount Kenya"; this was the first successful ascent of this high peak (17,200 feet). Other lectures during the year were given by Prof. Poulton, Prof. Weldon, N. Annandale, V. H. Velez, H. M. J. Underhill, E. A. Bevers, H. Balfour, H. N. Dickson, J. Haldane, G. C. Druce, and A. E. Tutton. There were also exhibit evenings.

The year 1900 may be considered as a very important one in the Society's history, as its first publication was for that year. The Committee in 1900, October 3, fully considered the matter of printing an Annual Report with lists and notes of local fauna and of other branches of local natural history; the first report to include a valuable list of Hymenoptera Aculeata.

Christmas Lectures for Children were not given in 1900-1.

The Society's year, 1901, was opened at a time when the Nation was plunged into deep and sincere sorrow by the death of our most revered and beloved Queen Victoria, on January 22. For this reason the character of the Annual Meeting on Jan. 23 was greatly modified, in token of respect to her memory and in sympathy with the national mourning. Nothing but the formal business took place.

It may certainly be considered to be the most eventful year in the whole existence of the Society, as will be seen.

The first publication by the Society, the Report for 1900, was placed on the table at the meeting in 1901, Feb. 18.

The Committee on March 11 was entirely engaged with an extensive revision of the Rules. The proposed Rules were printed in slip-form, were discussed, and finally adopted at the General Meeting on March 14.

These rules, however, were never further printed, as they were almost immediately rendered obsolete, or, at least, incomplete by the most important event in the Society during its twenty-five years existence. This was of the nature of a

man of three score years and ten marrying a young lady; or, in plainer words, the amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society with the Natural History Society of Oxfordshire.

Overtures were first made in writing by the former in 1901, April 28. Here is the letter; it contains no secrets, so may be published:—

(1)

Savile House, Oxford,

April 28, 1901.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

Though I am unable to make any official communication about a subject not yet decided upon, I think it is proper to tell you that it will be proposed to-morrow night, at a meeting of the old Ashmolean Society, that negotiations be entered into with the Natural History Society with a view to amalgamation. You probably know the history of the Ashmolean Society quite well; it has been in a state of suspended animation for some years past. But now it *must* decide about its affairs in view of transfer of the Radcliffe Library. We tried some years ago to arrange an amalgamation with the Junior Scientific Club, but after much debate the thing fell through, and I think that the Junior Scientific showed a right instinct in declining to admit senior members of the University as official members of its Society. In the case of the Natural History Society the question of "seniority" would not be applicable. I cannot pledge myself as to the resolutions which may or may not be passed to-morrow night, but I think that the Ashmolean will probably ask the Natural History Society to consider the question of amalgamation on the following terms:—That all members of the Ashmolean Society shall become *ipso facto* members of the Natural History Society, provided they wish to take up the membership. That the property of the Ashmolean, viz., the library and certain rather nice china and plate, be transferred to the Natural History Society. That the old title of "Ashmolean" be incorporated with the title of the Natural History Society. As regards the library—it contains many very valuable books—e.g., Phil. Trans., up to 1896; the whole of the Ray Society's publications; all Darwin's works; old standard works on Entomology, and many others. As to the question of housing—there is little doubt that leave will be given to house the books in the Glastonbury Kitchen; and I think it very probable that we may get the University to give us the shelves which the books now stand in when the present Library is dismantled.

The Glastonbury Kitchen will become the regular meeting place of Scientific Societies, so the situation would be appropriate.

Will you kindly ask Dr. Veley to excuse my writing a separate

letter to him—I have written a dozen or so to-day about this Ashmolean business—and tell him that, with his leave, we propose to nominate him again to-morrow for the office of librarian, it being necessary to elect new officers and committee to put ourselves in a proper legal position. For in the matter of dealing with property such as the Ashmolean Library, it is important that all forms should be duly and properly observed.

I hope that the proposals will commend themselves to the Natural History Society.

. An amalgamation of the two Societies would be a return to an older and happier state of things; and, between ourselves, I don't think the Natural History Society has anything to fear from the energy or interference of the existing Professoriate. Professors expend their force in London. . . . and none are inclined to be dictatorial or to interfere.

Yours very truly,

G. C. BOURNE.

The following letters as bearing upon this important subject may also be quoted:—

(2)

20 Bradmore Road,
Oxford,

April 29, 1901.

Dear Mr. Bellamy,

Could you possibly come round here after 8 p.m. this evening to meet Mr. Druce and Miss Claridge and discuss informally a most important proposal for Natural History Society? The old Ashmolean Society wants to amalgamate with us!!

The scheme includes our having their Library, worth £300 at least, and a joint home in the Museum for their books and probably ours. I am *very* keenly in favour, but I want to hear what you all think before we have a Committee on it, as it must be decided soon.

The Ashmolean Society meets to-night to bring forward the resolution to open negotiations with us, and I have a long letter from Mr. Bourne about it.

I think we ought to jump at this opportunity of joining ourselves to "la haute Science."

Do come, if only for a few minutes, and talk about it.

Yours in haste,

L. J. VELEY.

(3)

Savile House, Oxford,

May 2, 1901.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

I would have written to you on Tuesday, but it was thought desirable to change the officers and Committee of the Ashmolean

after its long sleep, so Mr. Nagel was elected Secretary, and I thought he was writing to you.

There was a well-attended meeting of the Ashmolean on Monday, and the subject of amalgamation was fully discussed, with the result that the proposal was unanimously approved, and it was decided that the officers and Committee should confer with the Committee of the Natural History Society, and report the result of the conference to a meeting to be convened on May 13.

After what you say in your letter, I do not think there will be the slightest difficulty in amalgamating, the more so as our scientific Mayor is pleased with the proposal.

What weighed most with the Ashmolean Society was the proposal of an active Scientific Society, representative of the City and University, which when occasion requires (as for instance the visits of Scientific Congresses to Oxford) can represent fully and equally all the interests of City and University.

I am now telephoning to Mr. Nagel asking him to make arrangements.

Yours very truly,

G. C. BOURNE.

I have just spoken by telephone to Mr. Nagel, and he tells me that he has written to you to fix an hour when to meet and talk over arrangements; so that is all right.

(4)

10 Broad Walk,

Buxton,

May 2, 1901.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

Many thanks for your letter and the enclosed one from Mr. Bourne.

I am not altogether surprised at the proposal, as it was obvious that something would have to be done for the Ashmolean, whose Library has really prevented it from committing suicide or dying of atrophy. I was personally very much opposed to the scheme which proposed the amalgamation with the Junior Scientific, and I should have been very sorry had it been carried. I do not see any similar objections to the proposed amalgamation with the Natural History Society, and shall personally be in favour of it. Of course it may not be easy to adjust the somewhat different aims of the two, and though I am a member of the two, I feel that the general conditions and methods of procedure of the Natural History Society should not be materially altered through amalgamation with what used to rank as a "learned Society." I mean we owe it to the members of the Natural History Society, which has hitherto maintained its activity, to aim at a more or less popular treatment of such

scientific subjects as are discoursed upon at the meetings, and that the more serious aspects of science should be relegated to the numerous special Societies and Clubs devoted to different branches of science, the rise of which in recent years caused the death of the Ashmolean (I beg its pardon, I mean its "suspended animation"). Actually I think there is but little fear of any such "de-popularization" (excuse the word), and there should be no risk from grafting upon a robustly living stem a suspendedly animate organism, organization, I should say.

To be brief, I think that the amalgamation will be excellent in its results, provided the Ashmolean element is willing to recognize the popularization of science as the chief aim of the joint Societies. The "Kitchen Library" idea is excellent.

As regards the title it is not easy to suggest one that is not cumbersome. I do not like "Ashmolean and Oxfordshire Natural History Society," and I rather prefer "Ashmolean Natural History Society and Field Club of Oxfordshire" to the form which you suggest, which rather takes the Oxfordshire away from the Natural History Society. I would even be ready to agree to the omission of "Oxfordshire," and leave the county to be understood from association. It would always be made perfectly obvious upon any publication of the Society; but I only suggest this for the sake of reducing a somewhat cumbrous title to reasonable proportions, and I do not press the omission. I am sorry not to be in Oxford with so important a scheme in the wind; but our Committee will I know do what is best, and will make far better suggestions than I should do. I only hope you may be able to get a full muster to consider the point. I suppose that actual amalgamation would be expected to take place at the beginning of next year.

I am writing in a hurry so as to post to-night, as you are anxious to hear at once. Please allow this haste to be my excuse for so badly expressed an epistle.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

HENRY BALFOUR.

(5)

Trinity College,

Oxford,

May 4.

Dear Mrs. Veley.

My letter cannot be found so I have written another, which may serve to put the matter formally before your Committee.

Prof. Poulton tells me that he cannot be in Oxford in the earlier part of next week: the only other member of the Committee is

Prof. Odling, who could answer any questions which your Committee may wish to put.

I will let him know that Prof. Poulton is to be away.

Yours sincerely,

D. H. NAGEL.

(6)

Trinity College,

Oxford,

May 7.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

Professor Odling tells me he will make a point of being present at your meeting, unfortunately he cannot come to the Ashmolean meeting next week, but he will be able to answer any questions which may arise at your meeting.

Yours truly,

D. H. NAGEL.

A Committee Meeting was called for May 7, and for the first time, by the kindness of the Mayor (Mr. G. C. Druce), it was held in the Mayor's Parlour at the Town Hall.

The business was—

“To consider a proposal for the amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society with the Oxfordshire Natural History Society.”

Prof. Odling, past President of the Ashmolean Society, expressed his opinions upon the matter, after Mr. Nagel's letter had been read, and said that the proposal would have his hearty recommendation, as he considered the amalgamation would benefit both Societies and serve to further unite the University with City and County interests.

After a further brief consideration the Committee unanimously resolved that the amalgamation be agreed to; a Sub-Committee of five (The President, (H. Balfour)—A. M. Bell acting for him during his absence—the Treasurer, the Secretary, H. N. Dickson, and F. A. Bellamy) was appointed to meet the Sub-Committee of the Ashmolean Society to carry out the details relating to the amalgamation. As the “dowry” consisted of the Ashmolean's good name and a very valuable Library, the Mayor proposed that five or seven Trustees to the “marriage settlement” should be appointed; the future title of the Society was also considered.

On May 8, at the General Meeting, the Chairman (G. C. Druce), in the absence of the President, through ill-health, announced the proposals that had been made, and further said that a high compliment was being paid to the Natural History Society, as the Ashmolean Society was the oldest scientific Society in Oxford, if not in England, and possessed a large Library of great scientific interest and value. The announcement was received with much applause.

Other letters upon this subject were as follows:—

(7)

Trinity College,
Oxford,

May 9.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

Many thanks for your letter. I am glad to hear that your Committee is so clearly in favour of the scheme.

I have consulted Prof. Poulton about the joint Committee; he thinks that we had better hold such a meeting before reporting to the Ashmolean Society on the whole matter.

We shall therefore not meet on Monday evening. Would it be possible to hold the meeting of the joint Sub-Committee on that evening, Monday, May 13, at 8.30?

Probably all the Ashmolean officers could be present at a meeting at that time, as the time had been arranged for a meeting of the Society. If you think that that time will suit, I should be glad to send out notices soon to our members.

Will the Geological Lecture Theatre in the Museum be a suitable place for the meeting? We can get that, I think, without difficulty.

Yours sincerely,

D. H. NAGEL.

(8)

Trinity College,
Oxford,

May 11.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

I am sorry that I could not reply earlier to your letter, as I had to consult Prof. Poulton. My last letter did not, I fear, make it clear that we did not propose a meeting between your Sub-Committee and the whole of the Ashmolean Committee, but simply a meeting between your Sub-Committee and the Officers of the Ashmolean, in order that we might exchange opinions, and have something definite to say before the Societies. It is so difficult to get a meeting that it seemed hardly worth while to call the

Society together until a more definite proposal of same kind can be laid before them.

We should be very glad therefore if your Sub-Committee could meet the Ashmolean Officers on Monday evening ; if it is too late for you to bring them together, perhaps you would suggest a time that would be more convenient.

Yours sincerely,

D. H. NAGEL.

(9)

Trinity College,
Oxford,

May 11,

Dear Veley,

After consulting Poulton I am sending out the enclosed notice, and at the same time asking the Officers of the Ashmolean to meet the Sub-Committee of the Natural History Society at the hour arranged for the Ashmolean Meeting, 8.30, on Monday, May 13. By having a talk over the matter with the Natural History Society representatives, we can get a much more satisfactory meeting of the whole Ashmolean later on.

I am telling the other officers that if the hour proposed is not convenient to the Natural History Society representatives, I will write again. You will probably know before I do whether it is convenient or not.

Yours sincerely,

D. H. NAGEL.

(10)

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.

The proposal for amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society with the Oxfordshire Natural History Society, which was discussed at the meeting on April 29, has been submitted to the Natural History Society.

The Committee of that Society approve unanimously of the proposal, and have appointed a small Sub-Committee to consider details and confer with the Committee of the Ashmolean Society. Under these circumstances it seems advisable to *postpone* the meeting of the Ashmolean Society arranged for Monday, May 13, until a definite scheme for the proposed amalgamation can be drawn up, and submitted to the Society.

D. H. NAGEL,

May 10, 1901.

Hon. Secretary.

(11)

Trinity College,

May 18, 1901.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

Does the enclosed statement about our meeting on Monday represent the result of it fairly from your point of view? If you

think anything should be altered or added, will you kindly let me know, as I should like to circulate a paper containing the substance of this statement to Ashmolean members before Tuesday.

Yours sincerely,

D. H. NAGEL.

After the proposal came the engagement, quickly followed by the formal "betrothal" on May 21. On May 22 Mrs. Veley received a letter from Mr. Nagel (Secretary) as follows:—

(12)

Trinity College,
Oxford,

May 22, 1901.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

The Ashmolean Society had before it yesterday the proposal for amalgamation which arose from the meeting with your Sub-Committee last week.

I enclose a copy of the statement which was circulated among our members before the meeting, and of the resolutions which were passed.

The first resolution expresses definitely our wish to unite with your Society. The second resolution suggests as a title for the new Society—the Ashmolean Society, being the Natural History Society of Oxfordshire. We quite recognise that the proposal to use the name of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society in a sub-title may not seem to you to come well from a small Society which makes proposals for union with a large and flourishing Society.

But we make the proposal nevertheless, because it seems to us that the shorter title would in the long run prove the more convenient in use, and would not give even the appearance of limiting the scope of the Society's work to natural history in any narrow sense, a limitation which neither Society has ever made.

We hope that your Society will consider the suggestion favourably; but should the opinion be adverse to the proposal, we suggest another—viz., the Ashmolean and Natural History Society, which seems to us preferable on the ground of euphony to the title suggested by the Sub-Committee.

As to Resolution III., the Society approved in principle of the constitution of a Trust to ensure the continuance of the Library. They thought it would be well to avoid the legal difficulties which might arise if one of the Trustees were *either* the Linacre Professor, *or* the Hope Professor, by specifying one,—viz., the Hope Professor of Zoology, as a Trustee. Numerous questions may, however, arise also to such a trust (e.g., the question of the personal liability of the Trustees for lost books), the Society thought it

therefore better not to go beyond a general statement of approval of the proposal.

A Sub-Committee consisting of the four officers of the Society, together with Mr. Vernon Harcourt, was appointed to consider with your Sub-Committee any points which may arise as to details, if your Society expresses itself formally in favour of our request.

Yours faithfully,

D. H. NAGEL.

P.S.—You probably noticed that the proposal for the alteration of the Glastonbury Kitchen is in yesterday's *Gazette*.

“Passed by the Ashmolean Society, May 21, 1901.

Resolution I.

That the Ashmolean Society is willing to unite with the Oxfordshire Natural History Society, to form a single Society.

Resolution II.

That it be proposed to the Natural History Society to adopt as the title of the amalgamated Society—‘The Ashmolean Society, being the Natural History Society of Oxfordshire,’ or alternatively, if this suggestion should not be acceptable:— ‘The Ashmolean and Natural History Society of Oxfordshire.’

Resolution III.

1. *That the Society assents in principle to the proposal to vest the property in the Society's Library in a body of ex-officio Trustees, in order that the continued existence of the Library may be ensured, if at any time the amalgamated Society should find itself unable to undertake the care of the Library.*

2. *That the Society approves of the suggestion of the following as Trustees:—*

The Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire.

The Mayor of Oxford.

The Hope Professor of Zoology.

The Sherardian Professor of Botany.

The Radcliffe Librarian.”

As all the preliminary preparations had been arranged, it only remained to call a Special Meeting on May 22 for the formal “marriage” of the two Societies.

This is a copy of the post-card notice sent to each member of the two Societies, and, except the card relating to the annual excursion, it is the last sent out under this title.

OXFORDSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
AND FIELD CLUB.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING,

On Wednesday, May 22nd, at 8 p.m., in the Lecture Theatre,
at the Museum.

Agenda :—

“To decide on the proposal for the amalgamation of the
Ashmolean Society with the Natural History Society.
As the question is an important one a large attendance is
hoped for.

L. J. VELEY, Hon. Sec.”

20, Bradmore Road, Oxford,
May 18, 1901.

The Chairman, the Mayor (Mr. G. C. Druce) invited Prof.
E. B. Poulton, the newly-elected and last President of the
Ashmolean Society, to perform the concluding ceremony;
this was accomplished by the announcement that the joint
meeting of officers of the two societies had formally passed a
resolution :—

*“That the Ashmolean Society is willing to unite with the Oxford-
shire Natural History Society, to form a single Society.”*

The suggested title of the Society was considered; and it
was carried by an almost unanimous majority, only two
voting against it, that the title be :—

“The Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire.”

Three other titles were proposed, but were rejected in
favour of that just given. Trustees were proposed.

Upon the Mayor asking Prof. Poulton whether we might
now consider the amalgamation to have taken place, he replied
that it had been effected, so it was too late to turn back.

A few days after this meeting the following letter was
received from Mr. Nagel :—

(13)

Trinity College,
Oxford,
June 3.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

I should be glad if you would let me know when your
Committee will be able to meet the Ashmolean Sub-Committee
to arrange further details. You intended, I think, to have a full
Committee Meeting to go over your new Rules in the light of the
proposed changes. If you have held such a meeting, and come to

any conclusions which it would be useful for the joint meeting to have before it on paper, I shall be glad to send round to the members of our Committee anything which you may send to me.

Yours very truly,

D. H. NAGEL.

The result was that a meeting of the Joint Sub-Committees was held at Mr. Balfour's house on June 14, at 9 p.m., the details relating to the amalgamation, and the amendments to the recently revised Rules were decided, and the union of the two Societies was finally accomplished.

To celebrate this and another important event our excellent and worthy Treasurer and Mayor (Mr. G. C. Druce) gave a "marriage feast"—that is to say, a Reception—in the Municipal Buildings, 1901, July 8, with which ceremony was associated the Annual Photographic Convention of Great Britain. There was a very large attendance, and a most enjoyable evening was the result.

Another very important event for the Society happened during the year. At the meeting on October 16, by the President's request, the Mayor (Mr. G. C. Druce) announced that the negotiations for the purchase of certain land at Cothill were nearly completed, so that by the generous and public-spirited gift of Mr. Henry Willett, of Arnold House, Brighton, the Society would be actually the possessor of nearly two acres of land to be left untouched as a zoological and botanical preserve for all time. The announcement was greeted with great applause; and the President moved on behalf of the Society a most cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Willett; which was seconded heartily by Prof. Poulton. A similar vote of thanks was also accorded to the Mayor, for the part played by him, for the time which he had spent, and for his final success in securing this valuable possession and privilege for the Society.

Mr. H. Willett was then unanimously elected an Honorary Member, "for special services rendered to the Society."

At the October meeting of the Committee, Mr. Druce was added to the list of Trustees of the Library and Cothill property.

So far as the Cothill property was concerned and in order to prevent legal difficulties, and to facilitate the transfer, Mr. Henry Willett desired that a change should be made in

the original proposals; he suggested that the land should be conveyed to Prof. Poulton and Mr. G. C. Druce conjointly in trust for the Society. This was finally discussed in Committee, 1902, May 21, after some months delay had occurred, Mr. Willett's desire was agreed to, and the conveyance completed.

Further information concerning the Cothill property will be found in Chapter IX.

The acquisition of the Ashmolean Library rendered it advisable to have a complete card catalogue formed, so that at the end of the year it was ordered a card cabinet and cards shall be obtained at a cost not exceeding £6.

The Rules as revised and proposed by the Joint Sub-Committee of the two Societies were considered in 1901, December. A few amendments were made, and the whole set of Rules, as finally revised, were read at the Annual Meeting and adopted; they appeared in the Report for 1901.

The Annual Excursion was to Burnham Beeches and neighbourhood on June 20.

On December 17 the Committee discussed the question of a new office of Sub-Librarian, and the addition of two names to the Committee, Dr. Bourne and Mr. Nagel, as representatives of old Ashmolean interests. These proposals were approved both by the Committee and at the Annual Meeting on January 22. A new section for Physics and Mathematics was specially recommended for the benefit of old members of the Ashmolean Society; this was also approved at the Annual Meeting.

The lectures and papers during 1901 were by Prof. T. L. Bullock, Mrs. L. J. Veley, G. C. Druce, the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson (Master of Pembroke), G. H. Carpenter, F. A. Bellamy (2), Prof. H. A. Miers, H. L. Tidy, Miss A. G. Weld, Prof. E. B. Poulton, J. Stirling, and A. A. Rambaut.

The Christmas Lecturers for 1901—2 were, Prof. Poulton (2), A. M. Bell, V. H. Veley, G. C. Druce, and Mrs. L. J. Veley. The proceeds were given to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

The Committee's choice of a President to succeed Mr. H. Balfour was, after a vote, in favour of the writer. Though I had been asked upon previous occasions to stand for that office. I had much reluctance to take up the duties of a position which did not appeal strongly to me. My knowledge of

any branch of natural science is so slight—I am only interested in it from a recreative point of view—that I never felt competent to occupy the position of president of such a large and important Society as that of which I have been a poor attendant for so many years. Whatever help I may have at times given the Society, whether secretarial, in Committee, or in other ways, has been simply from affectionate regard to the Society, its interests, and the work which it fosters. After the Committee's recommendation was endorsed at the Annual Meeting, I could only endeavour during the year to prevent the members thinking that their choice was a complete error of judgement.

The Rules were finally revised at the Annual Meeting; Dr. Bourne and Mr. Nagel were elected to the Committee as additional representatives of the old Ashmolean Society; and a new section for Mathematics and Physics, specially to include some of the Ashmolean Society members, was agreed to.

The Committee, on Jan. 30, recommended that Mr. Ogle should be asked to preside over the section Entomology, and he, having consented, was elected on Feb. 5; Prof. Love was elected President of the new section, Physics and Mathematics.

The President called the members' attention to two paragraphs from the *Daily Graphic* on the wholesale slaughter of gulls for millinery purposes, and on the proposed action of the R.S.P.C.C. with regard to this. Mr. A. M. Bell proposed and the Secretary supported:—

“That a resolution be passed condemning such practices, and offering the Society's sympathy to the R.S.P.C.C. in any effort it might make to prevent their recurrence.”

This was carried unanimously.

It was announced on Feb. 19, to the great regret of the whole Society, that Mr. W. Warde Fowler felt obliged to resign the presidency of section Ornithology. The President asked that a resolution of regret be passed and recorded on the Minutes, as Mr. Warde Fowler had been President of section Ornithology ever since the re-construction of the Society in 1887, and had rendered great services to the Society; this was supported by the Secretary and the Treasurer (the Secretary explaining that she had already sent a letter of deep regret) and passed unanimously. Mr. F. M. Ogilvie,

an authority on wading and diving birds, was then nominated to succeed Mr. Warde Fowler, and elected at a later meeting. The Secretary was called upon to give an explanation with regard to the recovery of the emblem of the Ashmolean Museum in Broad Street, used by the Ashmolean Society on its publications since 1835. It appeared that, when it was desired to have this printed on the cover of the now amalgamated Societies, also as a book-plate, it could not be found amongst the Ashmolean Society's property. It may be stated that in Chapter IX. the correspondence concerning the wood-block is placed on record. I should also mention that Mrs. Veley (Secretary) placed a question on the Agenda for the Committee Meeting on Feb. 8, and stated that the Controller was unwilling to part with the original engraving, as after a very thorough search amongst the records he had failed to find any reference which proved that the block was the property of the Ashmolean Society and not of the Clarendon Press. The matter was very fully discussed, and it was eventually passed:—

“That the Controller's offer be accepted, on the understanding that such acceptance was *without prejudice*; that further researches be made both by the Society and the Press, if possible, in order to clearly establish ownership of the block; that the electro-type be used for the Report for 1901 without additions, but that during 1902 the original block be secured, if possible, or failing the establishment of the Society's claim, that a block combining the old design with the new one be made in time for use next year.”

This long motion was carried. After much diligent research at the Bodleian and elsewhere between that date and Feb. 14 the Secretary ascertained that the original wood-block was still in possession of the Clarendon Press, and that it had been engraved and paid for by the Ashmolean Society in 1835, as this extract from the accounts for that year, published in the Society's Proceedings, Vol. I., shows. In the Treasurer's Report for the year 1835, the eighth item is—

“Paid for engraving device for title-page, £2 2 0.

(Signed) RICHARD GRESWELL, *Treasurer.*”

In consequence of the discovery of this printed record, by the perseverance of the Secretary (Mrs. Veley), the Delegates of the Clarendon Press could no longer claim any rights to the wood-block, and handed it over to the Secretary, as an unab-

breviated copy of a post-card I received from Mrs. Veley on Feb. 14 testifies, "Got it." The block was shown at the Meeting on Feb. 19. As many thousands of copies had been struck from the block during 67 years, it shows signs of wear; the original block is not now used when printing for the present Society, a mounted electro-type having been suggested and made at the Clarendon Press at a small cost (2/6). The original is at present in the charge of the Secretary, the electro-type is on loan to Messrs. Parker & Co., Printers.

The Society showed activity in the field for Section Fb and E. There was a walk from Cholsey to Compton, when many specimens of Diptera were obtained by a small but active party with Mr. Ogle and Mr. G. C. Hughes (see the Reports for 1902, 1903, and 1904); a visit to Cornbury Park, when the Columbine and other plants were seen (Report for 1902), and a large party were entertained by Mr. and Lady Margaret Watney: this house was at one time the home of the Earl of Clarendon and also belonged to the Earl of Danby who founded the Botanic Gardens at Oxford in 1632. A joint walk from Wheatley to Shotover, for Sections G and Fb was arranged, but postponed owing to the bad weather, a geological walk to Wolvercot was taken instead; also classes and field days for Section Fz were arranged. The latter, Mr. Clement led, with Section E, along the Berks and Wilts Canal near Wantage (Report for 1902).

There was a desire to have the annual excursion on the Duke of Bedford's estate at Woburn, but permission was refused. So the President and Secretary arranged for the excursion to be on July 10 to Lord Moreton's estate at Sarsden and Churchill; where, in the absence of his lordship, Mr. W. C. Carnegie, his agent, made every arrangement for the day, but two heavy showers modified the programme considerably. Here is a brief extract from one of Mr. Carnegie's letters:—"Lord Moreton will be delighted to have your Society make free with Sarsden estate. . . . You may rest assured I will do much to make your Society's visit agreeable though we have not much of deep interest. I will be pleased to make all arrangements" for a meat tea, "please do not spare me." With such an excellent guide, who had known every portion of the estate for nearly thirty years, and the welcome and hospitality shown by Mrs. Carnegie and Miss

Peters, the excursion did not fail to be most successful and enjoyable in spite of the sharp showers and wet undergrowth.

As the books in the Radcliffe Library were to be transferred to their new Library during the summer, it became necessary to consider the final arrangements with regard to the safe keeping of the Ashmolean books; a Sub-Committee (President, Treasurer, and Librarian), was appointed on Jan. 30 to meet the Committee appointed by the Museum Delegates. Letters were read from Dr. Tylor and Dr. Hatchett Jackson. As the matter of the library is more fully dealt with in Chapter IX, it need only be stated that the Delegates consented to the Society having the book-cases and books kept in the "Glastonbury Kitchen," provided that the central gangway be not obstructed; and that all the cases round the walls be made at the cost of the Society (£40). The books were transferred to the shelves during the summer mainly by volunteer help. A further sum of about £50 for extra book-cases, etc., has been spent on the Library.

As the Society had in hand a short local Lepidoptera List, which, in a way, had cost the Society £8 (this List certain members of the Entomological Section had intentions of publishing as their own, and at their own expense), also a geological report by Mr. A. M. Bell, it was decided to print them in the Society's Report for 1901.

The new membership ticket was brought into use in January, by which it was hoped that members would be encouraged to pay their subscriptions more regularly.

Another matter of importance came before the Committee on May 8, in consequence of the receipt of this letter from the President of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society:—

Christ Church, Oxford,
10—3—02.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by my Committee to submit to the consideration of the Ashmolean and Natural History Society the memorandum of which I enclose a copy. I do not know how far it will be regarded as affecting the interests of the Society, but my Committee is anxious to secure the co-operation, or at least the goodwill, of as many of the kindred societies of the neighbourhood as possible before taking any further steps in the matter.

Yours very faithfully,

JOHN L. MYERS,
President O. A. H. S.

F. A. Bellamy, Esq.,
President Ashmolean and Nat. Hist. Society.

A provisional reply was sent as follows :—

4 St. John's Road,
Oxford,
1902, March 11.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of 10th March I will see that your memorandum relating to the publication under one cover of the various proceedings of Archæological and kindred Societies shall be brought before the Committee of the Ashmolean Natural History Society, but there will not be a Committee Meeting before next Term.

I may, however, remark that when the Natural History and Ashmolean Societies were united about a year ago, the desirability or otherwise of an Archæological or Architectural Section being formed was considered by the Sub-Committee (and Committee of the whole Society, I think), and it was unanimously agreed that, although similar subjects were included in the older days of the Ashmolean Society, in later years, and since the formation of the Oxford Architectural and kindred Societies, the subjects were well looked after. We did not desire to encroach upon the work of Societies already existing, and add a new section, which could scarcely be considered as coming under Natural History in its widest sense, so we left the subject to others.

Although I heartily sympathise with any efforts to reduce the number of separate societies and publications (the same members often belong to the different societies), as there seems a needless amount of secretarial work and expense by subscriptions, also the clashing of meetings, I do not think any material help is likely to be derived from the Ashmolean Natural History Society.

Yours very faithfully,

F. A. BELLAMY,

President Ashmolean Natural History Society.

J. L. Myers, Esq.,

Christ Church.

The Committee considered the proposal, which was a scheme suggesting a joint publication of Proceedings; but it was unanimously agreed that the scheme had no advantage for the Ashmolean Natural History Society, and therefore need not be considered in detail.

On May 21 Mr. Druce reported to the Committee that, owing to certain misunderstandings on Mr. Willett's part, there had been some delay and alteration in his plans concerning the proposed gift at Cothill. Mr. Willett was now only willing to give a portion of the area formerly contemplated, this portion would be unfenced, and with no

natural or very obvious lines of demarcation. The questions before the Committee were:—(1) Whether under these new circumstances the Society could undertake the responsibilities of ownership; (2) whether Prof. Poulton (nominated by Mr. Willett) would become joint trustee with Mr. Druce of the smaller piece of land to be acquired. The Committee decided to accept Mr. Willett's gift as now offered, and Prof. Poulton undertook to share the trusteeship, provided no serious risks were incurred by so doing.

In October the Secretary reported to the Committee that she had succeeded in recovering from the Oxford University Junior Scientific Club a portion of a china tea-service, formerly the property of the old Ashmolean Society and referred to in Dr. Bourne's letter of 1901, April 28. The china is kept in the cupboard in the Glastonbury Kitchen, and used for the Society when required.

Prof. S. H. Vines very kindly gave two courses of lectures of extreme interest, and every seat in the Lecture Room at the Botanic Garden was occupied.

The lectures and papers during 1902 were by A. M. Bell (2), Prof. H. A. Miers, Miss Ellis, J. Ritchie, A. J. Herbertson (2), F. M. Ogilvie, F. A. Bellamy (2), H. N. Dickson, and W. Warde Fowler; there were two exhibit evenings and numerous other exhibits, besides those at the Annual Meeting; Christmas Lectures were given in 1902—3 by G. C. Druce, H. Balfour, Prof. Miers, G. J. Burch, Mrs. L. J. Veley, and Prof. Gotch.

Before vacating the position of President, I brought forward and read the details of a scheme to afford opportunity for work for members in the Section Photography, and to benefit the Society by the formation of a loan collection of lantern slides. The scheme was favourably commented upon by all those who replied to me, with one exception; and, as the result, I at once started the scheme, and have at present a collection of more than 750 slides, mostly good, given by Dr. L. J. Veley, R. A. R. Bennett, H. Balfour, A. H. Hamm, and myself, besides some purchased. The slides are mainly for zoology, botany, geology, entomology, and anthropology; they have been arranged in boxes to hold 100 slides, and in separate subjects; catalogues in book form and details on single sheets have been formed.

There is one branch of work which appears to have been very much neglected in the Society,—microscopic work; in fact, though among the sections in 1887, all reference to it has ceased. This is a department of knowledge eminently suited to a large number of members, especially ladies, who have an abundance of leisure. The sections—Field Zoology, Botany, and Entomology—afford much scope for work. I wrote to Mrs. Veley in 1903 wishing that something could be done to encourage this form of study, and I subjoin a portion of her reply dated 1903, Jan. 23:—

“As to a section for Microscopy, we could indeed well do with one, but unfortunately there are *so* few microscopes extant in the Society; . . . my Fz’s grumbled at even being lectured to on microscopic beasts, because they can’t see them for themselves. But even as things are, we could do something for microscopy by having occasional ‘shows’ with the four we have,”

After Mr. H. N. Dickson had taken the Chair as President, one of the first duties was the election of Ordinary and Honorary Members. It is a pleasure to record that the Honorary Member proposed was Mr. H. Willett, the donor of the land at Cothill to the Society. Mr. Druce, in recommending this election, made an eloquent speech, and appealed to members to respect the rare flora at present to be found there.

For the first time exhibits were arranged in the Society’s Library, and some of its scarce books were shown.

At the Committee on Feb. 9, it was agreed to introduce various changes in the Report for 1902, and on April 25 it was also agreed to omit the meeting during “Eights Week.” Another question brought forward for decision was with regard to certain books lent from the library some years ago to Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, which had been lost. The Committee decided to replace them by purchase if possible.

The Annual General Excursion was postponed indefinitely; the flood having made all proposed arrangements impracticable, and the weather being still too unsettled for other plans. However, an afternoon excursion to Wheatley and Shotover for Fb and B members took place under the guidance of Mr. A. M. Bell and the writer by request of Mr. Druce.

By the kind permission of the Earl of Jersey, the members

of Section Fb visited Middleton Park on July 2, when, the day being fine, a very pleasant afternoon was spent, and much botanical knowledge gained under Mr. Druce's guidance. His lordship most kindly entertained the members to tea in the cricket pavilion. Mr. Druce also conducted the B and Fb members to Cothill on Sept. 18.

By special request of Miss Acland, the Ornithological and Photographic members were particularly invited to be present at the Camera Club Meeting on Oct. 5, when Col. W. Verner gave a most charming lecture on "Bird Life in Spain."

Prof. Vines gave another of his delightful courses of lectures, on "The Oecology of Plants," in the Lecture Room at the Botanic Gardens during the October Term. Dr. Rambaut gave permission for the members in the Astronomy Section to visit the Radcliffe Observatory on two evenings in November, 1903.

At the Committee on June 16 the Treasurer brought forward a suggestion whether it would be desirable for the Society to join with others in moving a resolution that some form of protection should be given to plants, by bringing a Bill to this effect before Parliament. It was agreed to discuss this upon a future date.

And on Oct. 16 the Committee arranged the details of a lecture to be given by Prof. J. Perry, D.Sc., F.R.S., at a joint meeting of the Ashmolean Natural History Society and the University Mathematical Society on Dec. 2. The meeting, of which the post-card notice is reproduced, was largely attended by members of the University:—

ASHMOLEAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF OXFORDSHIRE

AND

OXFORD MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING, arranged by the two Societies jointly, will be held in the Lecture Theatre in the University Museum, on

Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1903, at 8.30 p.m.

Professor JOHN PERRY, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., will deliver an Address on

"Oxford and Physical Science."

L. J. VELEY,	} Hon. Secs.
E. H. HAYES,	

The Address created considerable comment in the papers of that week, to which the reader is referred.

The other lectures and papers during 1903 were by A. D. Darbishire, Prof. Gotch, G. C. Bourne, F. M. Ogilvie, A. E. Tutton, J. D. Peel, Mrs. Veley, H. R. Mill, Prof. A. Thomson, and R. N. Wolfenden.

The Christmas Lectures for children were given in 1903—4 by D. H. Nagel, V. H. Veley, G. C. Druce, A. A. Rambaut, Rev. E. C. Spicer, and Horace Hart.

Mr. Dickson resigned the presidency in favour of Prof. F. Gotch, F.R.S., who, at the second meeting of the year, announced that short papers and notes would be welcome at any meeting. It was much regretted that a long and severe illness prevented him from attending the meetings from Feb. until near the end of the year; Dr. V. H. Veley was elected to act as his deputy in his absence. It would give great satisfaction if Prof. Gotch occupied the chair again at an early period. His suggestions and encouragement to do work were a conspicuous feature at the few meetings when he presided.

The Report for 1903 was considered in Committee, and, by the kindness of Mr. B. S. Ogle, a frontispiece of a local marsh orchis was included; also obituary notices of Mr. W. H. Baxter, and the Rev. H. E. F. Garnsey, written by G. C. Druce. (See the Report for 1903, and Chapter V.)

It was arranged for members in Section G to meet the members of the Geologists' Association of London on their visit to see the new section of Gault recently re-discovered by Miss M. Healey. Section Fb were provided for by a visit to Lockinge at Lady Wantage's kind invitation, when the members were entertained to tea at her house (see the Report for 1904 and Chapter VII); also to Magdalen Water Walks and the Parks. Section E went from Cholsey to Goring for Diptera.

The Annual Excursion was to the Loddon River and to Messrs. Sutton & Co.'s Seed Trial grounds, when a large party were entertained to tea in the great conservatory by Mr. Sutton's kindness, and a most instructive and enjoyable day was spent in spite of the haste to catch the train at Twyford.

Since the last meeting of the Midland Union of Natural

History Societies, held at Oxford in 1895, nothing had been heard of the Darwin Medal in connection with that Union. I drew attention to this at the Committee Meeting in 1904, May 31, but I refer to this more fully in Chapter VII.

Towards the end of the year, at the Committee of Dec. 5, Mrs. Veley brought forward a proposal for the enrolment as members of the Society, at a reduced fee, certain isolated workers at a distance from Oxford. But it was pointed out as being an unfair competition with other societies; it was agreed that distant members might be elected, but they must pay the full fee.

The Committee, 1905, Jan. 12, agreed to sanction that the Secretary should obtain clerical help for assisting her in writing and addressing notices, and for other laborious but necessary work which the large membership and expansion of the Society now entailed.

Early in the year 1904 the Society lost by death two early members, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Crow. Mr. Crow was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Committee, of which he had been a member from 1887 until he left Oxford, and was always welcome for the business-like advice which he gave; Mrs. Crow and he were very frequent attendants at the ordinary meetings, and greatly assisted in making the excursions enjoyable. Upon their removal to Sydenham they were elected Corresponding members.

The Chairman (Dr. V. H. Veley) announced that during the Long Vacation the Treasurer had succeeded in purchasing on behalf of the Society an additional piece of land at Cothill, adjoining the Ruskin Plot; and a vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Mr. Druce for having succeeded in securing this piece of land, and for having advanced the money himself in order that the opportunity might not be lost by delay in calling the Committee together.

A plan of the property was inserted in the Report for 1904.

At the meeting on Nov. 16 attention was called to the generous arrangements made by the Radcliffe Librarian for members to make use of that Library.

The lectures and papers during the year 1904 were given by H. Kirke, Prof. Gotch, W. Ramsden, W. Whitaker, Prof. Sollas, Rev. H. Friend, Mrs. L. J. Veley, G. C. Druce, G. D. H. Carpenter, F. A. Bellamy, H. Balfour, W. Warde Fowler, and A. E. Tutton.

The Christmas Lectures for Children were given by G. C. Druce (2), J. J. Manley, G. J. Burch, Mrs. L. J. Veley, and D. H. Nagel.

Before ceasing to be President of the Society, Prof. Gotch, at the Annual Meeting, gave a short address expressing deep regret that illness had prevented him being more active on the Society's behalf, and thanks for the consideration and sympathy shown him during the year. In conclusion, he urged members to greater activity, especially in the matter of records and exhibits, which he considered an important part of the Society's work.

The Committee's choice of a President to succeed Prof. Gotch fell upon Mr. G. C. Druce, and the interesting fact may be recorded that Mr. Druce was independently nominated by no less than four of the Committee. As this was the 25th year of the Society's existence, there was a general wish to mark this event by re-electing Mr. Druce for the second time, really the third year, as he previously held the office for two years (1895—7). Mr. Druce held the office of Secretary and Treasurer, 1880—7, and was the most active member in the inauguration of the Society. Besides being President, he has occupied the important office of Treasurer from 1889 to the present time, and has been a member of the Committee for the whole period.

There was one sectional change in 1905, Jan., Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter succeeded Mr. B. S. Ogle, who wished to resign, as President of section Entomology.

It was agreed to have one or more afternoon meetings for the benefit of county members and others, who found it inconvenient to attend in the evening: one was held on June 21, and was well attended.

At the meeting on March 9 the unpleasant duty fell upon the President of announcing the death of his old friend, Mr. Henry Willett, a generous friend, and honorary member of the Society. His name will always be remembered and revered by members of the Society as the donor of the Ruskin Reserve at Cothill. May the members respect it in the most obvious manner by zealously preserving his gift in an unmutilated form, as it was his desire that the property should so remain for all ages. (See Chapter IX.)

On May 3 a similar duty befell him, the announcement of

the death of the remaining honorary member of the Society, Mr. S. W. Silver, Lord of the Manor of Letcombe Regis. Mr. Silver, with Mrs. Silver, had, in 1900, June 23, generously entertained a large party of members, and opened for inspection their house and museum, which contained the splendid collection of New Zealand birds, now given to the University Museum by Mrs. Silver. (See Chapter V.)

The Committee on March 18 decided to purchase ten chairs for the Library, where in future it was agreed that Committee meetings should be held.

The Annual Excursion, held in 1905, on August 1, was to Watlington and neighbourhood; the members were again most pleasantly entertained to tea by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mrs. Bell and family at Pyrton Vicarage.

A field day for members in Sections B and Fb took place at Claydon on July 28, where, by the kind permission and reception of Sir Edmund and Lady Verney, the members were allowed to see the interior of the fine house, and were entertained to tea on the lawn. (See Chapter VII. for accounts of these excursions.)

The writer, wishing to commemorate the first twenty-five years of the Society's existence, and as a memento of Mr. Druce's long and continuous connection with, and hearty interest in, the welfare of the Society, drafted a proposal to write a historical account of the Society. A copy of the circular proposing this scheme was previously distributed to each member of the Committee. I formally introduced the subject at the Committee Meeting on July 1, and requested the Committee's permission to make use of the Minute-books and any records that the Society possessed, and invited its general approval. After a discussion, during which I distinctly stated that I did not wish the Society to take the least responsibility in the matter, and I proposed that the expense of printing it should be met by private subscriptions and sale of copies to members, Mr. H. Ward proposed and Dr. H. N. Dickson seconded, that permission be given to use the archives, and that the Committee approve of the scheme. Carried unanimously. This is the Circular :—

PROPOSED HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY OF OXFORDSHIRE 1880—1905.

On May 27, 1880, the Oxford Natural History Society was formed by Prof. Westwood, Prof. Poulton, Mr. Druce, and others; after a dormant period it was revived on the basis of the former Society on May 24, 1887; and on May 22, 1901, the Ashmolean Society was amalgamated with it and the title changed to the Ashmolean Natural History Society. We have thus arrived at the 25th anniversary of the first-mentioned Society, and are fortunate in having Mr. G. G. Druce—one of the pioneers and best friends of the Society—as President for this year, being the third occasion in the Society's history.

I would like to commemorate the completion of the first twenty-five years by a short account on the lines here sketched, and desire the permission of the Committee to make use of the minute-books and such records as may be suitable for reproduction; also that reference may be permitted to be made to the President, Treasurer, the Secretary for the time being, without, however, rendering them responsible for opinions or statements that may be expressed in the "Historical Account."

If you cannot be present at the Committee Meeting, I should be glad of an expression of opinion.

F. A. BELLAMY.

SKETCH.

- Chapter I. Origin of the 1880 Society, and its growth to 1905.
,, II. Formation of Sections and their work.
,, III. Presidents, Treasurers, Secretaries, Presidents of Sections, Librarians, and Committees.
,, IV. Minutes and Meetings. [The more important ones.]
,, V. Roll, or List of Members with date of election.
,, VI. Annual Reports.
,, VII. Accounts.
,, VIII. Library, Cothill, and other property.
,, IX. Excursions, Records, and Exhibits.

The sketch has been substantially adopted as to the details of the chapters, but I prefer the present sequence to that originally proposed.

My absence in Egypt and the Soudan from July 18 upon an Expedition to observe the Total Eclipse of the Sun, the subsequent work which it entailed, and other astronomical duties, delayed and rendered it quite impossible for me to begin the history until the Spring of 1906, so my desire to hand Mr. Druce a copy when his year as President terminated could not be fulfilled.

For the third time during Mr. Druce's year he had to record the death of a distinguished member of the Society; this time its most eminent member, Sir J. Burdon Sanderson. Though his unceasing work and investigations prevented him from taking any very active part at the meetings of the Society, we owe him a great debt of gratitude for granting us the use of his lecture-room for so many years, until we out-grew its seating capacity, and for other help that he gave us. I cannot do better than refer the reader to the obituary notice eloquently written by Prof. Gotch, and published in our Report for 1905, p. 16, to the Proceedings of the Royal Society, and to Chap. V.

The soirée at the Annual Meeting was not held, as now that the cases containing the School of Forestry exhibits and the Silver Collection of Birds had been placed in the upper corridor of the Museum, there was a difficulty in finding other space for exhibits, etc. It was proposed to have some reception out of doors during the summer.

Owing to the ultimate damage to the Ashmolean books in the Glastonbury Kitchen by fumes of gas—the incandescent burners were frequently found out and the gas escaping—and risk of fire, a request was made to the Museum Delegates to have electric light substituted, the Society offering to share half the expense: the Delegates agreed, and the electric light is now installed.

It was reported that 132 lantern slides had been given to the Society's Loan Collection during the year.

The Annual Excursion was to Shirburn Castle and Pyrton on August 1. At Pyrton the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. B. Bell and family most kindly entertained the members to tea.

Mr. Druce terminated his year as President by another of his excellent addresses; this time the subject was the twenty-five years' work of the Society and the changes that were affecting the local flora and fauna.

The Committee met on Nov. 21 to consider some important changes. Dr. L. J. Velej, who had been the "man at the wheel" for ten years—and how excellently she had steered the Society we all know, and are deeply grateful for—said that the time the secretarial duties occupied made her desire that the work should be continued by the appointment of a successor. In recognition of her work and the very great amount of time that she has spent upon the Society, I had the great pleasure

to propose in Committee that Dr. L. J. Veley should be nominated to the President of the Society for 1906—7; this met with the unanimous approval of the Committee. Mr. Druce, at the Annual Meeting, in moving the adoption of the Committee's recommendation, said that it was the first time that a lady had been nominated as President of the Society, and he had had the pleasure recently of performing a similar duty in the Northamptonshire Natural History Society. He heartily supported the Committee's selection, and desired the Society to signify its appreciation of her services by electing her their President. This was carried with applause.

The office of Secretary thus became vacant, and as I had offered my services for a time to the Committee, my appointment was also approved.

The President of Section E, Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter, having left Oxford, the vacancy was filled by the election of Commander J. J. Walker, R.N., Secretary of the Entomological Society, London.

The day of meeting was once again brought forward, and, after a statement made by Mrs. Veley as to the large number of engagements usually fixed in Oxford for Wednesday, it was agreed to change to Thursday evening for our meetings. It appears to me, an infrequent attendant, that the change has produced larger audiences.

During 1905 lectures were given by A. L. Bowley, F. M. Ogilvie, Miss Venables, Miss M. Healey, A. M. Bell, Miss Pitcairn, H. Balfour, C. V. A. Peel, Prof. Gotch, Commander J. J. Walker, G. C. Druce, W. R. Fisher, F. A. Bellamy, Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, and Miss Legge.

The Christmas Lectures for Children were by Sir W. J. Herschel, G. C. Druce, V. H. Veley, A. M. Bell, and Prof. Gotch.

This terminates the year 1905; and, except in a few cases in other chapters, I do not extend this historical account beyond that year.

The enrolment of members in sections and the new members caused a considerable and extra amount of correspondence; in order to reduce this, Mrs. Veley prepared some notes called "Secretarial Notes on the Organization." These notes were approved in Committee in 1902, Jan. 30, and ordered to be printed in the Report for 1901; they were also printed

in the Reports for 1902, 1903, and 1904. In Committee, 1906, Feb. 12, the writer proposed that, in order to economize in printing each year and to lighten the weight of the Report so that it would go by post for a penny, this portion should be separately printed; the "Notes" could then be used without sending the whole Report as the number of copies to spare is always small. This plan was approved, and is found convenient in use.

Slight alterations were made in these "Notes" from year to year, and a thorough revision was made in 1906, February, necessitated by some changes in the Rules. I append the "Notes" as in use at the present time.

SECRETARIAL NOTES ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ASHMOLEAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

SOME short explanation of the Society's general work and organization may be useful to new members. Five General Meetings are held in every Term at 8 p.m., beginning on the first Thursday in full Term, and occurring fortnightly. Of these meetings three are for lectures of a purely general and popular character, on all subjects relating to natural history and science and as varied as possible; a fourth is, in the interests of "Ashmolean" members, for a lecture on some topic connected with advanced research; a fifth is generally devoted to the exhibition of natural history specimens (living if possible), and the communication and discussion of short notes on matters of interest to the Society.

Every member of the Society receives notice of, and is entitled to attend, all these General Meetings, and may occasionally bring a friend: this privilege should not be abused. (Morning dress is worn.) In addition to these General Meetings, and entirely apart from them, there are, from time to time, Sectional Meetings, which include special lectures, classes, and field-days.

A glance at the list of Sectional Presidents suffices to show that, in many cases, members have in these classes the great privilege of direct instruction from acknowledged experts. *Such lectures may only be attended by members of the particular Section concerned, and members may not introduce friends to them, except without special permission from the President of that Section.* It is not to be expected that such privileges should be extended to all comers, and the wishes of Sectional Presidents should in this matter be strictly respected, and it is particularly requested that punctuality be observed and the lecturer be not disturbed by late arrivals; failure to comply with their

rules might at any time result in a withdrawal of the privilege altogether. Every member of the Society is entitled to belong to any three Sections without paying more than the annual subscription of 5s. The choice of Sections may be varied, but the member may not belong to more than three Sections except by paying one shilling extra for each additional Section. (See Rule V.) It is requested that those who propose names for membership will be kind enough to give *with the nomination* the Sections to which the intending member wishes to belong, as this saves the Secretary much correspondence. Failing this it is hoped that new members will select their Sections immediately after notification of election. A complete list of the Sections and Presidents is herewith given:—

Presidents of Sections in 1907.

- Section Z.—Zoology**—Prof. E. B. POULTON, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Sub-Sec. Fz.—Field Zoology—Mrs. VICTOR H. VELEY, Sc.D., F.L.S.
Sub-Sec. O.—Ornithology—Mr. F. MENTEITH OGILVIE, M.A.
Sub-Sec. E.—Entomology—Commander WALKER, R.N., Hon. M.A., F.L.S.
- Section B.—Botany**—Prof. S. H. VINES, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Sub-Sec. Fb.—Field Botany—Mr. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, Hon. M.A., F.L.S.
- Section P.—Photography**—Mr. F. A. BELLAMY, Hon. M.A., F.R.A.S.
- Section G.—Geology**—Prof. W. J. SOLLAS, LL.D., M.A., F.R.S.
- Section A.—Anthropology**—Mr. H. BALFOUR, M.A.
- Section Ph.—Physiology**—Prof. F. GOTCH, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Section As.—Astronomy** }
Section M.—Meteorology } Dr. A. A. RAMBAUT, M.A., F.R.S.
- Section C.—Chemistry**—Prof. W. ODLING, M.A., F.R.S.
- Section Mi.—Mineralogy**—Prof. H. A. MIERS, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.,
 and President of the Society for the year 1907-8.
- Section Fm.—Physics and Mathematics**—Prof. A. E. H. LOVE, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

The system required to keep the Society's 15 Sections in perfect working order is necessarily somewhat elaborate. Every member's name and address is entered alphabetically in three separate similar books for every Section; one such book is retained by the Secretary, one copy is supplied to the President of the Section concerned when required, and one to the Addresser. These 45 books have to be frequently revised for the addition or removal of names and changes of address; at present this means keeping more than 2,500 entries correct to date. Any change of address or Section, or a desire to resign, should be communicated promptly to the Secretary, as also any misdelivery of notices.

Firstly, therefore, it is reasonable to require that additional Sections should bring some slight increase to the Society's funds.

Secondly, it is necessary to fix some limit, because the main object of dividing the Society into Sections is to get members into workable numbers, and thus to enable members who desire to work seriously at a subject to do so without the risk of being crowded out by persons less in earnest.

Thirdly, a limit is necessary because, if every member belonged to every Section, obviously the net result would be the same as if there were no Sections at all. No good work could then be done.

Fourthly, Sectional Meetings are occasionally held where accommodation is extremely small or the number must be limited (as in the case of astronomical evenings at the Radcliffe Observatory), and for this reason also overcrowding must be prevented.

Under the Sectional system now prevailing the Secretary can regulate accurately the maximum number of members attending any class, in accordance with the requirements of the President of the Section, and the space at his disposal.

In addition to the general notices of the Society, only the members in a particular Section receive notices relating to that Section. (See Rule VIII.) Sectional Meetings are seldom or never held in the evening, except in Section As, so that members whose health or occupation precludes their attendance at the General Meetings can often enjoy Sectional privileges.

Members joining Sections are not pledged to anything; they are merely provided with opportunities, of which they can avail themselves if they please. It is particularly asked that those who propose new members will be kind enough to give the Sections to which the intending member wishes to belong *with the nomination*, as this saves much correspondence afterwards. (See Rule III.) Every member receives a copy of the Society's Report and this Circular, and is asked to keep them for reference.

All notices relating to the Society's meetings, General and Sectional, are now affixed to a special notice-board hung in the Ashmolean Library in the University Museum; these notices can be consulted by members between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. any day in Term except Saturday, when the hours are 10—4, and at times in the vacation when the Museum and Library may be open. Access to the Ashmolean Library, whether for the purpose of borrowing books on Thursdays, 2.30—4.30, or of consulting the notice-board on other days, is by the side door (not the glass doors of the Radcliffe Library) nearly opposite the entrance gate to the Museum: turn to the right on entering. In vacation this door is closed at 4 p.m. (1 p.m. on Saturdays). This notice-board is not intended to super-

sede postal notices, but to supplement them; only in the case of Sectional fixtures *which continue from Term to Term* (such as G and A lectures) notices are not sent postally, but are placed on the board, with the date on which the course begins each Term.

The Secretary desires it to be known that he cannot under any circumstances receive subscriptions. They are due, with any arrears, on January 1 for the current year, and should be paid direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. C. Druce, and for convenience, at 118, High Street, Oxford. (This latter arrangement may cease after 1907).

For the benefit of new members, or those requiring extra copies, the Secretary informs them that there is a very limited supply of the Reports (1901—1907) containing Lists of Lepidoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera Aculeata, Fungi, Mollusca, and Coleoptera; copies may be obtained at the published price (1s. each) either from the Secretary, or Messrs. Parker & Son, Broad Street, Oxford.

Copies of some of the papers published by the old Ashmolean Society, previous to 1901, may also be obtained: for titles see the Notice-board.

If this statement is not sufficiently clear or detailed, the Secretary will gladly give any further information, advice, or assistance.

F. A. BELLAMY, *Hon. Sec.*,
4, St. John's Road, Oxford."

1907, December.

In Chapter V. is given a complete catalogue of the lantern slides possessed by the Society. In Chapter IX. an inventory of the Society's movable property is given; a detailed Catalogue of the books in the Library may be seen on the table in the "Glastonbury Kitchen," also an alphabetically-arranged Card-Catalogue in subjects; additions are noted on the Notice-board and in the Annual Reports.

With this Chapter I conclude a concise, let me hope not too brief, account of the work, workers, and property of the Society, which exhibits our present status, indestructible, I trust, as the bed of Oxford Clay beneath us, resting as it does on the solid support of the old, though not prehistoric, past of the Ashmolean Society, and for its future dependent upon the sympathy, learning, and harmony of the inhabitants of this ancient City and renowned University.

CHAPTER III.

RULES AND DAY OF MEETINGS.

RULES.—*Rules of 1880 and 1887, Sets A. and B., compared. Subscriptions after September. Rules revised and printed in 1889, Set C.; compared with those of 1887. Honorary Members, 1890, Jan. 28. Order of Business, Exhibits at Meetings, revised 1892, March 3, and in 1896. Corresponding Members, 1894, May 23. Free Membership, 1895, June 12. Rules revised and printed, 1896, Set D. Librarian. Membership Tickets. Enrolment in Sections. Rules revised and printed, 1899, Jan. 25, Set E. Rules revised, 1901, March 14, Set F. Annual Presidents. Rules revised after the Ashmolean Society was amalgamated, printed in the 1902 Report, Set G. Library Rules. Rules revised in 1907, Jan. 24, and printed, Set H. (current).*

DAY OF MEETINGS.—1880—1907, summarized.

THIS chapter may be conveniently divided into two parts: Rules, and Day of Meetings.

RULES.

Important and necessary features in a Society are the Rules: it will be convenient to collect them here.

When the Society was formed, 1880, May 27, the Committee, then appointed, met on June 17, and drafted provisional Rules; these were submitted to the Meeting, 1880, Nov. 4, and, with a few amendments, were adopted: they are entered in the Minute-book. As these rules were substantially adopted in 1887, the two sets, they may be designated A and B, are given in parallel columns to show the slight changes made. These are the dates of the different sets:—

- A, 1880, May 27 to 1887, May 24.
- B, 1887, May 24 to 1889, March 5.
- C, 1889, March 5 to 1896.
- D, 1896, to 1899.
- E, 1899, to 1901, March 14.
- F, 1901, March 14 to 1902, Jan. 22.
- G, 1902, Jan. 22 to 1907, Jan. 24.
- H, 1907, Jan. 24 (current).

Set A.

1880, MAY 27.

1. NAME. Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club.

2. OBJECTS. The objects of the Society are to encourage a taste for Natural Science and to facilitate its study by field work, the exhibition and comparison of specimens, and the record of the Natural History facts of the County.

3. MEMBERS ELECTION. Members may be elected after their nomination in writing by two members of the Society, the election to be by show of hands.

4. SUBSCRIPTIONS. The annual subscription shall be five shillings, due first day of January in each year until resignation. The Committee have power to declare any member whose subscription is twelve months in arrear ceases to be a member of the Society.

5. OFFICERS. The officers of the Society shall consist of President, the Presidents of Sections, Secretary, and Treasurer.

6. COMMITTEE. The Committee shall consist of the officers of the Society and three other members, four to go out by rotation at the Annual Meeting held the first Friday in May. At the same meeting the Treasurer's audited accounts shall be read, the Committee and officers elected, and other business relating to the interests of the Society be transacted.

Set B.

1887, MAY 24.

I. That the Society be called "The Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club."

II. That the objects of the Society be to encourage a taste for Natural Science, and to facilitate its study:—(1) By general field work and excursions to places of interest, (2) by the exhibition of specimens, (3) by the reading of papers and lectures, (4) and by the record of the natural history parts of the District.

III. That new members may be elected at any general meeting of the Society, provided that their nomination by two members has been submitted to the Society at the meeting previous to their election. That the election be by show of hands, unless a ballot be demanded, and that, in the event of a ballot, three black balls exclude.

IV. That the annual subscription be five shillings, due Jan. 1 in each year until resignation. That the Committee have power to declare that any lady or gentleman whose subscription is twelve months in arrear ceases to be a member of the Society.

V. That the officers of the Society be a President, Presidents of Sections and sub-sections, a Secretary and Treasurer, and four or more other members. That these form the Managing Committee, and that they be elected annually.

VI. That there be an Annual Meeting in Jan., at which the Treasurer's audited accounts shall be read, the Committee elected, and other business connected with the Society transacted. That the Committee have power to call a general meeting at any time.

7. FIELD DAYS AND MEETINGS. Field Days shall be held on the first Thursday in April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., and Oct. Ordinary Meeting on the first Friday in the month.

8. NOTICES OF MEETINGS. The Secretary shall send to every member a card of notices of meetings for the ensuing year.

VII. That notices of Meetings and Excursions be sent by post to all members by the Secretary.

VIII. That no alteration of these Rules be made except at a General Meeting, and that the Secretary send the proposed alteration with the notice calling the meeting.

At the Committee Meeting, 1888, Jan. 25, Mr. E. B. Poulton brought forward the question of subscriptions payable by members joining just before January, and it was unanimously agreed—

“That any who join after the commencement of the Autumn Session in October shall not pay any subscription for the remaining part of the year in which they join, and that their first subscription shall be due the following January 1.”

This resolution to have a retrospective effect.

The next reference to the “Rules” is in Committee, 1889, Jan. 18, when it was voted that the Rules should be printed, that each member of the Committee should have a proof copy, and that a Committee Meeting be held for the purpose of revising the Rules.

The revision was apparently the work of the Secretary, who was instructed to call a Committee Meeting, if necessary, for revising the Rules before having them printed off: the Minute-book contains no record of a Committee for this purpose. However, at the General Meeting, 1889, Feb. 19, the Secretary stated that the Committee had met to consider the advisability of revising the Rules before having them printed for distribution to members: this probably referred to what was done on Jan. 18. He then gave notice that the proposed alterations would be discussed at the next meeting (March 5). The chief changes were permission to bring friends to the meetings, the amount of subscription payable after June, the Presidents of Sections and Sub-Sections to be called Vice-Presidents, the delivery of notices, and a new Rule (VIII.) relating to the day of meeting and order of proceeding, and the exhibits to come after the lecture.

The differences between the Rules adopted in 1887 (being substantially those of 1880) and those passed in 1889, March 5 (Set C) are indicated after each Rule.

Rule I. That the Society be called the "Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club."

Precisely the same.

II. That the objects of the Society be to encourage a taste for Natural Science and to facilitate its study: (1) By general field work and excursions to places of interest; (2) by the exhibition of specimens; (3) by the reading of papers and lectures; and (4) by the record of the natural history facts of the district.

Precisely the same.

III. That new members may be elected at any General Meeting of the Society, provided that their nomination has been submitted to the Society at the meeting previous to their election. That if a ballot be demanded, three black balls exclude the candidate.

The words as far as "election" are the same as in 1887. The second paragraph is curtailed, but is substantially the same.

IV. That the annual subscription be five shillings, due Jan. 1 in each year until resignation. That the Committee have power to declare that any lady or gentleman whose subscription is twelve months in arrear ceases to be a member of the Society. That any lady or gentleman joining after June only pay half the year's subscription.

The first paragraph is exactly the same, the second paragraph is an addition, and was passed by 12 votes to 7.

V. That the officers of the Society be a President, Presidents of Sections and Sub-Sections (who shall be Vice-Presidents of the Society), a Secretary, a Treasurer, and four or more other members. That these form the Managing Committee, and that they be elected annually.

This Rule is the same, with the addition of the words in the brackets.

VI. That there be an Annual Meeting in January, at which the Treasurer's audited accounts shall be read, the Committee elected, and other business connected with the Society transacted. That the Committee have power to call a General Meeting at any time.

This Rule is precisely the same.

VII. That notices of meetings and excursions be sent to all members by the Secretary. That members introducing friends to

the meetings of the Society enter their names in a Visitors' Book, kept for the purpose.

The words "by post" are omitted, and the second paragraph is an addition to the 1887 rule.

VIII. That the General Meetings of the Society be held on alternate Tuesdays, from 8 to 10 p.m., and that the proceedings be as follows:—(1) Private Business. As soon as this is finished, (2) the Lectures or Papers for the evening. These, and all discussion thereon, shall finish punctually at 9.30 p.m., leaving from 9.30—10 for (3) Exhibition and examination of specimens. But, when the private business lasts longer than 8.15, a corresponding extension of time for Papers will be given.

This is entirely new to the 1887 rules.

IX. That no alteration of these rules be made except at a General Meeting, and that the Secretary send the proposed alteration with the notice calling the meeting.

This is exactly the same as the old Rule VIII.

These Rules did not last long without amendment, for at the Annual Meeting, 1890, Jan. 14, notice was given for a new Rule—

"That the Committee have power to recommend honorary members to be elected by the Society, not more than three names each year."

This was adopted in 1890, Jan. 28, but for no known reason it did not appear in the next printed set (D) of Rules in 1896.

An amendment to Rule VIII. was proposed at the meeting, 1892, Feb. 18, and adopted at the next meeting, 1892, March 3. It was proposed by Mr. Underhill, seconded by Mr. Poulton, and unanimously adopted—

"That the first half-hour of the meetings of this Society be allotted to the formal business and the description of such specimens as members may chance to bring for exhibition. If no specimens are shown, or if all are described before 8.30, then the Chairman shall at once call on the lecturer for the evening to give his paper; but in any case the reading of the paper shall begin not later than 8.30 p.m."

This Rule, though utilized, was never printed, as it was modified before the next edition (Set D) was printed in 1896.

In 1894, April 25, I find it recorded that notice was given

of a new Rule proposed by the President (Mr. W. Warde Fowler), and seconded by Prof. Poulton, to the effect that—

“Any member who ceases to reside in Oxfordshire, and who has contributed a paper to the Society, or paid three annual subscriptions, may be elected a corresponding member of the Society. Corresponding members will not be called on for subscriptions.”

This was carried unanimously at the meeting, 1894, May 23. It is Rule XI. in Set D.

At the Annual Meeting, 1895, Jan. 23, Mr. F. H. Peters brought forward a proposal to admit elementary school teachers to the Society free of subscriptions. After considerable discussion a resolution, proposed by Mr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Peters, was passed to the effect—

“That the Society is ready to devise a scheme for the admission of schoolmasters and mistresses at a reduced subscription, or on such special terms as the Committee may suggest.”

The Committee considered this resolution, 1895, Feb. 8, and passed another in these words—

“That the Committee ask for powers from the Society to remit each annual subscription in certain cases in which evidence has been brought before them that the persons proposed would be valuable members of the Society.”

This motion was discussed at the General Meeting, 1895, May 28, and as there was a desire that the motion should have an extended scope and should include elementary school teachers and others, it was referred to the Committee, 1895, June 10, and Prof. Poulton proposed—

“That persons who have been recommended by the Committee may be elected members of the Society without paying any subscription. Election to be renewed annually.”

So for the third time, 1895, June 12, this subject was brought before the Society, and the words just given were adopted as an addition to the Rules: given as Rule X. in Set D.

It was resolved at the Committee Meeting, 1895, Nov. 26—

“That the Rules should be reprinted with the additions made during the last two or three years.”

It might have been more correctly stated “the last six or seven years” as no revision, even if a reprint, appears to have been made.

It is unnecessary to repeat in full all the Rules of 1889, March 3 (Set C), as Rules I., II., III., IV., VI., VII., and IX., printed in 1896, are verbally the same. There is no definite evidence that they were printed in 1896, but there is little doubt that they must have been printed during 1896 or early in 1897.

The only changes made in (Set D) were in Rules V., VIII., X. and XI.

Rule V. The word “Librarian” was added after the word “Treasurer.” The first Librarian, Miss Claridge, was appointed 1895, Feb. 13, and this addition to the Rule became necessary.

Rule VIII. The version of this Rule as passed in 1892, March 3, though never printed, was further revised and adopted as follows:—

“That the General Meetings of the Society be held on alternate Wednesdays, from 8 to 10 p.m., and that the proceedings be as follows:—(1) Private Business. As soon as this is finished (2) Exhibition and Examination of specimens. (3) The Lecture or Papers for the evening. When the Private Business or Exhibition lasts longer than 8.15, a corresponding extension of time for Papers will be given.”

Rule X. is new to those of 1889, and was passed in 1895, June 12, as given on p. 81.

Rule XI., relating to Corresponding Members, is also new to 1889, and was passed in 1894, May 23, as mentioned on p. 81.

The Rule relating to Honorary Members, passed in 1890, Jan. 28, was not, through an oversight, incorporated in the Rules of 1896. But the existence of the Rule was known in 1895, Feb. 13, as evidenced by the election on that date of Lord Lilford as the first honorary member of the Society.

Though there is no record on the Minutes of the Committee or of the Society concerning any revision of the Rules

before 1899, at the Committee meeting, 1898, June 27, Miss Swann proposed and Mrs. Veley seconded that tickets of membership should be issued by the Treasurer; also Mrs. Veley brought forward her scheme relating to enrolment in sections.

At the Annual Meeting, 1899, Jan 25, these two subjects were ordered to be included in the Rules, subject to such alterations as the new Committee might consider necessary; this Committee met, 1899, Jan. 31, and the changes in the Rules as printed in 1899 (Set E), are as follows:—

Rule III., add at the end—

“That each member on joining be enrolled in such section or sections as he or she may select.”

Rule IV., after the word “resignation” add—

“And that each member receive from the Treasurer a membership ticket on payment of his or her subscription for the current year.”

The rest of the Rules were precisely the same as those of 1896 (Set D). The Rule about Honorary Members passed in 1890, was again overlooked.

The Rules as printed in 1896 and reprinted in 1899 (Set E), with amended Rules, remained in force until the beginning of 1901, when, at the Secretary's request, the question of their revision to meet the expanding needs of the Society was considered in Committee, 1901, March 11, and brought forward at the General Meeting in 1901, March 14, and, with some verbal amendments, were passed; they were never printed beyond proofs in slip form, but a correct copy is appended in the Committee Minute-book. The chief changes were, Rule V. to become IV., and the words—

“The out-going President shall not be eligible for re-election for the year immediately succeeding that in which he has held office.”

This appeared quite necessary, as the Society contains so many more members eminently suitable as presidents than in the earlier days of the Society, and to allow it to be an understood rule that the President always served for two years would obviously only allow ten changes in twenty years, and doubtless would sometimes deprive the Society of selecting presidents from such of its members as only reside in

Oxford until some better appointment or other reason attracts them to various parts of the world: some instances occur to me, it would be invidious to mention them. There were five Presidents in the first fifteen years, there have been eight during the last ten years.

Rule VII. was made VIII. and expanded with reference to sections and excursions.

Rule VIII. was re-arranged.

Rule IX. had added the words—

“That the Secretary send the proposed alteration with the notice calling the meeting.”

Rule X. had the words—

“For special reasons” and “such” inserted.

Rules concerning Life Members, Honorary Members, and Temporary Members were added.

This set, which was never circulated, may be called F.

It does not seem necessary to occupy space in printing *in extenso* the Set D (1896), Set E (1899), or Set F. The Set E may be seen in the Report for 1900, and Set F as adopted in 1901, March 14, was again revised. For, before the next year's Report was printed, the important event of the amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society with our Society took place; and, as by this event the Society acquired the valuable Ashmolean Library, there was need for Library Rules and other changes. So that at the Committee Meeting of 1901, Dec. 17, the Sub-committee of five, the President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, H. N. Dickson, and F. A. Bellamy, appointed to revise the Rules under the Society's changed condition and for other business connected therewith, reported the Rules proposed, and, with amendments they were adopted by the Committee, and were formally moved and accepted at the Annual Meeting, 1902, Jan. 22; the result is the Set (G) of Rules printed in the Report for 1901, which have remained exactly the same to the Annual Meeting of 1906, and been printed in each year's Report.

In 1905, however, words were altered, but I do not designate that as constituting a different set. The Set (H) printed below is the set revised in 1907, Jan. 24, and now current. The amendments then made were in Rules IV. and V.

The Rules or regulations relating to the use of the Library were not formed until the books had been transferred and arranged in their present home, and they first appeared in the Report for 1902, p. 33; the sixth Rule was added in the Report for 1903; the others have remained the same (except slight changes as to time, etc.) up to the present year; in the Report for 1905 they were transferred to follow the other Rules of the Society.

Some additions have been made since, and at the date of the publication of this volume the Rules (Set H) are as follows :—

RULES
OF THE
ASHMOLEAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
OF OXFORDSHIRE.

I. The Society shall be called "The Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire."

II. The objects of the Society shall be to encourage a taste for Natural Science and to facilitate its study (1) by the reading of papers and lectures; (2) by general field work and excursions to places of interest; (3) by the exhibition of specimens; (4) by the record of the natural history facts of the district; and (5) by the maintenance of a library.

III. New members may be elected at any General Meeting of the Society, provided that their names and addresses have been submitted to the Society by a proposer and seconder at the meeting previous to their election. If a ballot be demanded, one black ball in ten shall exclude the candidate. Members on election must be enrolled in such Sections or Sub-Sections as they may select, subject to the provisions of Rule V.

IV. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Presidents of Sections and Sub-Sections (who shall be Vice-Presidents of the Society), a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian and a Sub-Librarian, who, with nine other members, shall form the Managing Committee, and be elected annually. The outgoing President shall not be eligible for re-election for the year immediately succeeding that in which he or she has held office.

V. The annual subscription shall be five shillings, due on election and on Jan. 1st in each year until a written notice of resignation has been received and acknowledged by the Secretary. Each member shall receive from the Treasurer a membership ticket on payment of the subscription for the current year. Undergraduates, and

students of the Ladies' Colleges and Halls, may become members only on payment of 15s. in their first and second, and 10s. in their third and fourth years of residence, which will qualify them as members for a term of four or two years respectively. Members who enrol themselves in more than three Sections or Sub Sections shall pay an additional subscription of one shilling for each extra Section or Sub-Section. The Committee shall have power to declare that any member whose subscription is twelve months in arrear ceases to belong to the Society; also to expel any members from the Society who may wantonly remove or destroy plants in the Ruskin Reserve, or who may from any other reason render themselves obnoxious to the Society. Life Membership shall be obtainable on payment of the sum of Three Guineas.

VI. There shall be an Annual Meeting in January, at which the Treasurer's audited accounts shall be read, the Officers and Committee elected, and other business connected with the Society transacted.

VII. The General Meetings of the Society shall be held as nearly as possible on alternate Thursdays during Term, and the proceedings shall be generally as follows:—(1) Private Business, (2) Lecture or Papers. General Meetings shall be usually at 8 p.m., and one such meeting in every Term shall be devoted, if possible, to (1) the exhibition of specimens, (2) the communication of short notes, (3) the discussion of matters of interest to the Society.

VIII. Notices of General Meetings and General Excursions shall be sent to all members by the Secretary. Notices of Sectional Meetings and Sectional Excursions shall be sent only to members of the Section concerned, and admission to these shall be limited to members of that Section. Members may each introduce two friends to General Meetings of the Society, on entering their names in a Visitors' Book kept for the purpose.

IX. No alteration of these Rules shall be made except at a General Meeting, and the Secretary shall send any proposed alteration with the notice calling the meeting. The Committee shall have power to call a General Meeting at any time.

X. Persons who have for special reasons been recommended by the Committee may be elected members of the Society, without paying any subscription: such election to be renewed annually.

XI. Corresponding Members may be elected on the recommendation of the Committee.

XII. Honorary Members may be elected on the recommendation of the Committee for special distinction in science, or for special services rendered to the Society.

XIII. The Committee shall purchase such books and take in such periodicals as they think fit, and these shall be deposited in the Library of the Society.

XIV. Members shall have the privilege of borrowing from the Library books and periodicals under such conditions as may from time to time be fixed by the Committee.

LIBRARY RULES.

1. The Library will be opened for the general delivery of Books on Thursday afternoons, from 2.30—4.30 p.m., when one of the officers will attend; for the special delivery of Books, application can be made at any time to the Librarian.

2. The time during which any Book may be kept is eight weeks; at the expiry of that time a fresh application must be made, and will be subject to the demands of members other than the borrower.

3. In the case of Undergraduate members, Books will be called in at the end of each Academical Term.

4. No unbound volumes of serial publications can be borrowed from the Library.

5. In the borrowing of Books, as also for admission to the Library of the Radcliffe Trustees, cards of membership for the current year must be produced.

6. Members returning Books must not leave them on the Library table. If the Librarian be not in attendance when a Book is brought back, it may be left with the Secretary or Sub-Librarian, but must not be given into the charge of any person other than these officers.

N.B.—The Library Committee feel unable to sanction the borrowing of certain Books of considerable pecuniary value, which, if lost, could not be replaced.

DAY OF MEETINGS.

It will be seen that neither of the first two sets of Rules just given indicate on which day of the week or month the meetings were to be held: a strange omission.

The first meeting in 1880 was on Thursday, May 27, at 8 p.m., and held at the Botanic Gardens; several others were held in the afternoon during 1880—1883. The second meeting was on Thursday, the third on Tuesday, and for the rest of this period the day seems to have been Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday; mainly Thursday. They were held at the Botanic Gardens, by permission of Professor Lawson, who was always ready to help the Society till he left Oxford in 1882, or at the University Museum, in a room,

usually the Geological Lecture-room, for which permission was obtained by the ever-ready help and kindness of Professor Westwood, who always exhibited to the younger members of the Society a fine example of characteristic energy, keen observation, and interest on behalf of the study of natural history.

Probably the initial day of meeting of the revived Society, 1887, May 24, Tuesday, indirectly settled the day for future meetings to be Tuesday; as on the Prospectus dated 1887, May 11, calling the meeting in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, for Tuesday, May 24, it was thus stated: "It is suggested that meetings be held once a fortnight during Term, and once a month in Vacation. Field Excursions will be arranged independently." This alone seems to have settled Tuesday as the day. I find that complaint was soon ready, for at the Committee Meeting of 1888, Jan. 25—

"The Secretary reported that some members had told him that Tuesday was not a good day for the Society's meetings, but it was unanimously agreed not to alter the day of meeting."

It is recorded on the Minutes of the Committee, 1890, Oct. 20, that—

"The Secretary stated that Tuesday had become a very inconvenient day for him, and also for the President. The Committee, therefore, unanimously resolved to recommend the Society to change the day of meeting to Thursday."

This was submitted to the meeting, 1890, Oct. 23, and a majority of members present voted in favour of the alteration, which was therefore passed.

We now get to the Committee Meeting, 1893, June 20, when it is recorded in the Minutes that—

"The desirability of a change of day of meeting was discussed, and it was resolved to obtain opinions from members by means of reply-postcards as to which day would be most generally convenient, and to announce the result at the next General Meeting on June 29."

This was done, but the Chairman (Mr. H. Ward) proposed that as the attendance was so small it should be deferred

till 1893, July 8. Opinions received by postcards from 65 members were found to consist of 24 in favour of Wednesday, 20 of Tuesday, 15 had no choice, and 6 preferred the day unchanged. It was proposed by Mr. Ogle and carried by a large majority that the days should be alternately Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the present, at eight o'clock.

In 1893, Sept. 28, a Committee Meeting "decided to arrange one afternoon meeting during the Session, if possible, as an experiment."

The Committee, 1894, Feb. 1, discussed the day and time of meeting—

"It was decided to hold the Society's meetings on Wednesdays, as Tuesday seemed an inconvenient day for many of the members."

This appears to have been due mainly to the change of Secretaries.

During 1894 and 1895 Wednesday was almost always the day of meeting.

The question of change of day for the meetings was discussed at the Annual Meeting, 1897, Jan. 27, but upon being put to the meeting it was negatived by a large majority.

In 1897, April 26, Mr. A. M. Bell brought forward at the Committee Meeting the question of change of day for meetings. It was decided—

"That Wednesday is a convenient day to most members, and that therefore no change should be made."

The day of meeting therefore remained Wednesday, and it continued so until 1906, Feb. 1, when owing to Wednesday being so often appropriated in Oxford for concerts, public meetings, the Architectural Society, and the Junior Scientific Club Meetings, and by the Meteorological, Linnean, and Entomological Societies in London, it was generally agreed to try Thursday; so we have reverted to the first arrangement in 1880.

I append a table summarizing the days of meeting from 1880—1905, Dec. Had the data as to number present been on record, I would have given the percentages to the number of members on the books.

TABLE I.

Indicating the days upon which In-door meetings were held,
1880—1905.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Total.
1880		1		2			3
1881			2	1		2	5
1882		3	1	1	1		6
1883				3	1		4
1887		7			1		8
1888		17					17
1889		16					16
1890		9		1	5		15
1891		1		13	2		16
1892		1		14			15
1893		4	1	9		1	15
1894		1	13				14
1895		1	11				12
1896			11		2		13
1897	1	1	11		1		14
1898			13		1		14
1899	1		11	1			13
1900			11	4			15
1901	1	1	9	4			15
1902			15				15
1903			13	1			14
1904			14	1			15
1905		1	13	1			15
1906				14	1		15
1907				14			14
Total	3	64	149	84	15	3	318

This summary only includes the General and Special meetings of the Society at which business could be transacted; meetings held during the visits of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies, and the Christmas Lectures for children, are not included.

CHAPTER IV.

PRESIDENTS, TREASURERS, SECRETARIES, AND COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENTS.—Professor J. O. Westwood, Professor E. B. Poulton, Professor A. H. Green, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, Mr. W. Warde Fowler, Mr. G. C. Druce, Mr. A. Sidgwick, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mr. H. Balfour, Mr. F. A. Bellamy, Dr. H. N. Dickson, Professor F. Gotch, Mrs. L. J. Veley (Sc.D.). *TREASURERS.*—Mr. G. C. Druce, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, Rev. H. Newman. *SECRETARIES.*—Mr. G. C. Druce, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, Mrs. M. R. Peters, Mrs. B. Johnson, Mrs. L. J. Veley. *COMMITTEE.*—Analysis in two Tables.

PRESIDENTS.

IN this Chapter I intend to summarize the events during the period of office of the various members who have served on the Committee, 1880, May,—1906, Dec., and to give an account of the help rendered to the Society by its Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries. Chapter V. will be concerned with the Presidents of Sections.

In a work of this kind it is neither easy nor desirable to avoid frequent repetition of information. I may, therefore, repeat facts which have already been given in Chapters I. and II., and which may be repeated in later chapters: I prefer this arrangement to divisions by years.

After an account of the Secretaries, there may be seen a summary of the whole Committee; this summary I have extended to the end of 1907, in order to bring it more to date.

A list of past Presidents, etc., will be found at the beginning of each Sub-Section.

PAST PRESIDENTS SINCE MAY 27, 1880.

1. Professor J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A., F.L.S. - 1880—1887.
2. Professor E. B. POULTON, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. 1887—1891.
3. Professor A. H. GREEN, M.A., F.R.S. - 1891—1893.
4. Mr. H. M. J. UNDERHILL - - - - 1893—1894.

5. Mr. W. WARDE FOWLER, M.A. - - - 1894—1895.
 6. Mr. G. C. DRUCE, Hon. M.A., F.L.S. - - 1895—1897.
 7. Mr. A. SIDGWICK, M.A. - - - 1897—1898.
 8. Mr. A. M. BELL, M.A. - - - 1898—1900.
 9. Mr. H. BALFOUR, M.A. - - - 1900—1902.
 10. Mr. F. A. BELLAMY, Hon. M.A., F.R.A.S. - 1902—1903.
 11. Dr. H. N. DICKSON, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc. - 1903—1904.
 12. Professor F. GOTCH, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. - 1904—1905.
 13. Mr. G. C. DRUCE, Hon. M.A., F.L.S. - 1905—1906.
 14. Mrs. L. J. VELEY, Sc.D., F.L.S. - - - 1906—1907.
 15. Professor H. A. MIERS, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*present*) 1907—
-

PROFESSOR J. O. WESTWOOD. 1880, Nov. 4—(1887).

Professor Westwood, with Mr. Druce, were the real founders of the Society in 1880; and they, with the frequent help of Mr. E. B. Poulton (now Professor in Professor Westwood's place), were the mainstay of the Society from 1880—1883.

At the eighteen meetings held during that period, Prof. Westwood presided each time, except at the first and second, which were inaugural, and presided over by Professor M. A. Lawson, and that on 1883, May 24. At the first meeting he was chosen President of the Section Entomology, and at the second he was elected President of the Society. He was not present at the last or eighteenth meeting; Mr. A. Robertson was in the chair and signed the minutes.

The Minutes were usually signed as "President of Section Entomology," and not as President of the Society. The Minutes show that Prof. Westwood was also present at the first two meetings; this constitutes an excellent record, one absence in three years, and is indicative of the interest he maintained in the meetings of the Society. It is all the more remarkable because his age was approaching eighty years—(he was born at Sheffield in 1805, Dec. 22) an age when it might be reasonably supposed that new ideas and work would not be taken up readily. May the future produce many such men, who will give time and interest to the Society, and encourage its younger, more active, and less experienced members.

But Professor Westwood was not content to appear as only a figure-head of the Society, or merely to preside; the Minutes record that at most of the meetings he brought one or more exhibits and gave, what is more important, an account or life history of the objects shown; which were usually of considerable importance. This is not the place to give a list of the exhibits—these will be found in Chapter V. and in the Chapter devoted to that particular subject—nevertheless, I may mention that they were mostly entomological and included such important exhibits as the occurrence of the Great Ant, *F. pyruleana*, and *Oscinus avenæ*, recently discovered in England.

By Prof. Westwood's instrumentality the Society, soon after his election as President, was allowed to meet in a room in the Museum—Miss Swann and Mr. Druce have informed me that this room was the Geological Lecture room—and the meetings of the Society were held there from 1887 until the attendance became too large. The University Museum and the Society were thus early connected, and as that building seems its natural home may this privilege long continue.

In his early years Professor Westwood was "admitted" as a Solicitor, and accepted partnership with a London firm; he gradually drifted into subjects which were more congenial to him, and we have the rare example of a man being considered as one of greatest authorities on Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval MSS., and being at the same time the leading entomologist. By his accurate scientific knowledge he won the friendship of the Rev. W. Hope, who, in 1861, presented his valuable collections to the University of Oxford, and made Mr. J. O. Westwood the first Hope Professor of Zoology, with the care of the scientific part of his collection. Previous to that Mr. Westwood had been the Keeper of the Hope Collections, which included the very large and valuable collection of portraits now within the Bodleian Library. The Honorary Degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1858, and in 1880 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Magdalen College. He received the Royal Society's Gold Medal for entomological research; and was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and an Honorary or Corresponding Member of a large number of learned institu-

tions at home and abroad. But of no honour was he more proud than of the decoration of the Rose of Brazil conferred upon him by the late Emperor.

Prof. J. O. Westwood died in Oxford in 1893, Jan. 2, and was buried in Jericho Cemetery, Oxford.

A more detailed obituary notice may be read in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Series V., Vol. X. (1893), p. 179 (with portrait), and in other scientific and archæological periodicals of that time.

Mr. E. B. POULTON. 1887, May 24—1891, Jan. 23.

The most important meeting of the Society, dating its existence from 1880, may be appropriately designated as that held in 1887, May 24, to revive the 1880 Society that had been dormant since 1883.

The three names that stand out prominently in connection with this revival are Mr. E. B. Poulton, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, and Mr. G. C. Druce.

The first business at that meeting, after the opening explanation, was the election of the President of the whole Society; and on the proposition of Mr. Underhill, seconded by Mr. Druce, who, in referring to Mr. Poulton, said he was their most indefatigable member, who had done much for the Society, Mr. E. B. Poulton was unanimously elected; after some other business had been transacted Mr. Poulton gave an interesting lecture on "Observations on the Colour of Insects."

Returning to the period, 1880—1887, I find that Mr. Poulton was President of the section Geology, and contributed lectures or papers, mostly on geology, to seven of the eighteen meetings held, besides conducting the first excursion to Shot-over on 1880, Nov. 4.

He was re-elected annually until 1891, but at the Committee Meeting on Jan. 10 in that year he expressed his wish to retire and make way for others; as the Society had developed on a firm basis, and as there were other members available as Presidents, he thought the office of President should not be held longer than two years at the most.

During his three and three-quarter years as President he gave seven lectures, mostly on entomological or zoological subjects: since 1891, Jan., he has given sixteen other lectures,

and all bearing on zoology or entomology. Thus he has assisted the Society on thirty occasions. This, however, does not include the important occasion of the meeting of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies in Oxford on 1889, Sept. 23—24. At this Annual Meeting—at which he was, as President of the inviting Society, elected President for the year—he gave the opening Address on Heredity*: of this more will be said in Chapter VII. Though on the following day the geological excursion had to be abandoned, owing to the continuous rain, in place of it the President gave an interesting account of the minerals and other specimens in the Court of the Museum.

Since 1880, Mr. E. B. Poulton (Hope Professor of Zoology after 1893, June) has been an officer of the Society, and therefore on the Committee, either as President of Section Geology, of the Society, or of Zoology. While President (1887—1891) there were seventeen Committee Meetings, and he was only absent at II., V., and XVI., and has been present on thirty-nine occasions of a possible ninety-nine. In 1891, Jan. 23, he, with Mrs. Poulton, entertained the whole Society at a *Conversazione* in the Museum. Upon several occasions of the Annual Meetings he has permitted the Hope Rooms to be open, and had exhibits of specimens from that collection: such help to the meetings has always been appreciated, and the members would welcome increased help in the future from the Hope Department.

A fact of great importance to the Society should be mentioned. When the Society came into possession of the valuable Library of the Ashmolean Society and the Cothill Estate the Committee deemed it necessary that Trustees should be appointed, and Prof. Poulton consented to share this responsibility with Mr. Druce.

Prof. Poulton, when the Society commenced to form a lending library in 1895, Feb., readily granted permission for the books to be taken care of in the Hope Library, and they remained there available for use until they were incorporated in the Ashmolean Society's Library, when those books were moved from the Radcliffe Library in 1902.

Prof. Poulton gave two lectures of the course of Christmas Lectures to Children in 1898—9, this being the first occasion

* This paper is printed in *The Midland Naturalist*, XII., p. 245—258.

of such a course of lectures, which was arranged by Mr. A. M. Bell; he also gave two more in 1901—2.

In accompanying the field-days in the earlier years of the Society his general knowledge of natural history always afforded much pleasure and profit to those who attended. It would not be possible to write a complete history of the Society without making frequent use of his name.

PROF. A. H. GREEN. 1891, Jan. 23—1893, Feb. 2.

Prof. Green was appointed to the Professorship of Geology in the University in 1888, and was elected to this Society at the same time as Prof. Vines and others in 1888, Oct. 30. At the Annual Meeting in 1891, Jan. 23, Mr. Poulton proposed and Prof. Vines seconded that Prof. A. H. Green, President of Section Geology, should be President of the Society, and this was carried unanimously.

Almost the first act of the President was to find a new Secretary, and he proposed that Mrs. M. R. Peters should fill that office.

Though Geology was one of the Sections into which the Society of 1880, and its revived state in 1887, was divided, no election of a President of this Section seems, according to the Minute-books, to have been made until the Annual Meeting in 1889, when Prof. Green was elected to occupy the position, and a few minutes later gave his first lecture to the Society in his own lecture-room, in which room he had always allowed the Society to hold its meetings until a larger room was necessary. Besides this lecture he gave two more in that year, communicated a paper by Mr. Jukes Brown on a "Boring at Wallingford," and made remarks thereon, one lecture during his year of presidency in 1891, one in 1892, and the last on 1894, June 5. Having had the privilege of being present at most, if not all of them, I can express my opinion that the chief characteristic of his lectures was the pleasant, easy, and homely way with which he expressed his scientific thoughts, performed his illustrations, and made difficult matters appear easy. In the field, too, I had the pleasure of being with him upon several occasions, and much enjoyed the brief lectures which he gave at various points during the excursions, with his running comments on the geology of the country we passed through, and the readiness

with which he answered questions. One of these excursions stands out strongly in my memory, that to Faringdon, when the Professor, Miss B. Taylor, Mr. Druce, and myself went to Uffington Station by the 8 a.m. train, and spent the extra four or five hours, between there and the gravel pits near Coxwell and Faringdon, in real work before the large contingent arrived at Faringdon at 3 p.m. for the walk by the fields and Eaton Wood to Buscot and Lechlade. He always seemed particularly happy in the field and quarry.

His death in the Long Vacation of 1896, after a short illness, was a great loss to the Society; reference to his death was made by the President at the meeting in 1896, Nov. 4; and the appreciation of his services to Science, to the Society, and sympathy for Mrs. Green were expressed. These words from Mrs. Green (The Cottage, Boar's Hill, 1896, Oct. 4), in reply to a letter of sympathy from the writer, will convey an impression of our appreciation of Prof. Green:—

“It is a help and comfort to me to hear, as from you, of the help my husband gave to fellow members of the University, and that they felt his kindness and held him in esteem. He loved his own subject, and took a large interest in many others, both scientific and literary, and I know it was one of his greatest pleasures to be able to help any other student of nature. W. M. GREEN.”

Mrs. Green continued to help the Society by entertaining members at her house near Boar's Hill, on occasions when excursions were made in the neighbourhood, until she ceased to reside there.

Prof. Green attended nine of the thirty-six Committee Meetings during the period in which he was a member.

MR. H. M. J. UNDERHILL. 1893, Feb. 2—1894, Jan. 24.

Mr. Underhill's early work for the Society will come better under the heading, “Secretaries.” It will only be necessary in this place to mention briefly that he had other interests besides that which could be followed with a microscope, among them being his love for children and folk-lore.

During his term of office a sum of money was voted for the purchase of books to form the nucleus of a lending library.

A scheme for encouraging children to study natural history was also brought forward and successfully carried out: this happy result was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Underhill

and Mrs. Peters. A copy of the Circular sent out is recorded after the Minutes of 1893, Feb. 2, and may be read in Chapter VI.

The chief event of his year and first act as President-elect was the first lecture in the Society given to children. Mr. Underhill, at the twenty-fifth Committee Meeting, offered to show in the evening at the Annual Meeting, 1893, his hand-painted slides illustrating fairy tales and folk lore, also to give a similar exhibition in the afternoon in the Museum to children introduced by members, and to those from the High Schools. A large number attended in the afternoon, and the exhibition was much enjoyed.

An important paper by him on his method of painting pictures for the lantern was read to the Society and printed in the *Midland Naturalist*, Vol. XIII., p. 224.

He represented the Society at the meeting of the Midland Union at Oswestry in 1892, Aug., and at that held at Ellesmere in 1894, with F. A. Bellamy. He also, with Mr. Crow and Mr. Peters, represented the Society by serving on the Local Committee for the reception of the British Association Meeting in 1894—5.

With such an active and accurate observer it is regrettable to find that his enthusiasm for the Society and for Natural History in Oxford has waned to the vanishing point. As mentioned in Chapter II., in Dr. Schönland's report on the local fauna and flora about Oxford, most of the microscopic orders were dependent upon Mr. Underhill's observations and records.

He attended thirty-four of the first forty-six Committee Meetings held during the period he was a member of the Committee, retiring at the Annual Meeting in 1898, Jan. 20.

MR. W. WARDE FOWLER. 1894, Jan. 24—1895, Jan. 23.

Mr. Warde Fowler, one of the remaining three original members of the 1880 Society, and still an honoured member, was unanimously elected to succeed Mr. Underhill as President. He appropriately inaugurated his year by immediately introducing and moving a resolution condemning the wanton destruction of birds and animals for feminine vanity. He also served on a Special Committee to consider a question sent by the Clerk to the County Council of Oxfordshire; this

Committee reported that it had resolved to ask the County Council, through Lord Jersey, to place owls on the schedule of protected birds. (See Chapter II., p. 33).

So far as I am aware, no lecturer has repeatedly drawn such large audiences to the Society's meetings as Mr. Warde Fowler. He shares with Mr. Druce and Prof. Poulton in having given the greatest number of lectures or papers to the Society; the period of his lectures extends from 1887, Dec. 6, to 1904, Nov. 30; they have been entirely on birds, if one may include "Faculty of Observation" given in 1889, March 5.

If his lectures were of great value and interest, as being the result of his own careful observations, those who have accompanied him on ornithological walks have been even more pleased; his books and papers on the birds of Oxfordshire should be well known to many members.

On three occasions he has entertained the members at Kingham, and accompanied them on walks in the neighbourhood.

He was present at fourteen of the fifteen meetings held during 1894—5, and at twenty-three out of the first sixty-seven meetings of the Committee; he was elected President of the Section Ornithology when the Society was revived in 1887, and was annually re-elected its President until 1902, Jan. 30; but resigned on 1902, Feb. 8. In later years, his increasing work and deafness have prevented him being so active in the Society. He expressed a wish not to be President of the Society for a second year.

Mr. G. C. DRUCE. 1895, Jan. 23—1897, Jan. 27,
and 1905, Jan. 25—1906, Feb. 1.

Of Mr. Druce one might refer to the well-known words concerning Wren's Monument. Is not his name wrapped up in every fold of the Society's history since 1880? If members will peruse the pages of this book, they will see that it is so. Could it well be otherwise with one who has been so closely connected with the Society for twenty-six years either as Secretary, Treasurer, or President? Has he not the purse, and preserved us from extravagance? But it is to his work as President that my remarks should now be confined.

Of the three original members of the 1880 Society still remaining with us—I omit Lord Jersey, who has not been

a member continuously—we have had, so far, two as Presidents, Professor Poulton and Mr. Warde Fowler, and it seemed very appropriate that Mr. G. C. Druce should succeed Mr. Warde Fowler. I find also that it is recorded in the Minutes of the Annual Meeting for 1895, Jan. 23, that he was proposed and seconded as President by the same two members: thus the chain was complete. In view of the invitation which this Society had made through its two delegates, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill and Mr. F. A. Bellamy, for the Annual Meeting of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies to meet in Oxford in 1895, it likewise seemed appropriate that he should be President of our Society, with which was included the Presidency of the Midland Union for that year, as it was he who proposed that the Oxford Natural History should join this Midland Union as far back as the first Ordinary Meeting of the Society held on 1880, Nov. 4, according to the Minute-book; (the receipts for the fees paid to the Union are still existing).

At the *Conversazione* held in the Museum on 1895, July 1, in connection with the meeting of this Union, at which 300 to 400 were present, Mr. Druce exhibited his fine collection of British Leguminosæ. At the same meeting he gave an admirable and most interesting address on the history of the Botanic Gardens, the geological formation of the County, with a full account of the principal plants that may be found therein. Dr. Lawson Tait, in proposing a vote of thanks for the address given them, said that it “had filled him with envy—envy of the man capable of delivering it, and envy of those who could appreciate it. They now saw in the President a man essentially of the town who had been highly honoured by the gown. He need not say to those who knew him that the distinction conferred upon him was thoroughly deserved.”

At the Annual Meeting in 1896, Jan. 29, Mr. Druce was re-elected President of the Society, and at once resumed work by giving a lecture on “Our Forest Trees,” also by proposing that new Sections for Medicine and Chemistry should be formed—the whole subject of new Sections was referred to the Committee—and the result, announced by the President at the meeting in 1896, Feb. 26, was that Sections for Chemistry, Astronomy, and Meteorology were formed.

He was always one to encourage exhibits at our meetings,

and one of the chief features during the two years of Mr. Druce's presidency was the frequent exhibition of botanical specimens (often either species new to Britain or found in new localities, many in Scotland) and the remarks he made upon them. These remarks, made by an untiring worker in the botanical world, were of the highest botanical importance, and were really of the nature of papers or short lectures, and many such notes have been preserved in print in the botanical journals of that period. But it must not be supposed that such exhibits were limited to those two years; they originated in 1880, and up to the present year have been of the nature of a hardy annual and a most pleasant flower of the Society. The accumulated amount of his botanical knowledge that he has given to the Society during these twenty-six years would fill, quite easily, the whole of this book alone, had it all been recorded. As far back as 1880, Nov. 4, the first meeting after the constitution, I find that Mr. Druce exhibited and described wild flowers he had gathered, and at many of the eighteen meetings of the first stage of the Society he usually had some plants to show, frequently from the Scotch mountains. The nature of the exhibits is more appropriately given under exhibits in Chapter VIII. But the first Minute-book, which is in his hand-writing as Secretary, shows that his first paper or lecture was in 1881, June 11, on "*Littorella lacustris*"; this was followed, in 1882, March 9, by an exhibition of Cincinnati plants. In 1882, Dec. 5, he gave a paper on "The Botany of Forfarshire, and notes on the life of George Don." So far as I know this was Mr. Druce's first effort to rescue Don's name from the slur and obloquy in which it had been held; and only recently, in 1906, he has given a lecture on the same subject to the much larger Ashmolean Natural History Society. But during the whole interval of twenty-four years Mr. Druce has kept in view his desire that justice should be done to George Don's botanical discoveries in Scotland with a persistent, untiring, and determined perseverance, which could only be expected from Mr. Druce by those who best know him. His unceasing keenness and accuracy in field botany work in its widest sense seemed to have singled him out as *the* man to combat George Don's book critics; for he has for many years past visited Scotland at various times of the year, botanized over Don's area,

and re-discovered Don's actual habitats whence he obtained first records of plants new to Britain, Scotland, or Forfarshire nearly one hundred years ago. Of all Don's records only three plants, I understand, have as yet remained undiscovered by Mr. Druce; I feel sure that he will yet find these. The finality of all Mr. Druce's investigations upon Don's work has been "*The Life and Works of George Don*," published in 1905 as part of a Government Blue-Book from the Botanic Gardens at Edinburgh. We now learn that George Don is to have a public monument set up in Forfar, his native town.

By the indifference, ignorance, pride, or prejudice of other botanists since Don's records were made, it has been rendered possible for our greatly esteemed member to re-establish Don's botanical honesty, and place his name pre-eminent or amongst the foremost working botanists of Scotland. Those who wish to learn more of Mr. Druce's work on behalf of Don, I refer to the book just mentioned.

I have gone somewhat into detail, as this piece of work in itself has conferred a high dignity upon the Society—for nearly all Mr. Druce's re-discovered plants from Don's localities have been shown and interestingly described at our meetings, besides parts of Don's own herbarium—had he done nothing else for the Society. But, besides what has just been referred to, and another paper in 1883, Feb. 1, on "New Species and Varieties of Plants added to the British Flora," he has contributed twenty other papers and lectures to 1906, of which six have been Christmas Lectures to Children; they were all essentially botanical, and their titles may be seen in Chapter V.

As to the works of Mr. Druce, Secretary, and Mr. Druce, Treasurer, the reader is referred to other pages in this book.

Beginning with the year 1887, May 24—no written record of Committee Meetings, except the first in 1880, June 3, appears to have been made or preserved—it is possible for Mr. Druce to have attended ninety-nine (to the end of 1907) Committee Meetings (Sub-Committee Meetings, being informal, are not included, as no records are made), and the Minute-books show that he has been present at seventy-one, taking second place on the number of attendances by any member.

In order to celebrate quietly the twenty-fifth anniversary

of the Society's existence, Mr. Druce was, in 1905, Jan., unanimously elected as the President for the third time, and gave in 1905, Oct. 18, a lecture on "How Plants Spread," also on Dec. 30 one of the Christmas Lectures to Children.

Though the most important Committee Meeting of the Society ever held did not take place while Mr. Druce presided over the Society as President (when the amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society and the Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club was decided), it occurred in 1901, May 7, whilst he presided over the whole City of Oxford in his capacity as the Mayor. This was, I believe, the first occasion that the Mayor of Oxford had been a member of the Society. This is scarcely the place to enlarge upon his public duties as Sheriff, which office he had already filled with much satisfaction, or upon his duties as Mayor. (Did he not arrange and accomplish the perambulation of the City boundaries without getting into more than one ditch? And also present a handsome chain of office to the City for the Sheriff's use?) Yet I think a brief reference should be made to the arduous and very expensive duties that fell upon him by the death of our beloved Queen Victoria, the accession of King Edward VII., the reception of the troops returning from South Africa, to his generosity to the City during that year, and to his leniency towards prisoners, as the chief magistrate, at the City Court.

To return to the Society's records after this slight digression. The union of the two Societies brought into our possession the valuable Ashmolean Society's Library; it was considered by the Committee as advisable that Trustees should be appointed, and Mr. Druce was nominated as one of them. The removal of the books from the Radcliffe Library in the Museum to their present position caused a good deal of work and expense in arranging the removal, etc., upon a sound basis, and Mr. Druce shared in that work.

Yet one more important act, which entailed a very large amount of correspondence, and even a great deal of worry and expense, was his aid towards the arrangement of Mr. Willett's gift of part of the Ruskin Reserve, and his subsequent acquisition, on behalf of the Society, on very reasonable terms, of an additional portion of land adjoining it. He, with Professor Poulton, shares the trusteeship of this estate.

A well-merited retirement provides the time for scientific

and municipal work, and it affords much hope of fresh achievements for the Society, for Botany, and for the world in general. His future labours have the goodwill of every member of the Society.

Mr. A. SIDGWICK. 1897, Jan. 27—1898, Jan. 28.

Mr. Sidgwick was elected a member of the Society in 1887, July 1, and to the Committee at the Annual Meeting in 1889, Jan. 22.

His help to the Society has been entirely in the domain of Entomology, and it is one of the pleasant phases of the Society's constitution that we are able to choose Presidents with experience in various branches of natural history.

Mr. Sidgwick's contributions by lectures or exhibits have also been connected with entomological questions. In 1888, May 22, he gave a paper on "the Phylloxera," in 1888, Nov. 27, a note on "Dark Males and Light Females," apparently a most fascinating subject, but in this particular instance Mr. Sidgwick confined his attention to the winged forms; a lecture "On the Variety of Insects," was given in 1891, Jan. 15, and as only seven persons were present it was repeated on May 21 in the same year by request; two lectures on caterpillars were also given, the last being in 1894.

At the Committee of 1897, April 20, Mr. Sidgwick proposed that a Record-book should be started for first appearances, and the Committee agreed to the suggestion; and though recorders for Entomology, Zoology, and Botany were appointed in 1897, May 19, and the Secretary exhibited the book which had been provided for the purpose, the scheme never made the progress which had been anticipated.

Another suggestion, the printing of a report or record of collections, was brought forward by Mr. Sidgwick at the Committee Meeting of 1898, Jan. 20. The Committee at that and the next meeting on March 29, approved of the proposal and Mr. Sidgwick promised a list of 700—800 records of Lepidoptera. Owing to some misunderstanding Mr. Sidgwick's list appeared in a separate form, but was reprinted in the Report of the Society for 1901.

He was present at Committee meetings in 1889, June 11; 1891, Jan. 10; 1891, Dec. 9; 1897, April 6; 1898, Jan. 20;

and 1898, Sept. 29; but his classical and political duties have prevented him from giving more time to the business part of the Society; his attendances at the ordinary meetings are not too frequent.

Mr. A. M. BELL. 1898, Jan. 28—1900, Jan. 24.

On the proposal of Mr. Sidgwick, seconded by Mr. Druce, Mr. Bell was elected President of the Society, and re-elected in the following year.

He was elected a member in 1894, April 25, and early showed his interest in the Society by giving a paper on "The Palæolithic Gravel of Wolvercot" in 1894, June 5. He has given papers or lectures in 1897, Feb. 10., June 15; in 1902, Feb. 5, April 30; in 1905, March 15, and five Christmas Lectures to Children in 1898, Dec. 26; 1899, Jan. 6; 1900, Jan. 5; 1902, Jan. 3; and 1906, Jan 3. With two exceptions the whole of these have been connected with Mr. Bell's special subject—early plant, beast, and human life about Oxfordshire. Prof. A. H. Green and Mr. A. M. Bell have been the only geological Presidents of the Society since 1887; we now seem to have reached a time when this Section might well be again represented.*

Mr. Bell has always been a willing exhibitor at the meetings, and greatly encouraged the exhibition of specimens; most of those he has shown have naturally been of geological or archæological character.

His visits with the Geological Section to the Wolvercot Clay Pits have been numerous, and his discourses on the spot were of interest and much appreciated. Upon seven occasions has he conducted geological parties there, and seven times has he brought them safely back without loss; and has, with Mrs. Bell, hospitably and repeatedly entertained them at their residence. Other places have also been visited under his guidance. A more detailed account of the excursions will be found in Chapter VII.

One of Mr. Bell's schemes, considered and adopted in Committee in 1898, June 27, was the development of more active work in the Sections, and by lectures and classes to be given by the President of the various Sections. The details

* Since writing the above it is pleasant to record that this desire has been fulfilled by Prof. Miers being President of the Society for 1907—8

of the scheme, in which the Secretary had already made a start, were left for her to carry into effect. More information on this subject will be given in Chapter V.

Another of his schemes was the re-institution in 1898, Dec.—a trial was made by Mr. Underhill in 1893—of a course of Christmas Lectures to Children; he undertook the whole responsibility of the first and second courses. The Society has continued them each year, since the Christmas of 1901, and they have been very successful and much appreciated. The inauguration of these lectures on a sound basis reflects great credit upon Mr. Bell and upon the Society: further reference is made in Chapter II.

Mr. Sidgwick's proposal of 1898, Jan. 20, that an Annual Report should be printed, which had been adopted by the Committee—though not formally by the Society—almost became an accomplished fact during Mr. Bell's second year as President; and it was only through some misunderstanding about the Entomological List that the first printed Report was not published before he retired. In the Report for the year 1901 Mr. Bell wrote an interesting account of recent local geological work, and I refer readers to that Report.

He has been an exemplary attendant at Committee Meetings, he might have been present at fifty-eight meetings, from XLII.—XCIX., and he was present at forty-eight; he has also attended the Ordinary Meetings frequently and assisted in the discussions.

Mr. H. BALFOUR. 1900, Jan. 24—1902, Jan. 22.

The duration of Mr. Balfour's membership extends as far back as 1888, Nov. 27, and he was placed on the Committee (No. XV.) in 1890, May 16. His interest in the Society has been very constant, yet his not very robust health, which has occasioned visits to more genial climates, has prevented him from being present so often as he would have been. Though his attendances at Committee only number eighteen out of eighty-five, they have been more frequent in recent years, and he has maintained and expressed his interest on many occasions by writing to the Secretary his views on the matters to be brought before the Committee; and so, has set a good example. Thus has he amply justified the continuance of his place upon the Committee, even if other reasons were wanting.

Mr. Balfour gave his first lecture to the Society in 1889, April 2, soon after his election, the subject was "The Finmarken Whale Fishery*"; many of Mr. Balfour's lectures have been essentially anthropological, such as "The Development of Ornament," "Some North American Chipped Stones resembling Palæoliths," "The British Coracle," "The Use of Human Skulls as Drinking Vessels by Various Races," "The Natural History of the Bag-pipes" (this lecture was given in an emergency due to the unavoidable absence of a lecturer), "Notes from Lapland," "Some Toys and Games" (Christmas Lecture), and "The Reindeer," on dates extending from 1890—1905. One of the most interesting features of his lectures is the exhibition of numerous specimens, to illustrate his remarks, from the Pitt-Rivers Museum, of which Department he is the Curator. He has also helped at other meetings by various exhibits. At the meeting of 1900, Feb. 7, he proposed, and it was adopted, that instead of odd exhibits, other than those to illustrate the lecture or paper, or live plants, etc., which could not be preserved many days, one evening each Term should be specially devoted to exhibits; several most interesting meetings have been held.

In 1901, Feb. 18, Mr. Balfour made a pleasant announcement that the Society had at last found itself able to publish an annual report, and the first, for the year 1900, was ready; the preface was written by him.

It fell to Mr. Balfour's duty to move formally the new Rules for adoption, and the amendment "that the outgoing President shall not be eligible for re-election for the year immediately succeeding that in which he has held office." The matter had been brought forward in Committee by Mr. Balfour, who voted against his own re-election, as it was thought that, with the much larger number of members available or suitable as Presidents than in the earlier years of the Society's existence, a change oftener than every two years was desirable. The date when this was passed was in 1901, March 14.

Two most important events occurred during Mr. Balfour's period as President, and in the Society's history. One was the proposal received from the members of the Ashmolean

* Printed *in extenso* in *The Midland Naturalist*, XII., pp. 197—202 and 228—236.

Society to amalgamate with the Natural History Society, and the other was the acquisition of landed property.

More has been written on these subjects in Chapters II. and IX., but it will be appropriate to make some brief reference here, as the pleasant events occurred whilst Mr. Balfour was President, though, unfortunately through illness, he was unable to be present at the Committee, Ordinary, and Special Meetings which took place concerning the amalgamation.

A letter was received by the Secretary from Mr. D. H. Nagel, the Secretary of the Ashmolean Society, in 1901, May 4; a Special Committee Meeting was held in the Mayor's Parlour in 1901, May 7, at which Mr. Nagel's letter was read, and then Prof. Odling, the retiring President of the Ashmolean Society, gave an account of the reasons for which their members desire the union; a Sub-Committee of five members of the Natural History Society was appointed to meet a Sub-Committee of the Ashmolean Society to carry out the preliminary details; a brief announcement of the proposal was made at the Ordinary Meeting on May 8, and on May 22 a Special General Meeting, when, in the regrettable absence of the President, the Mayor presided, was called to formally ratify the amalgamation. From this date Mr. Balfour presided over the two Societies, henceforth to be one.

The second event was the announcement by the Mayor, at the meeting in 1901, Oct. 16, that Mr. H. Willett had presented the Society with four and a-half acres of land and marsh at Cothill to be preserved permanently. Further reference will be found in Chapters II. and IX.; from which it appears that owing to certain difficulties, the actual transfer did not take place until the following year (1902), and then the amount was reduced to two acres.

Mr. Balfour began his presidency in 1900, and in resigning the office two years later was able to announce that the Society had acquired these two very valuable assets.

Mr. F. A. BELLAMY. 1902, Jan. 22—1903, Jan. 21.

In Chapter II. I have already made a statement with reference to myself, and need not again refer to the peculiar conditions of my membership in the Society. I commenced

my official connection with the Society by attending the important Committee Meeting at Mr. Poulton's house in 1891, Feb. 2, when it first became necessary to find a new Secretary. At that Meeting eleven out of a Committee of thirteen were present; this is the highest proportion ever attained, and the attendance of eleven members has only been reached three times since, and that with a larger Committee.

At the *Conversazione* given by Mr. Poulton at the Annual Meeting in 1891, Jan., on relinquishing his duties as President, I was invited and urged by several members to take on the duties of the Secretary, but I could not see my way to take over the work. Nor could I upon another occasion, when asked some years later, 1894, Jan. 11, when Mrs. Peters resigned.

Since the date of the first meeting of the Committee (No. XVIII.), after my election to it, I have continued to serve upon it either as an ordinary member of the Committee, or as President of Section Meteorology, when it was formed in 1896, Feb. 26 (proposed in Committee Feb. 7), until I resigned that office in 1899, Jan., and expressed a wish to occupy the vacant presidency of Section Photography; as, since I had left the Radcliffe Observatory, my opportunities of dealing with Meteorology had become very slight, and there seemed more scope for me to do some work to help the Society in the other Section.

The Minutes of 1899, Oct. 4, show that I was suggested, with others, as President of the Society, though I had upon more than one occasion expressed privately my feeling that, though I felt greatly honoured by the invitation, I had no ambition and was reluctant to occupy the highest office in the Society. But at the Committee Meeting in 1901, Dec. 17, my name was again brought forward, and by some misunderstanding three names were proposed; one nomination having been withdrawn, the two remaining had unwillingly to stand for ballot, and the majority was for the senior member. I still think the Committee were unwise in not electing the one much more qualified and efficient to act as President, though he had been a member of the Society a shorter time. I am pleased to add that he has since been President.

Two or three subjects may be mentioned in connection with my year of office. When I was elected President of the

Section Photography I endeavoured to do some work for the Society and carry out some scheme by which the Society would benefit. After considering two or three ways, I decided to propose a scheme for forming a Loan Collection of Lantern Slides; a brief account of the scheme was given at the Annual Meeting, 1903, Jan. 21; the Circular sent out was approved, and a start made at once. By the generosity of three or four members, more than 500 slides*, mainly of natural history subjects, have now been obtained. Further details of this scheme will be found in the Reports for 1902—6, also in another part of this book (Chapters V. and VI).

The other chief feature of my year as President occurred at the Annual Meeting immediately on my accession to the chair, when it became my first duty on behalf of the Committee to move the formation of a new section, Mathematics and Physics, specially suggested to include the Ashmolean Society members and others in sympathy with these subjects. The transfer of the Ashmolean Society's books from the Radcliffe Library to the Glastonbury Kitchen occurred during this year. And I mentioned with regret the slaughter of birds for millinery purposes, as recorded in an article in the *Daily Graphic* for 1902, Feb. 4—concerning which, after discussion, a resolution condemning this trading in birds was passed.

Dr. H. N. DICKSON. 1903, Jan. 21—1904, Jan. 27.

Mr. Dickson was elected in 1895, Jan. 21, and quickly showed his interest in the Society; he gave a lecture in 1895, May 1, on "Climate and Plant Life in the British Isles," and has lectured upon three other occasions. He also found time, in a busy life, to attend frequently the Ordinary Meetings of the Society.

When the presidency of Section Meteorology became vacant in 1899, Jan. 25, Mr. Dickson was unanimously elected to fill the office. He again showed his interest in the Society, and that Section, by giving at his house a series of classes on Meteorology; and, being on the Committee from this date, by his attendances at its meetings; he attended twenty meetings out of thirty-nine† (LII.—XC.).

At the Committee Meeting of 1902, Feb. 1, on the proposition of the Secretary and the outgoing President, Mr. H. N.

* 668 in 1907, Jan. 24.

† To the end of June, 1906.

Dickson was unanimously chosen as President-Elect, and this recommendation was similarly endorsed at the Annual Meeting in 1903, Jan. 21; he was present at every indoor meeting of the Society during that year.

Mr. Dickson, who became a Doctor of Science during the year, had an uneventful year of office; the work in connection with the amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society, the transfer of the Library, the acquisition of the Cothill property from Mr. Willett, the printing of the Annual Reports, had been accomplished or was proceeding quietly on settled lines.

It may be mentioned that Dr. Dickson came to reside in Oxford and obtained a Research-Degree in Science; he has been a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society since 1887, Dec. 21, and a Vice-President; but with great regret it has now (1906, Aug.) to be recorded that the Society has lost his services by his removal to an important position in connection with the Reading University College. He was always ready at short notice to assist the Society with a lecture; and since his election as a Corresponding Member (1907, Jan. 24) has signified his intention to still help the Society.

Prof. F. GOTCH. 1904, Jan. 27—1905, Jan. 25.

Prof. Gotch was elected to the Society as far back as 1887, Dec. 6, and to the Committee at the same time as Mr. H. Balfour, 1890, Jan. 14, and remained on it as the first President of Section Physiology, formed on that date, until the end of 1892, Jan. 26; at that time he had ceased to reside in Oxford and resigned the Society. When he returned to Oxford to succeed Sir J. Burdon Sanderson as Professor of Physiology, he was again placed on the Committee at the next Annual Meeting in 1896, Jan. 29, in the place of Dr. M. S. Pembrey, who had left Oxford. He continued an ordinary member of the Committee until he was invited in 1906, Feb. 1, to again become President of Section Physiology left vacant by the lamented death of our highly-esteemed member, Sir J. Burdon Sanderson.

His scientific work, health, and absence from Oxford have all contributed to prevent him from being often present at the Committee Meetings; when he came, his advice has always been to the point, and much valued.

Mr. Gotch, later Prof. Gotch as already mentioned, early

helped the Society by giving lectures in 1889, May 28, on "Electric Organ in Fishes"; in 1889, Nov. 19, "Functions of the Brain"; and in 1891, June 4, "Visual Perception." Since his welcomed return to Oxford as the Waynflete Professor of Physiology he has further assisted by four lectures, besides two Christmas Lectures to Children. His subjects have always been of great importance and the results of much of his own original research. Since he succeeded to the presidency of the Section he has invited the members of the Society, who have joined the Section, to attend a course of six lectures on "Nutrition and Growth," and they were well attended. As characteristic of his energy, his resource, and readiness to help the Society it may be mentioned that his lecture in 1895, Oct. 30, was given at very short notice in place of one by Mr. Warde Fowler, who was indisposed; and he is an impressive lecturer at the Christmas Lectures to Children.

The Professor further showed his interest in the Society by giving the members an opportunity of electing him President of the Society for 1904—5.

Prof. Gotch, in accepting the Committee's proposal that he should be nominated for the Presidency of the Society, wrote to Mrs. Veley in 1903, Dec. 18:—"I shall be happy to accept nomination for the Presidency of the Ashmolean Natural History Society. Owing to a variety of duties here and in London my time is, as you know, rather fully occupied, but I will endeavour to fulfil the duties as regularly as is practicable under the circumstances." And again in 1904, Jan. 18:—"I would suggest that one of the evenings of the Society's Meetings should be devoted to the setting forth of some piece of research which is now being carried on in one of the Scientific Departments at Oxford. This appears to me to be an important part of the Society's functions. I would rather not bring forward anything of my own, as I am President, unless it is found impossible to get others to do so. The researches I know which are going on, and which I believe to be very suitable for the purpose, are the following: *Dr. Ramsden* on the conditions determining the formation of bubbles (a very interesting subject and capable of admirable illustration by experiments); *Prof. Sollas* on sections through fossils, the method of making them, and what they show; *Prof. Townsend* on Radium; *Mr. Burch* on the newly discovered *Blondlot rays*.

If all these fail, then you might fall back on myself. I could give an account of my reasons for thinking that *darkness* excites the eye like light, and that there are four different kinds of visual stimuli." It may be of interest to record that the Society has been privileged to include all these Research Lectures (except that by Mr. Burch, and we yet hope to persuade him) in the lecture lists.

It is pleasant to know that the Society includes so many eminent scientists, who, in the midst of various duties both to the University and to Science, are willing to give some of their time to the Society and benefit us with their knowledge: such an one is Prof. Gotch.

The Obituary Notice of his eminent colleague, Sir J. Burdon Sanderson, in our Report for 1905, in *Nature*, and for the Royal Society, are from the pen of Prof. Gotch.

Dr. L. J. VELEY. 1906, Feb. 1—1907, Jan. 24.

As Miss L. J. Gould, Mrs. Veley, now Dr. L. J. Veley, was elected a member of the Society in 1891, Feb. 19; and, except for a period of absence from Oxford, has always shown her interest in the Society, first by papers and lectures—her first paper to the Society was in 1893, May 18, and has rendered help at thirteen other meetings—and then by her unceasing work for ten years whilst she was its honoured and resourceful Secretary.

Under the Secretaries an account of her services is given, previous to her election as President. The Society in honouring her is honoured.

Prof. H. A. MIERS, D.Sc., F.R.S. 1907, Jan. 24—1908.

In order to bring this series more to date, a brief reference is introduced, though it is only intended that this history shall be as complete as possible to the end of 1905.

The Society has been again fortunate in securing as its President such a busy member of the University as Prof. H. A. Miers, the Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy, Fellow of Magdalen, and Secretary to the Museum Delegates. Besides the work which these duties entail, original scientific researches have not been neglected; and I may add that he has attended every General Meeting of the Society held during the year, and stimulated interest and discussion by his apt remarks upon the subject of the evening.

TREASURERS.

PAST TREASURERS SINCE MAY 27, 1880.

1. Mr. G. C. DRUCE, Hon. M.A., F.L.S. - - 1880—1887.
 2. Mr. H. M. J. UNDERHILL - - - - 1887—1889.
 3. Rev. H. NEWMAN - - - - - 1889.
 4. Mr. G. C. DRUCE, Hon. M.A., F.L.S. (*present*) 1889—
-

The Society has been very fortunate in its choice of Treasurers since 1880, for, with the exception of a short interval, the whole period has been covered by two Treasurers, Mr. G. C. Druce and Mr. H. M. J. Underhill.

When the Society was first formed in 1880, the office of Treasurer was combined with that of Secretary, and this convenient arrangement was found to be satisfactory and possible. Mr. G. C. Druce, as Secretary, naturally held this office also; and, when the Society was revived in 1887, the same dual office was continued, though Mr. Druce, owing to his pre-occupation in other duties and flora work, was unable to remain Treasurer and Secretary. An excellent substitute was found in Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, who continued to perform the work of both offices until the Society grew too large for one person to do the work efficiently. Mr. Underhill, at the Committee Meeting in 1889, Jan. 18, desired to be relieved of that part of work usually accomplished by a Treasurer, and the Rev. H. Newman was appointed at the succeeding Annual Meeting. Mr. Newman left Oxford a few months later, since when we have had no other Treasurer than Mr. G. C. Druce.

The following is merely a brief summary, so far as concerns the help given to the Society, as Treasurers, by Mr. Druce and Mr. Underhill; they are referred to at length in other places in this book.

Mr. G. C. DRUCE. 1880, May 22—(1887, May 24).

Mr. H. M. J. UNDERHILL. 1887, May 24—1889, Jan. 22.

At the revival meeting of 1887, May 24, Mr. Underhill was elected both Secretary and Treasurer, on the recommendation of Mr. E. B. Poulton and the Rev. G. J. Burch; he continued to hold this dual office until 1889, Jan. 22, when

the Rev. W. J. H. Newman was appointed to assume the duties of Treasurer.

Rev. W. J. H. NEWMAN. 1889, Jan. 22—1889, April 30.

His duties as Treasurer lasted only from 1889, Jan. 22, until 1889, April 30, when he ceased to reside in Oxford, having been appointed to the living of Steeple Barton, Oxon.

Mr. G. C. DRUCE. Since 1889, April 30.

After the Rev. W. J. H. Newman resigned, Mr. Druce, on the motion of Mr. H. Balfour, was unanimously appointed Treasurer, and has performed the duties with full satisfaction to the Society until the present year. He has justified his unanimous re-election for eighteen consecutive years. The balance in favour of the Society has risen from £25 in 1890 to £88 in 1906, Jan., in spite of the more extravagant expenses in connection with the social functions of the Society, and with the acquisition of the Library and the Cothill Estate.

His hospitality towards the Society in 1901, July 8, has already been mentioned in Chapter II.

I think he should be less lenient or indulgent towards those members who delay the payment of, or will not pay, the very small annual subscription which the Society requires.

SECRETARIES.

The change of Secretaries has been more frequent; during the twenty-five years we have had five, as follows:—

PAST SECRETARIES SINCE MAY 27, 1880.

1. Mr. G. C. DRUCE, Hon. M.A., F.L.S. - - 1880—1887.
2. Mr. H. M. J. UNDERHILL - - - - 1887—1891.
3. Mrs. M. R. PETERS - - - - 1891—1894.
4. Mrs. BERTHA JOHNSON - - - - 1894—1896.
5. Mrs. L. J. VELEY, Sc.D., F.L.S. - - - 1896—1906.
6. Mr. F. A. BELLAMY, Hon. M.A., F.R.A.S.
(*present*) - - - - - 1906—

Mr. G. C. DRUCE. 1880, May 27—1887, May 24.

At the Provisional Meeting of 1880, May 27, Mr. Druce, who had called the Preliminary Meeting as “Secretary, *pro*

tem." (see Chapter I.), was chosen as Secretary, and was present at the Committee Meeting on June 17, when the Rules were drafted; these were submitted for approval at the General Meeting on Nov. 4, on which date the Secretary was also elected as the Treasurer. No meetings were recorded in the Minutes after 1883, May 24, and I have been informed by Mr. Druce that none took place. Owing to various causes, as explained in Chapter I., the Society was dormant until the revival in 1887. Mr. Druce contributed papers or lectures in 1881, June 11; 1882, March 9; 1882, Oct. 20; 1882, Dec. 5; and 1883, Feb. 1. He also exhibited botanical specimens on these days and in 1880, Nov. 4 (the first meeting after the Society's constitution); 1881, Feb. 9; 1881, April 28; 1882, March 9; 1882, Nov. 7; and 1883, May 10. The most important of these communications was probably that in 1882, Dec. 5, on George Don's work; which has been referred to under the heading "Presidents."

Mr. H. M. J. UNDERHILL. 1887, May 24—1891, Jan. 23.

Mr. Underhill took a most active part in the revival of the Society in 1887.

In the Minute-book beginning with 1887 is a printed Circular inviting attendance at a meeting to be held on May 24 in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall to revive the Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club. This Circular was dated 1887, May 11, and signed by H. M. J. Underhill, Secretary, *pro tem.*, it is given *in extenso* in Chapter I.

At that meeting, on the proposal of Mr. E. B. Poulton and the Rev. G. J. Burch, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer. In 1889, Jan. 22, the Rev. W. J. H. Newman was appointed Treasurer, and, later in the same year, Mr. G. C. Druce, to relieve Mr. Underhill of some of the work. He also assisted Mrs. Johnson as local Secretary for the second visit of the Midland Union Annual Meeting held in Oxford in 1895, July 1—2. For the first seventeen Committee Meetings Mr. Underhill was not absent, and out of the forty-six possible attendances he was present at thirty-four. He made a communication to the Society on "*Spiders*"—a subject very much neglected by members—and altogether, between 1887, May 24, and 1900, May 2, contributed eleven lectures or papers. I regret to add that his interest in natural history and in this Society has apparently waned, as he resigned in 1902.

Mrs. M. R. PETERS. 1891, Feb. 5—1894, Jan. 24.

In 1891, on Jan. 23, no one had been found willing to fill the office, but Mrs. Peters' name was informally suggested later in the evening as the one to succeed Mr. Underhill; the election was adjourned till the next meeting on Feb. 5.

In the meantime, the eighteenth Committee Meeting was held at Mr. Poulton's house on Monday, Feb. 2, and the following were present:—Prof. Green, Prof. Vines, Mr. Poulton, Mr. Druce, Mr. Crow, Mr. Warde Fowler, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Ryman-Hall, Col. Swinhoe, being one of the largest Committees of the Society ever assembled, and the first which I attended since my election to it at the previous Annual Meeting on Jan. 23. Mr. Poulton proposed and Prof. Green seconded at that meeting, and Prof. A. H. Green proposed and Miss Smith seconded at the General Meeting on Feb. 5, that Mrs. M. R. Peters be Secretary, and she was elected unanimously.

Mrs. Peters was re-elected in 1892 and 1893, and continued in office till the Annual Meeting of 1894, Jan. 24; and one of her last Secretarial acts on behalf of the Society and Natural History was to urge in Committee, on Jan. 11, that at the Annual Meeting on 1894, Jan. 24, a resolution should be moved and discussed relating to the destruction of birds for feminine fashions. The President-Elect, Mr. W. Warde Fowler, was requested by the Committee to move this Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. F. Crow, and carried unanimously:—

“That this General Meeting of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society desires to enter a warm protest against the prevailing practice of wearing wild birds, not being game-birds, as ornaments of dress; as also against all unnecessary destruction of living animals.”

During the three years as Hon. Sec. I find that Mrs. Peters attended all the Committee Meetings held, namely the XIX. to the XXX. She was also present at the end of the XVIII., and at fifteen other Committee Meetings, being twenty-seven out of a possible thirty-six, when she resigned, owing to leaving Oxford at the end of 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters were elected Corresponding Members in 1900, Jan. 24. After a considerable period of indifferent health Mr. Peters died not long after; Mrs. Peters has since married again.

Mrs. E. W. JOHNSON (Miss B. Bell). 1894, Jan. 24—
1895, Nov. 27.

Upon the resignation of Mrs. Peters as Secretary, the Committee left the matter in the hands of the President (Mr. H. M. J. Underhill), the Treasurer (Mr. G. C. Druce), and Mrs. Peters to find a new Secretary, and Mrs. Johnson was fortunately soon found. She had been an early helper to the Society, having contributed papers on "The Common Mould" and on "Alcoholic Fermentation" in 1887 and 1889, and was a most energetic and hard-working Secretary. Through leaving Oxford for Cheshunt at the end of 1895, her duties as Secretary were not long. During that period the work that was entailed by the eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Midland Union of Natural History and Scientific Societies held in Oxford, by the Society's invitation, in 1895, July 1 and 2, mainly fell upon her and Mr. H. M. J. Underhill. She was present at every meeting (XXXI.—XL.) of the Committee whilst a member of it, and in recognition of her services she was elected Corresponding Member in 1896, Jan. 29.

Mrs. L. J. VELEY (Miss L. J. Gould) 1895, Nov. 27—
1906, Feb. 1.

The Society was again most fortunate in having induced so keen a student of natural history as Mrs. Veley to take over the duties of Secretary. She immediately threw herself into the work, and soon brought forward schemes for the Committee's consideration. A Record-book—the references to this in the Minute-books are (in Committee) in 1897, April 26 and June 10, and at the General Meeting in 1897, May 5, and May 19—to contain notes of local fauna and flora was prepared, and Mrs. Veley, Mr. A. M. Bell, and Mr. F. A. Bellamy were appointed to be the recorders, but their duties were light, as no one sent in observations to be recorded, so the book has been adopted for the Catalogue of the Library, and the recorders have been forced into unemployment: only slightly better success was achieved when Dr. S. Schönland, in 1888, was Secretary to a Sub-Committee appointed for the formation of a record of local fauna and flora. This is not a satisfactory result in a Society of 350 members.

An important scheme, now that the Society had reached a large number of members, proposed and discussed in 1898,

June 15, was to persuade members to join those sections in which they were more particularly interested, with a view to bringing together actual workers, to benefit by special meetings, lectures, and classes, which several of the Presidents of Sections were willing to offer, and to keep the number attending within convenient limits. This scheme was introduced by Mr. Bell at the Committee on June 27, and approved. Although it involved Mrs. Veley in a great amount of correspondence and clerical work in preparing the necessary Section-books—three sets were required, one for the President of the Section, the Secretary, and the Addresser, which involved more than 1,000 entries—it was able to take shape and be indicated in the List of Members for 1899, Jan. 1. More information on this subject may be seen in Chapter V.

Another event, and this the most important one in the Society's history, occurred during Mrs. Veley's long period of office. The remaining members of the old Ashmolean Society decided to throw in their lot, including its valuable Library, with the Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club. This scheme likewise caused much correspondence and several meetings before it was accomplished in 1901, May 22.

The removal of the Ashmolean books from the Radcliffe Library in the Museum into the new cases in the "Glastonbury Kitchen" created a great deal of heavy and dusty manual labour; the work of arranging the books into subjects and labelling the cases was almost entirely performed by Mrs. Veley, entailing many months' work. She has also assisted the Sub-Librarian (Miss M. Claridge) in writing the card catalogue and in the entries of the presents to the Library.

To show her interest in the welfare of the Society, two other incidents may be mentioned—one, the tracing out and acquisition of the Ashmolean Society's china; and the other, the correspondence and subsequent investigation which resulted in the Society obtaining the possession of the old wood block used on the covers of the Ashmolean Society's publications, and since, by transfer, used on our own. I wish she had been as successful in unearthing the old Minute-books of the Ashmolean Society.

The increase in membership rose from 166 in 1896, Jan., to 370 in 1906, Jan., an increase no doubt largely due to her excellent work and personal influence on behalf of the Society.

Mrs. Veley has always been a strenuous advocate against cruelty to animals and destruction of birds for women's foibles; also for the exhibition of natural history objects at the ordinary meetings of the Society, for the reservation of one meeting each Term for this purpose, and for the reading of short papers or notes. Some of these meetings have been the most interesting and best attended, and reminiscent of the meetings in the '80's.

Yet another desire to help the members of the Society was evinced by the formation of the Sub-Section Field Zoology—discussed and adopted at the Committee Meeting LVIII., 1900, March 5th, when nine were present—of which Mrs. Veley was appointed the president. The success and need of this sub-section is best shown by the number in the section rising from nineteen in 1900 to seventy-five in 1906. One or more field days have been arranged each year, besides classes; with freedom from secretarial work she hopes to develop this sub-section into more positive results; and, I trust, place on record for the Society observations of fauna within the county. By Mrs. Veley's departure from Oxford this hope is frustrated. Though illness and other unavoidable causes have prevented her from being always present at General Meetings of the Society, especially in 1896-7, she has been an exemplary member of the Committee; it was possible for her to be present at Committee Meetings XLI. to XCIX., and of these fifty-nine meetings she has only been absent four times, the XLIII., XLIV., XLVI. and LX., and, since she left Oxford, the last two meetings. During part of the year 1896 and 1897 and at other odd times when Mrs. Veley was prevented, through illness, from attending to the secretarial duties, they were performed by Miss Claridge or by myself.

As Miss Gould, she gave a lecture in 1893, May 18, on the "Modification of the Colours of Caterpillars by their Surroundings," and since 1896 she has contributed eleven lectures, of which three have been Christmas Lectures to Children; in 1900, November 14, she showed her readiness to help the Society in an emergency by coming forward at a few hour's notice to give a lecture. Upon her resignation of

the position of Secretary, the Committee unanimously proposed her for election as President of the Society for 1906-7, and their recommendation was endorsed by the members at the Annual Meeting on February 1st.

Mr. F. A. BELLAMY, Hon. M.A., F.R.A.S. 1906, Feb. 1.

Present Secretary to the Society.

COMMITTEE.

Of the period from 1880-1887 no record of Committee Meetings exists. The names of those on the Committee, 1880, June 17th, were Prof. Lawson, Prof. Westwood, E. B. Poulton, G. C. Druce (Secretary and Treasurer), H. Boswell, O. V. Aplin, E. Henderson (Keble) and J. T. K. Castell; possibly H. A. Macpherson served for a time.

For the period from 1887, May 24—1907, Dec. 5, I have tabulated the attendances in preference to occupying space by repetition of names. In Table II. the name is given, arranged in the order of election on the Committee, and then columns for each meeting—the hour is given under the date. The letter “p” signifies that the member was present, “—” that the member was absent, and a blank space shows that the name was not on the Committee at that time. The Roman figures above the date refer to the number of Committee Meeting, and the figures below the date and hour refer to the number present; it may be remarked that ninety-nine Committee Meetings have been held to the end of 1907.

TABLE II.

Member's No.	XXXXI	XXXXII	XXXXVIII	XXXXIX	XL	XLI	XLII	XLIII	XLIV	XLV	XLVI	XLVII	XLVIII	XLIX	L
	1894 Nov. 30	1895 Feb. 8	1895 May 13	1895 June 10	1895 Nov. 26	1896 Jan. 6 4 p.m.	1896 Feb. 7 4 p.m.	1896 Dec. 3 4 p.m.	1897 April 26	1897 June 10	1898 Jan. 20 4 p.m.	1898 Mar. 29 2½ pm	1898 May 23 2½ pm	1898 June 17 2½ pm	1898 Sep. 29 2½ pm
	9	10	7	7	8	4	9	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	7
1	p	p	—	p	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p
2	p	p	p	p	p	—	p	—	—	—	—]	—	—	—	—
3	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	—	p	—	p	p	—
5	—	p	—	—	p	—	—	p	—	—	p	—	p	—	—]
6	p	p	—	—	p	—	p	p	—	p	—	—	—	—	—
15		p	p	p	—	—]									
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—]								
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p	—	p	—	—	—	p
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p
22	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—]							
23							—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p
24	—	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	—	p	—	p	p	—
25	p	—	p	—	—	—	—	p	—	—	—	p	—	p	p
26							p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	—
27	p	p	—	—	—	p	p	p	p	—	p	p	—	—	—
28	—]														
29	p	—	p	p	p	—	p	—	—	p	—	p	—	—	—
30	p	p	p	p	p]										
31		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32		p	—	—	—	—]									
33						p	p	—	—	p	—	p	p	p	p
34							p	—	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
35								—	—	—]					
36								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37									—	—	—]				
38									—	—	—]				
39									—	—	—	—	—	—	—]
40											—	—	—	—	—
41												—	—	—	—
42												—	—	—	—
43												—	p	p	—

TABLE II.

Member's No.	LXXXVI	LXXXVII	LXXXVIII	LXXXIX	XC	XCI	XCII	XCIII	XCIV	XCV	XCVI	XCVII	XCVIII	XCIX
	1905 Oct. 10 2½ pm	1905 Nov. 21 3 p.m.	1905 Dec. 21 2½ pm	1906 Feb. 12 4 p.m.	1906 Mar. 30 2½ pm	1906 June 30 2½ pm	1906 Oct. 2 2½ pm	1906 Nov. 7 2½ pm	1907 Jan. 12 2½ pm	1907 Mar. 18 5 p.m.	1907 April 27 2½ pm	1907 July 11 2½ pm	1907 Oct. 11 2½ pm	1907 Dec. 5 5½ pm
	8	7	10	11	6	9	9	10	10	8	8	5	10	9
1	—	—	p	p	—	—	—	—	—	p	—	—	p	—
3	p	p	p	p	—	—	p	p	p	—	p	—	p	p
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	p	—	p	—	—	—	p	—	—	—	p	—
23	p	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p
24	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
26	p	—	p	p	—	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	—	—
34	—	p	—	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	—	p	p
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	p
44	—	—	p	—	—]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p	p	p	—	p
46	p	p	—	p	p	p	p	p	—	p	—	—	p	p
47	p	—	p	p	—	p	—	—	p	—	—	—	—	—
49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	—	p	p	p]	—	—
51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	—	—	p	—	—	p	—	p	p	—	—	—	p	—
53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	—	—	—	p	—	p	p	—	p	—	—	—	p	—
57	—	—	—	p	—	—	—	p	p	—	p	—	p	p
58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table II. exhibits at a glance the period, served and of those still serving, on the Committee; a further summary of this is given in Table III.

TABLE III.
To the end of 1907.

	Possible attendance. From	Total.	Actual attendance.	Percentage.
Miss Acland - - -	44—50	7	0	0
O. V. Aplin - - -	4—7	4	0	0
*H. Balfour - - -	15—99	85	19	22
Prof. J. B. Balfour - - -	1—3	3	1	33
*A. M. Bell - - -	42—99	58	48	83
Rev. J. W. B. Bell - - -	4—17	14	11	79
*F. A. Bellamy - - -	18—99	82	72	88
R. A. R. Bennett - - -	1—14	14	3	21
*Prof. G. C. Bourne - - -	67—99	33	0	0
G. J. Burch - - -	1—16	16	7	44
G. H. Carpenter - - -	83—88	6	1	17
*Miss Claridge - - -	19—24 } 42—99 }	64	49	77
Dr. W. Collier - - -	1—17	17	13	76
C. F. Crow - - -	1—50	50	31	62
H. N. Dickson - - -	52—90	39	20	51
*G. C. Druce - - -	1—99	99	67	68
*J. T. Filsell - - -	53—99	47	26	55
W. Warde Fowler - - -	1—67	67	23	34
W. Garstang - - -	44—46	3	0	0
*Prof. F. Gotch - - -	15—22 } 42—99 }	66	6	9
Prof. A. H. Green - - -	7—42	36	9	25
Hugh Hall - - -	1—3	3	1	33
E. A. Ryman-Hall - - -	15—43	29	8	28
*W. Hatchett Jackson - - -	98—99	2	0	0
Mrs. B. Johnson - - -	31—40	10	10	100
A. F. Kerry - - -	1—3	3	0	0
L. V. Lester - - -	37—41	5	1	20
*Prof. A. E. H. Love - - -	68—99	32	4	12
*Prof. H. A. Miers - - -	52—99	48	4	8
*D. H. Nagel - - -	64—99	36	5	14
Rev. H. Newman - - -	1—7	7	3	43
*Prof. W. Odling - - -	43—99	57	1	2
*F. M. Ogilvie - - -	68—99	42	0	0
*B. S. Ogle - - -	68—99	32	7	22

* Signifies that the member is on the Committee in 1907, Dec. 31.

	Possible attendance. From	Total.	Actual attendance.	Percentage.
M. S. Pembrey - - -	4—14 37—41	16	12	75
Mrs. M. R. Peters - -	19—54	36	27	75
*Prof. E. B. Poulton - -	1—99	99	40	40
*Miss Poynter - - -	89—99	11	6	55
W. P. Pycraft - - -	44—46	3	0	0
*A. A. Rambaut - - -	47—99	53	6	11
G. J. Romanes - - -	23—36	14	0	0
Sir J. S. Burdon Sanderson	37—86	50	0	0
*Mrs. Burdon Sanderson -	26—99	74	17	23
S. Schönland - - -	1—7	7	7	100
*A. Sidgwick - - -	8—99	92	6	7
W. G. Pogson Smith - -	58—65	8	3	37
*Prof. W. J. Sollas - - -	46—99	54	0	0
E. J. Stone - - -	43—45	3	0	0
Miss Swann - - -	47—69	23	16	70
Col. Swinhoe - - -	18—69	52	18	35
A. E. Tutton - - -	47—84	38	0	0
H. M. J. Underhill - -	1—46	46	34	74
*Mrs. L. J. Veley - - -	41—99	59	53	90
V. H. Veley - - -	64—97	34	25	74
*Prof. S. H. Vines - - -	7—99	93	1	1
*J. J. Walker - - -	89—99	11	5	45
*H. Ward - - -	56—99	44	23	52
Rev. F. H. Woods - - -	4—7	4	0	0

Thus fifty-eight individuals have served on the Committee; eight ladies are included in this number. It should be remarked that some members are on the Committee by the special desire of the rest of the Committee and other members, notwithstanding that they have repeatedly expressed a wish to retire and make room for more active members.

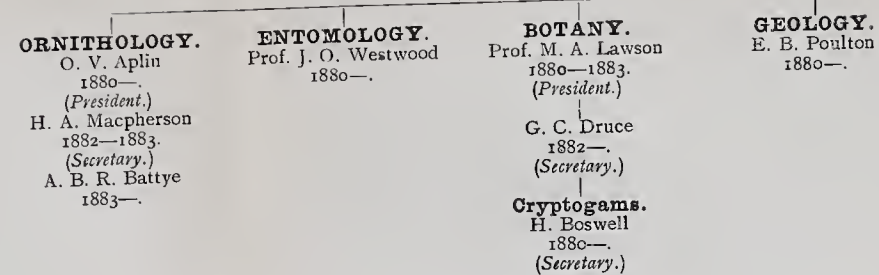
Until 1904, April 19, and upon one or two occasions since, the meetings were held at members' houses, Lincoln College Common Room, and the Mayor's Parlour; since that date they have taken place in the Museum Lecture Theatre, or the Ashmolean Library ("Glastonbury Kitchen"); the latter place is central, and found to be very convenient—though too warm—now that chairs have been provided by the Treasurer.

The Minutes of these meetings are entered in the Minute-book used for the General Meetings of the Society during 1887

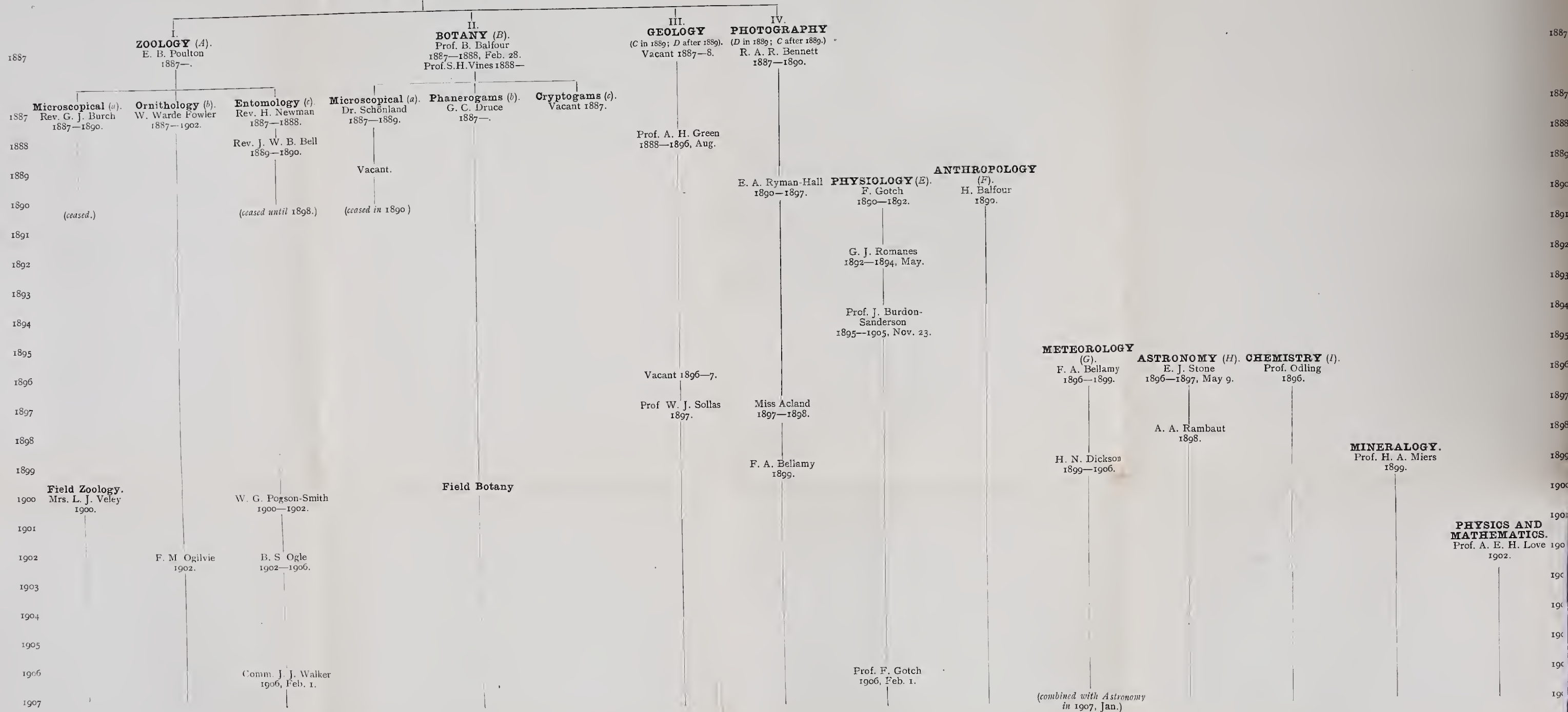
* Signifies that the member is on the Committee in 1907, Dec. 31.

to 1888, Oct. 15; from that date, as it was found to be inconvenient to have both set of Minutes in the same book, a separate book was obtained for the Ordinary Minutes, and the 1887 Minute-book was continued to be used solely for the Committee Minutes until the end of 1898. The first book has black cloth sides and black roan on the back, and for convenience of reference I have paged it 1 to 212; the second book has red cloth back with corners and marbled paper sides, and is paged 213—380; the first one is kept in the Archives in the Ashmolean Library, and it is intended that other record books, when filled, shall be placed there for better preservation. Repeated inquiries have been made for the old Minute-books, etc., of the Ashmolean Society, but, so far, without success; it seems inconceivable that any one can have destroyed those record books, dating from 1828—1901, and there are yet hopes that they may be sent to the Society for preservation by the present possessor, and thus may ultimately be rendered available for a history of the Ashmolean Society.

1880.
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.



1887.
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.



CHAPTER V.

PRESIDENTS OF SECTIONS, LIST OF LECTURES AND PAPERS.

Genealogical Tree of Sections. Each Section in detail in Chronological Order. Botany (Obituary Notices of W. Baxter, H. Boswell, H. E. F. Garnsey, and F. T. Richards). Zoology, Field Zoology, Ornithology, and Entomology. Geology. Photography, Circular, 1902, March 8, concerning Lantern Slides, First Report, the Loan Collection and Catalogue of 666 Slides. Anthropology (Obituary Notice of S. W. Silver). Physiology (Obituary Notice of Sir J. S. Burdon Sanderson). Astronomy. Meteorology, Phenological Observations for the Royal Meteorological Society. Chemistry. Mineralogy, Physics and Mathematics. Various Subjects. Table of Sections Year by Year.

THE scope of this Chapter is a detailed account of the formation and work accomplished in each Section. The order is that of the date of the origin of each Section; in each Section is a list of those who have presided over the Section, Obituary Notices of certain prominent members, some statistics, and, at the end, a list of lectures or papers bearing on the subject given at the Society's meetings. Under the Section Photography I have given a catalogue of slides, under the various Sections, at present in the Society's Collection.

SECTIONS, 1880.

Botany - - Prof. LAWSON. Presided, first two meetings.
Cryptogams - H. BOSWELL.
Ornithology - O. V. APLIN.
Entomology - Prof. J. O. WESTWOOD, Pres. of the Society.
Geology - - E. B. POULTON.
Sec., G. C. DRUCE.

1882, Nov.

Ornithology - Pres., O. V. APLIN. Sec., H. A. MACPHERSON.

1883, April 27. Sec., A. T. BATTYE.

Botany - - Sec., G. C. DRUCE.
Bryological - Sec., H. BOSWELL.

The Microscopical Sub-Sections formed in 1887 may consider to have scarcely existed; no records are extant of any use having been made of these Sections, and they ceased to appear on the annual printed list of the Committee in 1890. It is regrettable that a Microscopic Section is not an effective and active branch of the Society.

A general and detailed account of the Sections as formed will now be given.

BOTANY.

Formed in 1880, May 27, with a Section Cryptogams.
President, Prof. M. A. Lawson, elected 1880, May 27—1883.
Secretary, Mr. G. C. Druce, „ 1882, Nov., or before.

SECTION CRYPTOGRAMS.

President, Mr. H. Boswell, elected 1880, May 27.

BOTANY.

Re-formed in 1887, May 24, with three Sub-Sections, *a*, *b*, *c*.

President, Professor I. B. Balfour, elected 1887, May 24.

Professor S. H. Vines, „ 1888, Oct. 30.

Sub-Section *a*, Microscopical.

President, Dr. S. Schönland, elected 1887, May 24—1889.

Sub-Section *b*, Phanerogams.

President, Mr. G. C. Druce, elected 1887, May 24.

Sub-Section *c*, Cryptogams.

President, —

In 1880 the Section was simply headed Botany, with a Sub-Section Cryptogams, of which Mr. H. Boswell was President, but in the Minutes of 1882, Nov., there is a printed list of sections and notices which puts the Sub-Section as Bryological, and has Mr. Boswell as President. The title Cryptogams was revived in 1887, May 24, as Sub-Section (*c*), but it is recorded that the office was left vacant, and in 1888, Jan., the Sub-Section disappears from the list.

In 1887—1889, Jan., Botany was called Section II.—Botany; in 1889—1898 it was designated with the letter B—A being Zoology—and with the re-arrangement during 1898, using the initial letter of the subject, it naturally retained B.

The Sub-Section (*a*) Microscopical Botany, formed in 1887, May 24, had a short but active life, and ceased to exist after Dr. S. Schönland left Oxford, in the summer of 1889.

In 1882, Nov., an additional office appears under Botany,

Mr. Druce being mentioned as its Secretary. This developed into the full-grown Sub-Section (b), Phanerogams, at the meeting to revive the Society, 1887, May 24, and Mr. Druce has been its President since that date, though the Sub-Section was accidentally omitted in the annual printed list of sections and members from 1895—7, while he was President of the Society.

Since 1900, March 5, it has been called Sub-Section Fb. (Field Botany).

The number of members in these Sections since 1898:—

BOTANY.

Jan.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	82	87	105	74	82	84	88	92	82

PHANEROGAMS, OR FIELD BOTANY.

—	49	79	80	87	105	117	141	136
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The most important feature in the General Section of Botany has been Prof. Vines' delightful and much-valued courses of lectures which he has found time to give to members of Section B (and Fb) occasionally since 1899. It is much regretted that his health and distance from the Museum do not allow him to accept the Presidency of the Society.

The four obituary notices of Baxter, Boswell, Garnsey, and Richards have been written by Mr. G. C. Druce, and are now reprinted; those concerning Baxter, Garnsey, and Richards have appeared in the Society's Reports. Though W. Baxter died before the Society originated, he was the Secretary of an earlier Oxford Natural History Society in 1831, and had a great interest in local Botany and in the Botanic Garden. This historical account seemed incomplete without the inclusion of Mr. Druce's excellent biographical notice in his "Flora of Berkshire," and is reproduced by permission of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press and Mr. Druce.

WILLIAM BAXTER.

"William Baxter, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Oxford, was the chief mover in founding the Oxford Botanical and Natural History Society, which was formally established under the Presidency of Professor Daubeny on August 31, 1831, Baxter acting as Secretary. As its name suggests, the study of Botany was an especial feature in its scheme of work. Numerous excursions to the

various places of interest to the Botanical student were made under the guidance of the Secretary, and the late Mrs. Coombes has told the writer of the untiring assiduity of Baxter in assisting the members to identify the various specimens gathered on these Field-days. It has been considered that a brief sketch of the life of William Baxter might be inserted in the Report of the Ashmolean Society, so that he who was such an active promoter of one of the parent societies would have some recognition from another generation of students interested in a similar line of scientific investigation.

William Baxter was born at Rugby on Jan. 15th, 1787, and was appointed Curator of the Botanic Garden, Oxford, in 1813. 'At this time,' says a writer in the 'Gardener's Chronicle' for Nov. 4th, 1871, 'Botany had sunk to its lowest level; Sherard, Dillenius, and Sibthorp belonged to the past. Dr. Williams, who was Professor of Botany, although an elegant scholar, added nothing to botanical science, and for practical instruction in Botany the students at Oxford had recourse to the teaching of Mr. Baxter.' In 1817 Mr. Baxter was made an Associate of the Linnean Society, and in 1825 he issued the first fasciculus of his '*Stirpes Cryptogamae Oxonienses*,' the second and last appearing in 1828, which is, as its name suggests, a collection of dried specimens of Ferns, Mosses, Lichens, and Microscopical Leaf Fungi found in the neighbourhood of Oxford, 160 in number, most neatly and carefully prepared, many being new to the districts. Previous to this he had been in frequent communication with Purton, the author of the '*Midland Flora*,' and to this he recorded the discovery of many plants about Oxford, and therefore in both counties; and in the 'Appendix' to that work, published in 1821, he added as new plants to Berkshire, the Great Spearwort (*Ranunculus Lingua*, L.), the Catchfly (*Silene noctiflora*, L.), and the Grass-leaved Vetchling (*Lathyrus Nissolia*, L.), and from Oxfordshire he reported for the first time the Grass (*Bromus racemosus*, L.), the Rush (*Juncus obtusiflorus*, Ehrh.), and the Fern (*Lastrea dilatata*, Presl.) In 1831 he visited Rugby with his son, the late Mr. W. H. Baxter, for the purpose of ascertaining what plants grew in that neighbourhood, having it in contemplation to publish a Flora of that district; but this design was never carried into effect, and the manuscript notes for this undertaking, which came into the present writer's possession through the kindness of his grandson, have been given to Mr. Bagnall, the author of the '*Warwickshire Flora*,' who will incorporate them in the next edition of that work, and who has already published them in the pages of the '*Journal of Botany*.' About 400 species are enumerated in Mr. Baxter's Rugby list. Among these were the small Flea Bane (*Pulicaria vulgaris*, Gaertn.), the All Seed (*Millegrana Radiola*, Druce), and *Peplis Portula*, L.; of the latter plant he writes in '*Phaenogamous Botany*,' 'How often is a little simple flower the source of

most delightful and pleasing recollections. Hill Morton is the birth-place of my mother, and the circumstance of merely recording the name of this humble plant, after having seen it in such abundance in the place mentioned, seems to lead me back to the happy days of my childhood, many of which were spent amongst my relations and friends in that pleasant village.'

In 1834 he commenced the publication of "Phaenogamous Botany, or, Figures and Descriptions of the Genera of British Flowering Plants." The plates of this work, contained in six volumes, although of unequal merit, are in many cases very excellent, and possess a special value, because each figure is drawn from an individual plant, the locality or origin of which is usually stated. The text bears witness to Baxter's keenness of observation, and to his untiring industry. Very many localities, many of which are new ones, are quoted for the rarer plants. Several species are given for the first time as occurring in Oxfordshire or Berkshire; among these the Holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*, L.), the Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*, L.), the Reed-Mace (*Typha angustifolia*, L.), the Black Poplar (*Populus nigra*, L.), the Hawkweed (*Hieracium umbellatum*, L.), the Oxford Ragwort (*Senecio squalidus*, L.), are first records for the latter county. The Fungi which are found on the various plants are enumerated. Baxter also rendered important assistance to the Rev. Richard Walker in the preparation of the 'Flora of Oxfordshire,' indeed, almost all the new localities in that work are owing to Baxter's industry, who there recorded for the first time as Berkshire species the Service tree (*Pyrus Torminalis*, Ehrh.), from Bagley Wood, where the members of the Ashmolean Natural History Society saw it still growing on one of their excursions, the Lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*, L.), the Gladdon (*Iris foetidissima*, L.), and the Wood Rush (*Juncoides multiflorum* var. *congestum*, Druce). To Oxfordshire he there adds the Rush (*Scirpus caricis*, Retz), the Horse Mint (*Mentha longifolia*, Huds.), the Rose (*Rosa sepium*, Thuill), which, after it had apparently disappeared, was re-discovered in 1894 by one of our members, Mr. B. S. Ogle, and pointed out by him to the members who visited Hcyford Leys under his guidance; the Darnel (*Lolium arvense*, With.), the Sedge (*Carex Pseudo-cyperus*, L.), etc.

On the death of Dr. Williams in 1834, Dr. Daubeney was appointed Professor of Botany, and a re-arrangement of the gardens was at once undertaken. In this work Baxter proved invaluable; he raised the level so that the floods were kept out which formerly did so much mischief, and he got together at great pains a nearly complete collection of willows, grasses, sedges, and a large number of herbaceous plants, with the result that the Oxford Botanic Garden became for its size one of the most celebrated in Great Britain. He had the happy knack, or rather the accumulated store of facts, which led him to pick out the right place in the garden for

each species, with the natural result that the plant looked at home, and flourished well. But there are now few traces of his collection. The Willows, which were especially interesting as having been the gift of Borrer, Leefe, and other Salicologists of the period, were removed to the Parks, where a considerable number still survive, but too implicit trust must not be placed in the present labels. The Grasses are well-nigh gone, but the rare Marston Measey Sedge (*Carex tormentosa*, L.) still exists, as does the blue-flowered form of *Anemone nemorosa*, L.

He made the friendship about this period of Dr. Ayres of Thame, who was a student of Lichens, Mosses, and Micro-fungi, the study of the latter group being then restricted to few observers, and he prepared a list of the Cryptogamic Flora of Oxfordshire, which Dr. Ayres published in the 'Phytologist' for 1843, pp. 661-4 and 702-4, a list which added many species to the county.

His manuscript notes shew that he was most painstaking in his labours, and that from time to time he made fresh records for the neighbourhood. In 1851 he retired from the active management of the garden, being succeeded by his son, Mr. W. H. Baxter. He was allowed a small pension which has been described as 'quite inadequate to the merits of the recipient,' and lived for twenty years an unchequered career, dying on Nov. 1, 1871, in the 84th year of his age. There is a print of him in the Hope Collection by Whessell, from a drawing by Burt.

His private life was beyond reproach; he was most temperate in habit, and his unassuming manner and readiness to assist impressed most favourably all who came in contact with him. To his employ  s he was greatly endeared by his even temper and genuine kindness. He was in frequent correspondence with Andrew Bloxam, Sabine, Dawson Turner, Henslow, E. F. Wits, Dr. Woodward, Lindley, and other botanists, as well as with horticulturists such as Paxton, Loudon, Ellicombe, and others.

Much of his correspondence and MS. came into the writer's possession, as well as many of his books, including the presentation copy of Loudon's 'Arboretum,' and his own copy of 'Phaenogamous Botany,' which had been specially coloured. Many of his plants are preserved in the Herbarium at the Botanic Gardens. From these plants and from his notes we see to what a large extent the student of the flora of the neighbourhood is indebted to Baxter; among the chief additions besides those already mentioned for Berkshire may be instanced *Ranunculus hederaceus*, L., *R. parviflorus*, L. (long since eradicated from his locality), *Geranium pusillum*, Burm., *G. rotundifolium*, L., *Malva moschata*, L., *Valerianella olitoria*, Poll., *Calamintha parvifolia*, Lam., *Picris hieracioides*, L., *Rosa tomentosa*, Sm., *R. micrantha*, Sm., *Senecio erucifolius*, L., *S. sylvaticus*, L., *Bromus commutatus*, Schrad., *Euonymus europaeus*, L., *Sium erectum*, Huds., and

Gnaphalium sylvaticum, L. To Oxfordshire he added among others, *Myosotis cespitosa*, Schult., *Epilobium parviflorum*, Schreb, *Erythraea pulchella*, Fries, *Valerianella carinata*, Lois. (and figured in his *Phaen. Botany*), *V. dentata*, Poll., *Potamogeton praelongus*, Wulf., *Funcoides Forsteri*, Kuntze, *Polygonum mite*, Schrank., *Eriophorum latifolium*, Hoppe., *Diploaxis muralis*, DC., *Elodea canadensis*, Mich., etc.

The present writer has endeavoured to connect Mr. Baxter's memory with the district by naming after him two hybrid plants which are found in the counties he loved so well, namely, *Senecio Baxterii* and *Linaria Baxterii*, and he only regrets that they do not more worthily commemorate one who was so worthily and widely respected, and who stands in such close relationship to the Society to which we belong.

G. CLARIDGE DRUCE."

Christmas, 1903.

(Reprinted from the Ashmolean Natural History Society Report for 1903, p. 22); also see, *Flora of Oxfordshire*, G. C. Druce, p. 392.

HENRY BOSWELL.

"Mr. H. Boswell, the eminent Bryologist, was born at Oxford, of an old city family, on Jan. 27, 1837. From his boyish days he was fond of flowers. At the age of twenty-five he succeeded, on the death of his father, to the old-established business of portmanteau-maker, in the Cornmarket, which he carried on till the end of 1895. His chief botanical field-work was done in the fifties, at which time he became well acquainted with the botany of the district. His first published paper with which I am acquainted is the one which appeared in the *Phytologist* for 1860. In conjunction with Prof. Lawson and Mr. H. E. Garnsey, Mr. Boswell worked with much assiduity at the Moss Herbarium, in the Botanic Garden. He arranged the plants with characteristic neatness, and enriched the collection with many of his own specimens. His services to the Herbarium were acknowledged in the Curator's report for 1883. In 1887 he received the high distinction of being made a Master of Arts, *honoris causa*, by the University of Oxford. He had an extensive correspondence among British botanists, and was in communication with Geheeb and Schimper. Some of his letters (he was an excellent letter-writer) to Wilson, the author of the *Bryologia Britannica*, are preserved in the Wilson Correspondence in the British Museum. His time was largely occupied in examining specimens which his numerous correspondents sent him from time to time, and from almost all parts of the globe; thus his herbarium became replete with specimens of great interest, and the species are amply and excellently represented.

Mr. Boswell had no sympathy with the maker of micro-species, and the unconditional surrender of Braithwaite to Ludberg's

nomenclature rather prejudiced him against the law of priority, but I do not say he might not in time have been converted to its use. He was well read in general literature, and especially fond of astronomy. After the death of his wife, in 1888, he became of more sedentary habits, and he gave up the moss-hunting expeditions, of which in earlier life he had been so fond. In 1894 it became evident that general paralysis had asserted itself. From this time his faculties gradually failed, and he passed away on Feb. 4, 1897. He was buried in the Cemetery of St. Sepulchre, at Oxford. His herbarium of Mosses and Flowering Plants became the property of the Oxford Botanic Garden, while his library was purchased by the author (Mr. G. C. Druce).*

Mr. H. Boswell contributed to the *Phytologist* for 1860 (see p. 99) a paper on "The Botany of the Neighbourhood of Oxford." Of the plants he enumerated, *Vicia lathyroides*, *Oenanthe fluviatilis*, and *Viola flavicornis* (v. *canina*) are additions to the flora of Berkshire, while *Rosa villosa*, *R. micrantha*, and *Hieracium vulgatum* (*H. sciaophilum*) are noticed precisely in print for the first time by Mr. Boswell for the same county. He lent very important aid in the preparation of Mr. Britten's *Contributions*, in which he appears as the first to publish *Vicia gracilis*, *Funcus diffusus*, *Lastrea* (*Dryopteris*) *spinulosa*, and *L. Oreopteris* (*Dryopteris montana*); he was also a contemporaneous recorder of *Viola Reichenbachiana*, *Cerastium semidecandrum*, and *Chenopodium polyspermum*, and, as his notes show, the first observer of several unlocalized plants in the *Contributions*. He is reported in that work to have found *Osmunda regalis*, *Potamogeton rufescens*, and *P. heterophyllus* in North Berkshire, but there is no mention of either of these plants in his note-book, and he says that he certainly never saw them in Berkshire. These three plants are therefore not given on Mr. Boswell's authority in the present work. His specimens of *Scirpus setaceus* and *Poa compressa* are the earliest vouchers for these species as Berkshire plants.

Mr. Boswell's more important papers are as follow:—On "The Bryology of the Neighbourhood of Oxford," *Phytologist* (1860), 343, 369; (1861) 262—4. "The Mosses of Oxfordshire," *Journ. Bot.* (1872), 363—74; (1885) 3—7. On "*Eurynchium praelongum*," *Journ. Bot.* (1873), 19. On "*Tortula inclinata* as a British Plant," *Journ. Bot.* (1874), 1. On "*Dicranum undulatum*, as a Native of Britain," *Journ. Bot.* (1874), 175. "Two Additions to the British Moss List," *Journ. Bot.* (1880), 46—9. "Jamaica Mosses and Hepaticae," *Journ. Bot.* (1887), 45—50, 118, including a new species, *Scapania grandis*, and thirty-eight which were additional to the island, "New or Rare British and Irish Mosses," *Journ. Bot.* (1887), 111, including *Bryum obtusifolium*. "Two Recent Additions to the British Mosses," namely, *Bryum gemmiparum* and *Sphagnum Torreyanum*, *Journ.*

* See the *Journal of Botany*, 1897, April.

Bot. (1883), 233. On "*Campylopus brevifolius*," Journ. Bot. (1883), 294. "New Exotic Mosses," in which eight new species, *Orthotrichum hortense*, *Macromitrium proluxum*, *Meteorium ustulatum*, *Homalia densa*, *Raphidostegium tegeticula*, *Isopterygium acuminatum*, *Acrocladium trichocladium*, and *Hypnum devexum*, are described in Journ. Bot. (1892), 97—9. "Some New Zealand Mosses and *Hepaticae*," in which *Helmsia collina* is first described in Journ. Bot. (1894), 78. In the *Naturalist* (1879), 33, he described *Bryum origanum* as a British plant.

Mr. Boswell also compiled the "London Catalogue of British Mosses" for the Botanical Locality Record Club, to which he acted as botanical referee. He prepared the valuable list of mosses of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, which appeared in my "Oxfordshire Flora," and he kindly allowed me to consult his note-book for the purpose of copying out any notes it contained on the flora of Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

The destruction of so many of the wild portions of ground in our neighbourhood was always a theme for him to discuss and deplore, and he was wont to take a pessimistic view of the field botany of the future. By his death I lost a valued friend and kindly helper.

G. C. DRUCE."

[Reprinted from the "Flora of Berkshire," p. clxxxi., 1897.—G. C. Druce.]

REV. HENRY EDWARD FOWLER GARNSEY, B.D.

"Although Mr. Garnsey was not a contributor to botanical periodicals, nor one who published the results of his field investigations, yet the services which he rendered to Botanical Science are so important as to need no apology for the insertion of this memorial notice in the pages of the Annual Report of the Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire, since he was one of the original members of the Natural History Society founded in 1880. Mr. Garnsey, who was Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and the last, save one, of the surviving Fellows upon the original foundation of that College, which has always been closely connected with the botanical work of the University, was born in 1826 at Coleford, in Gloucestershire. His father was the Rev. Thomas Rock Garnsey, of Christ Church, in the Forest of Dean, afterwards Chaplain at Sierra Leone; his mother belonging to the Hares of Listowell, and his uncle being the Deputy Recorder of Bristol. He spent many happy days with Mrs. Hare, his grandmother, at South Parade, Bath. He wished to enter the legal profession, but the family tradition was that the eldest son must be a clergyman, so he entered Worcester College, Oxford, in 1843, and three years later was elected to a demyship at Magdalen on the Gloucestershire foundation, the President

then being the Venerable Dr. Routh. He took his degree in 1846 with an 'Honorary Fourth' in *Literae Humaniores*: was ordained in 1854, and proceeded B.D. in 1858. During this time he lived so carefully as to pay off, not only some money which had been advanced by a relative to assist him when at Worcester College, but also some debts which his father had incurred. He obtained a tutorship in Dorsetshire, then a Curacy in Bath, and subsequently took charge of a living in Yorkshire during the absence of its incumbent, and here the love of flowers, which he afterwards never lost, appears to have been stimulated if not induced, and in later years he was wont to dwell upon the richness of the Yorkshire dales as compared with our more prosaic country with its less attractive flora. He had an offer of the living, but declined it, and became an Usher of the College School in Oxford during the years 1861—7, and again in 1867—76, and afterwards on two occasions declined the offer of the headship, first when Dr. Hill took Stanway Rectory, and again when Dr. Millard went to Basingstoke. Mr. Garnsey was a good walker; he once walked to Cheltenham in a day with only one halt, and he visited not only many parts of Britain, but also had long and solitary rambles through Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and the Tyrol. These journeys and home study led to his acquisition of a very complete knowledge of the German language and of German literature; he was not less proficient in the Gallic tongue, while he also knew Italian well. He had a very retentive memory, and could recite thousands of lines, not only from British, but from classic and German poets, and this habit he kept up till quite recently. Although for the last twenty years he had withdrawn himself much from College work, and to a great extent from College association, so that to the Undergraduate world he was practically unknown, and but imperfectly known to the younger Fellows of his College, and despite the fact that he began to dislike the noise of term, and lost touch with young Oxford life, he always had a kindly interest in young people. To not a few he became a kind mentor, and some holding high positions now owe a great deal to the unstinting and gratuitous assistance rendered them by Mr. Garnsey. In person he was above the middle height, his features were refined and handsome, and he had a kindly eye, and although he usually appeared in old and unfashionable garb, no one after a moment's interview could doubt that they were speaking to one who was a gentleman in the truest and best sense of the word, and not only a gentleman, but a cultured scholar of the highest type. As will be gathered from these remarks, he was of a very retiring nature, but he withdrew himself not from misanthropic notions, but from the fear that he would be an infliction to the younger generation, with whose views to some extent he felt scarcely in harmony.

To the few who knew him and were privileged to be his friends

his conversation had a great charm. He was blessed with the gift of delicate persiflage, he had a power of happy quotation, and although a keen debater he rarely showed heat in argument; perhaps the temperature was slightly raised if Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy became the theme of discussion, since, old Liberal as he was, he profoundly disliked the union with the followers of Parnell. No one could more delicately and genially fill the office of cicerone (much as I believe he disliked the duty) to his beautiful college, and few male and no female guests escaped the magic of his charming manner when they were fortunate enough to be shown round by him. No rule is without an exception, and this axiom may be held to be good even when the proverb 'No man is a hero to his valet' is quoted. I know how much Mr. Garnsey was beloved by his servants. Long after he had left Oxford he was often enquired about, and the presence of one, who had been much with him, at his funeral bearing a wreath subscribed for by himself and fellow servants, was an outward sign of the respect and affection which so many held for him.

Occasionally one heard some wrongly informed or gossiping people say that he was of miserly habits. It is true that the frugal living and economical dress which he had early adopted in order to pay off encumbrances due to the misfortunes of others, were continued long after the actual necessity had passed away, and that he did not spend on himself a tithe of his income; but I happen to be one who knew something of his generosity, performed with all that delicate consideration and reticence which hardly let the left hand know what the right hand had so freely distributed.

Many thought that he had a large fortune saved from his Fellowship, but as soon as any considerable sum had accumulated he gave it to his relatives. In recent years he came into the unexpected possession of several thousand pounds, but the legacy certainly did not give him great pleasure, indeed it rather troubled him, as he had to find a proper destination for it. After considerable deliberation he decided to present to the College with which he had been so long connected the magnificent gift of £5,000, in order that an open timber roof more in harmony with the Dining Hall than Wyatt's plaster ceiling, which is of comparatively recent date, might be constructed. But I have witnessed other gifts to his own people scarcely less princely in character, by him whose simple manner of life had been so curiously misunderstood, while his unostentatious liberality remained during his lifetime practically unknown.

For many years he had a sincere love of Botany. He had collected a goodly number of British plants, and possessed a considerable knowledge of them, but Bryology was his favourite department, and in conjunction with Professor Lawson and Mr. Henry Boswell, he had examined most of our local species. During

the interregnum which ensued after Professor Lawson left Oxford in 1883 and before the appointment of Professor I. Bayley Balfour, Mr. Garnsey began mounting the large collection of 20,000 plants from Mr. Wilson Saunder's herbarium which had recently been presented to the University, and he also assisted in cleaning and mounting a large number of Mr. W. Baxter's specimens which I had recently disinterred.

Upon Professor I. Bayley Balfour taking up his residence here he induced Mr. Garnsey to undertake, under his editorship, the translation of Goebel's 'Outlines of the Classification and special Morphology of Plants,' which he completed in 1885; this was followed by the translation of De Bary's 'Comparative Morphology and Biology of the Fungi, Mycetozoa and Bacteria,' which was published in 1887; then came the translation of Sach's 'History of Botany, 1530—1860,' which was published in 1890, and in 1891 was issued the translation of Solms-Laubach's 'Fossil Botany.'

Anglo-Saxon speaking Botanists are under no mean debt to Mr. Garnsey for the painstaking and thorough manner in which he performed these laborious tasks.

His health became somewhat impaired, and he made up his mind to leave the College where he had for so long a time been a fixture that only once in many years did he enter a train, and that was for the purpose of attending the funeral of the President, Dr. Bulley. He first tried lodgings on the Iffley Road, but here he did not escape the noise of bells and bustle, and in 1895 he once more took up his residence at Bath, where, however, his health did not materially improve. Here he was kind enough to read the proof-sheets of my 'Berkshire Flora,' a kindness which I could only inadequately acknowledge in the preface, but which evoked a characteristically kind letter partly of remonstrance at being thanked at all. He also wrote the able (if too kindly) reviews of the Flora which appeared in the *Oxford Times* and the *Oxford Magazine*. In many ways he reminded me much of those two eminent botanists, the Rev. W. W. Newbold and Lord de Tabley. In 1899 he was attacked with a cerebral seizure, from which, however, he rallied without a material diminution of brain power, although it made him more averse to society, and less inclined for movement; but he rejoiced many Oxford friends when, in the Spring of 1900, he once more occupied rooms in and determined upon his munificent gift to his College. Here he spent a few weeks enjoying some quiet walks in the neighbourhood, which, despite its many changes, he loved so well. But alas, the enemy at the gate once more laid him low, and for a time it appeared that he would end his days in the College; but his naturally fine constitution and temperate habit asserted themselves, and he again sufficiently recovered to venture on, what to him was the most distasteful thing, the railway journey back to Bath, and

I shall not easily forget his dread at attempting it, and his unnecessary fear of causing trouble and annoyance to others on the way. His later years were solaced by unwearied attention and kindness from Miss Tipper, who had been nurse in charge of his old friend, Dr. Fisher. Even this winter, a time of the year which he always disliked, he was looking well, and although cerebral attacks had resulted in partial aphasia, he endured the fatigue consequent upon sitting for the successful portrait by Mr. Longman which is now in Magdalen College, and did some walking without undue fatigue. We began to hope that he might live to see the alteration of the College Hall, which had been entrusted to Mr. Bodley's well-known skill to design and had been already constructed, actually completed; but this was not to be the case, for on the very day when the first work at the demolition of the old ceiling was begun, the well-known bell from the tower announced that the oldest fellow had passed away after a short period of acute suffering, consequent upon a malignant growth. He was buried in his maternal relative's family vault, on July 3rd, in the Abbey Cemetery at Bath; and the President (T. H. Warren, Esq.), the Bursar (G. E. Baker), the Rev. W. D. Macray, the Librarian, the Rev. H. A. Wilson, the Organist, Dr. Roberts, Mr. R. W. T. Günther, and many other members of his College were present, besides other friends.

It was a lovely day and it was in pleasant surroundings that our dear friend was laid to rest; beneath us in the City, in the celebrated Abbey, rests the distinguished author of 'Flora Græca,' Professor Sibthorp, cut off at an early age from the science he loved so well and in the pursuit of which he had spent himself, while in the vicinity another fellow collegian, the Rev. R. Walker, author of a 'Flora of Oxfordshire,' also sleeps his last sleep, and was it not fitting to leave him amid this congenial companionship, and with the flowery tributes not only of the white lilies, emblems of his College, and the more splendid exotics, sent by Professor Vines from the Botanical Gardens, but the more humble mosses from the 'copse that hides the daffodil,' which was to him such a beloved haunt, and the offerings of his old servants, all round him, and leaving behind a memory not less fragrant than the flowers of a kindly, quiet and unostentatious life?

Ex umbris et imaginibus in veritatem was his favourite motto.

G. CLARIDGE DRUCE."

(Reprinted from the Ashmolean Natural History Society's Report for 1903, pp. 26—30).

F. T. RICHARDS, M.A.

"Franklin T. Richards, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, was born at Kensington on March 18th, 1847, the eldest son of Thomas Richards, a well-known London printer. He was educated at

King's College School, and elected to an open Scholarship at Queen's College in 1866; being proxime for the Hertford in 1868 in company with his brother, he won a first class in Classical Moderations and a first class in Literis Humanioribus at Christmas in 1869; and was elected a Fellow of Trinity in 1870, and as Lecturer, Tutor, and Senior Proctor later on. He joined the Natural History Society in 1880, and was one of its first members. At that time, with his friend, the present Bishop of Exeter, he explored with the writer, in many a long ramble, the country round Oxford in search of plants, and this love for seeing plants in their native stations remained with him to the end. Few botanists have seen a larger number of British plants in their habitats than he. Neither expense nor toil was spared in this hobby. I have known him make a journey from London to Llandudno to see a single plant in flower. Unfortunately he never kept or preserved a specimen, so that the information which he acquired perished with him. He made an especial study of his favourite county, the Cornish peninsula, and supplied many localities to the writer of the profuse Flora of that county. In 1881 and 1882 he contributed to the Society papers on Welsh Flora, Flora of Mullion Island, and the Bracts of *Lotus hispidus*. Doubtless the love for this branch of study was at first stimulated, if not indeed originated, by his brother-in-law, Grant Allen, but he never followed Grant Allen into the evolutionary side of botany.

He died in London on April 14, 1905.

G. CLARIDGE DRUCE."

(Reprinted from the Ashmolean Natural History Society's Report for 1905, p. 17).

BOTANY.

Bolton King.	1881, June 11.	Grime's Bank, near Wallingford.
G. C. Druce.	1881, June 11.	Occurrence of <i>Littorella lacustris</i> .
F. T. Richards.	1881, Nov. 24.	Notes on Welsh Flora.
Bolton King.	1881, Nov. 24.	Three Weeks' Tour in Ireland.
G. C. Druce.	1882, Mar. 9.	Description and Exhibition of Cinnammati Plants.
F. T. Richards.	1882, Nov. 7.	Flora of the Mullion Island.
F. T. Richards.	1882, Nov. 7.	A Note on the Bracts of <i>Lotus hispidus</i> .
Rev. A. Robertson.	1882, Nov. 7.	On the British Species of <i>Herniaria</i> .
H. Boswell.	1882, Nov. 7.	Sphagna, or Marsh Mosses, and a New European Variety.
Bolton King.	1882, Nov. 7.	On the Irish and English Flora.
G. C. Druce.	1882, Dec. 5.	The Botany of Forfarshire, and Notes on the Life of George Don.
G. C. Druce.	1883, Feb. 1.	New species and varieties of Plants added to the British Flora.
Prof. I. B. Balfour.	1887, July 1.	Peregrination as exhibited by British Plants.

Miss B. Bell.	1887, Nov. 8.	The Common Mould.
S. Schönland.	1887, Nov. 8.	A New Method of Drying Plants.
Rev. F. H. Woods.	1887, Nov. 8.	Norwegian Flowers.
G. C. Druce.	1887, Dec. 6.	The Botany of the Cairngorms.
S. Schönland.	1888, Jan. 31.	Life History of an Alga.
G. C. Druce.	1888, Feb. 28.	Scotch Flowers.
Rev. F. H. Woods.	1888, Mar. 27.	Different Forms of Ranunculaceae.
J. B. Farmer.	1888, April 24.	The Bark of Trees.
S. Schönland.	1888, May 8.	Germ Theory of Disease as applied to Plants.
S. Schönland.	1888, Nov. 13.	How Plants Spread.
G. C. Druce.	1888, Nov. 27.	Botanical Notes.
G. C. Druce.	1889, Feb. 5.	Tour in Spain * [mostly Botanical].
Prof. S. H. Vines.	1889, Oct. 22.	Nutrition of Plants.
G. C. Druce.	1890, Jan. 14.	Herbaria, and Reggio's Herbarium.
J. B. Farmer.	1890, Feb. 11.	Some Relation between Plants and Animals.
Prof. S. H. Vines.	1890, Mar. 11.	Influence of Light on Plants.
Prof. S. H. Vines.	1891, Feb. 19.	Plant and the Soil.
G. C. Druce.	1891, Mar. 12.	Botany of the Killarney District.
H. Boswell.	1891, May 7.	The Life History of a Moss.
Prof. S. H. Vines.	1891, Nov. 19.	The Disappearance of Starch from Leaves.
E. A. Bevers.	1892, Mar. 17.	Orchids and their Culture.
H. Boswell.	1892, May 12.	Mosses, their Structure and Classifi- cation.
G. C. Druce.	1892, Oct. 27.	Botanical Notes. [Refer to some hybrids and rare plants].
Prof. S. H. Vines.	1892, Nov. 10.	Cells and Cell Division.
F. A. Bellamy.	1893, Nov. 21.	On the Effects of the unusual con- ditions of the past Summer on Vegetation.
Prof. S. H. Vines.	1893, Dec. 5.	Outlines of Classification.
G. C. Druce.	1893, Dec. 19.	Botany of West Ross.
F. A. Bellamy.	1895, Jan. 30.	Some Effects of the Deficient Rainfall of 1893.
G. C. Druce.	1895, Feb. 13.	Botanical Expedition in the North of Scotland.
G. C. Druce.	1896, Jan. 29.	Our Forest Trees.
G. C. Druce.	1896, Nov. 4.	Some Botanical Specimens.
Prof. S. H. Vines.	1896, Nov. 11.	The Ascent of Sap.
P. Groom.	1897, Mar. 10.	The Future of British Flowers.
A. J. Ewart.	1898, May 25.	A Botanical Trip to Java.
A. J. Ewart.	1898, Oct. 19.	A Botanist in Java.
Prof. S. H. Vines.	1899, May 24.	Natural History of the British Flora.
G. C. Druce.	1899, Oct. 19.	Natural History of the Long Vacation.
G. C. Druce.	1900, Jan. 1.	Trees (C. L.).
G. C. Druce.	1901, Mar. 6.	A Journey to North Africa.

* Printed in the *Midland Naturalist*, xiii. 157.

Master of Pembroke.	1901, Mar. 14.	Natural Hybrids.
G. C. Druce.	1902, Jan. 8.	A Visit to Algiers (C. L.).
G. C. Druce.	1902, Dec. 29.	A Visit to Sicily (C. L.).
G. C. Druce.	1904, June 8.	Trees.
G. C. Druce.	1904, Dec. 28.	A Tour in Spain and Portugal (C. L.).
G. C. Druce.	1905, Jan. 6.	Trees of the Wayside, Mountain, and Woodland (C. L.).
G. C. Druce.	1905, Oct. 18.	How Plants Spread.
W. R. Fisher.	1905, Nov. 1.	The Oak and Beech.
G. C. Druce.	1905, Dec. 30.	Some Christmas and other Fruits (C. L.).
G. C. Druce.	1906, Mar. 22.	Botanical Work of George Don.
F. A. Bellamy.	1906, May 25.	The Spring of 1906, and Flowering of Plants.
F. A. Bellamy.	1906, Dec. 6.	Anglesea, N. Wales, and Snowdon: Botanical Notes.
G. C. Druce.	1906, Dec. 31.	The Hills and Flowers of Scotland (C. L.).
G. C. Druce.	1907, Jan. 31.	Search for Rare Plants in the Channel Isles.
A. Henry.	1907, May 2.	A Visit to the Forests of N. America, Spain, Corsica, and Algeria.
Prof. W. Schlich.	1907, Dec. 5.	India and her Forests.

Many of Mr. Druce's notes and papers have appeared in revised form in current botanical or other publications.

ZOOLOGY.

Formed 1887, May 24, with three Sub-Sections, *a*, *b*, *c*.

President, Prof. E. B. Poulton, elected 1887, May 24—
Sub-Section *a*, Microscopical Zoology.

President, Rev. G. J. Burch, elected 1887, May 24—1890,
Feb. 11.

Sub-Section *b*, Ornithology.

Formed in 1887.

Presidents, Mr. O. V. Aplin, elected 1880, May 27—1887.

„ Mr. W. Warde Fowler, elected 1887, May 24
—1902, Feb. 19.

„ Mr. F. M. Ogilvie, elected 1902, Feb. 19—

Secretaries, Mr. H. A. Macpherson, elected on or before
1882, Nov.

„ Mr. A. T. Battye, elected 1883, April 27—1887.

Sub-Section *c*, Entomology.

Formed in 1880, May 27.

Presidents, Prof. J. O. Westwood, elected 1883, May 27—1887.

„ Rev. H. Newman, elected 1887, May 24—1889, Jan.

„ Rev. J. W. B. Bell, elected 1889, Jan. 22—1890, June.

„ Mr. W. G. Pogson-Smith, elected 1900, Mar. 5—1902, Jan. 22.

„ Mr. B. S. Ogle, elected 1902, Feb. 5—1906, Feb. 1.

„ Commander J. J. Walker, elected 1906, Feb. 1.

Sub-Section, Field Zoology.

Formed 1900, March 5.

President, Dr. L. J. Veley, F.L.S., elected 1900, March 5.

Field Zoology, called Fz., and a sub-section of Zoology, was formed at the Committee Meeting of 1900, March 5, and primarily intended for active out-door or field observations.

Zoology does not appear in the 1880 list of sections.

In 1887-1888 the Section Zoology was designated I.; from 1888 to 1898 it was called A; from 1898, June 15, to the present time it has been Z.

Sub-Section *a*, Microscopical Zoology, ceased after 1890, May 28.

Ornithology was one of the four primary sections of the 1880 Society, for the first three years it was the most active of all: in 1882, a Secretary to the Section was appointed, Mr. H. A. Macpherson. In 1887, May 24, it was placed under Zoology, and called Sub-Section (*b*) until 1890, Jan. 14, when the letter (*b*) was omitted; from 1898, Jan. 28 (?) to the present time it has still remained under Zoology, but designated O.

Entomology was also one of the primary sections from 1880, with the President of the Society, the Hope Professor of Zoology, as President of the Section. In 1887 it was placed as Sub-Section (*c*) under Zoology; this appears to have ceased to exist after the Rev. J. W. B. Bell left Oxford in the summer of 1890. It again appeared on the list of sections in 1898, but no appointment of a president was made until the Committee of 1900, March 5, when it was decided to call it Sub-Section E, under Zoology. Mr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge was invited to assist this Section, but was unable to spare the time.

The enrolment of members in separate sections occurred during 1898, and on January 1 of each year since, the members have been :—

ZOOLOGY.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
55	59	49	53	51	49	48	55	55

FIELD ZOOLOGY.

—	19	39	53	60	73	73	75	76
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ORNITHOLOGY.

62	73	73	64	67	67	63	68	60
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ENTOMOLOGY.

35	46	50	49	49	49	48	55	46
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Lectures and papers given in these four sections are as follows :—

ZOOLOGY.

H. A. Macpherson.	1881, April 28.	London Zoology.
H. A. Macpherson.	1882, Feb. 14.	Notes on the Fauna of Auvergne, Geneva, etc.
E. B. Poulton.	1882, Nov. 22.	Natural History of Oxfordshire as studied during the 17th Century.
F. Norton.	1883, April 27.	Bats.*
G. C. Bourne.	1887, Oct. 25.	Corals and Coral Formations.
S. J. Hickson.	1888, June 26.	Fauna and Flora of the Mountainous Portion of the Island of Talissi in North Celebes.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1888, Oct. 16.	The Microscopic Organisms of Oxford Streams and Ponds.
S. Schönland.	1888, Oct. 30.	Report of the Committee on the List of the Fauna and Flora of Oxfordshire.
E. B. Poulton.	1888, Dec. 11.	Hairs and Teeth.
Rev. J. W. B. Bell. M. S. Pembrey.	1889, Jan. 8.	{ Experiments on the Colour of Chrysalises.
H. Balfour.	1889, April 2.	The Finmarken Whale Fishery.†
Rev. J. W. B. Bell. M. S. Pembrey.	1889, Nov. 5.	{ Further Experiments on the Colour of Chrysalises.
O. H. Latter.	1889, June 11.	Life History of the River Mussel as is known at present.
E. B. Poulton.	1889, Sept. 23.	Theories of Heredity. Presidential Address to the Midland Union of Natural History Societies.‡
E. B. Poulton.	1890, Jan. 14.	Influence of Cold on the Change of Colour in Arctic Animals.

* Edited by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson.

† Printed in the *Midland Naturalist*, xii., pp. 197, 228.

‡ *Ibid.*, xii., p. 245.

Rev. G. J. Burch.	1890, Feb. 11.	Motion of Cilia in Infusoria as seen by Flashing Light. *
E. B. Poulton.	1890, Nov. 20.	Mimicry amongst Animals.
W. B. Benham.	1891, Dec. 17.	{ Freshwater Worms of Oxfordshire.†
	1892, April 28.	
E. B. Poulton.	1892, Feb. 11.	Theories of Evolution.
G. J. Romanes	1892, Feb. 18.	Experiments with Animals bearing with Evolution.
Rev. S. S. Pearce.	1893, Feb. 23.	Colouring and Banding of Land and Freshwater Mollusca.
Miss Pollard	1894, April 25.	Parasitism in Animals.
F. H. Peters.	1894, May 23.	Trout.
W. Garstang.	1894, Oct. 24.	Sea Anemones.
E. A. Minchin.	1894, Dec. 5.	Sponges.
J. G. Grenfell.	1895, Nov. 27.	Marine Biological Station at Roscoff.
C. V. A. Peel.	1896, Mar. 11.	Antelopes and Lions of Somaliland, I.
Miss Weld.	1896, April 29.	Attempts to Understand the Speech of Animals.
C. V. A. Peel.	1896, May 13.	Wild Animals of Somaliland, II.
Mrs. L. J. Veley.	1896, May 29.	Freshwater Fauna.
J. O. Sankey.	1896, June 12.	A short account of his tame Lemur, Jenny.
G. C. Bourne.	1897, Feb. 24.	Corals.
A. W. Brown.	1898, Feb. 16.	Life History of the Common Eel.
Mrs. L. J. Veley.	1898, April 27.	A Micro-organism in Rum.
C. V. A. Peel.	1898, June 8.	Big Game of Somaliland.
J. F. Filsell.	1898, Nov. 16.	Some new Observations on the Land Planarian, <i>Bipalium Kewense</i> .
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1898, Dec. 28.	The ways in which Animals hide themselves from their Enemies (C. L.).
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1898, Dec. 30.	The ways in which Animals warn their Enemies and signal to their Friends (C. L.).
H. M. J. Underhill.	1899, Dec. 27.	Ditch Hunting, and a Visit to the Zoo (C. L.).
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1900, Jan. 24.	Notes of a Naturalist in S. Africa.
Prof. W. R. Weldon.	1900, Feb. 7.	Natural Selection.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1900, May 2.	Microscopic Pond Life.
Mrs. L. J. Veley.	1901, Feb. 18.	Snakes and their Structure.
Prof. Poulton.	1901, Dec. 30.	Hide and Seek amongst Animals (C. L.).
Prof. Poulton.	1902, Jan. 1.	Mimicry amongst Animals (C. L.).
Mrs. L. J. Veley.	1903, Jan. 7.	Dragons of to-day (C. L.).
A. D. Darbishire.	1903, Feb. 5.	Variation.
Mrs. L. J. Veley.	1903, June 10.	Researches on <i>Pelomyxa Palustris</i> .

* Printed in the *Midland Naturalist*, xiii., 114.

† See the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, 1891.

A. Thomson.	1903, Nov. 18.	On some of the Factors concerned in the Production of Man's Cranial Form.
R. N. Wolfenden.	1903, Dec. 9.	The Methods employed in the search of Plankton (Zool-Biology), and Hydrography of the Deep Sea.
Rev. E. C. Spicer.	1904, Jan. 8.	A Coral Island (C. L.).
Rev. H. Friend.	1904, May 11.	Notes on British Annelids with special reference to Oxford.
Mrs. L. J. Veley.	1904, May 26.	British Frogs, Toads, and Newts.
Mrs. L. J. Veley.	1905, Jan. 4.	Animal Studies (C. L.).
H. Balfour.	1905, May 17.	The Reindeer.
C. V. A. Peel.	1905, May 31.	Big Game Hunting in the American Rockies.
Prof. Poulton.	1906, Feb. 22.	William John Burchell, Naturalist and Explorer.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The list of Papers and Lectures is as follows:—

Prof. J. O. Westwood.	1881, Dec. 7.	Insects Injurious to Cereal Crops.
C. W. Dale.	1883, Feb. 1.	Entomological Researches in the Hebrides.
E. B. Poulton.	1887, May 24.	Observations on the Colour of Insects.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1887, June 7.	Spiders and their Construction.
E. B. Poulton.	1888, Jan. 17.	Experiments upon the Colour of Pupæ.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1888, Feb. 14.	The Eyes of Insects and the Way they See.
A. Sidgwick.	1888, May 22.	The Phylloxera.
R. C. L. Perkins.	1888, Oct. 30.	Collection of Butterflies and Moths.
Rev. H. Newman.	1888, Nov. 13.	Six-spot Burnet Moth.
A. Sidgwick.	1888, Nov. 27.	Dark Males and Light Females.
Rev. H. Newman.	1888, Nov. 27.	Oxfordshire Butterflies.
R. C. L. Perkins.	1889, Feb. 19.	Wild Bees.*
Prof. J. O. Westwood.	1889, June 11.	Stingless Bees and irregularly-shaped Honey-pots.
E. B. Poulton.	1890, July 8.	Influence of Courtship upon Colour.
A. Sidgwick.	1891, Jan. 15.	Rarity of certain Insects.
Col. C. Swinhoe.	1891, April 23.	Mimicry in Lepidoptera.
A. Sidgwick.	1891, May 21.	On the Rarity of Insects.
A. Sidgwick.	1892, Oct. 13.	Domiciles of Caterpillars.

* Published in the *Midland Naturalist*, xii., 112, 125, 149.

Col. C. Swinhoe.	1893, May 4.	The Vein Character of the different Families of Moths.
Miss L. J. Gould.	1893, May 18.	Modification of the Colours of Caterpillars by their surroundings.
E. B. Poulton.	1893, Oct. 31.	The Butterfly, <i>Kallima inachis</i> .
A. Sidgwick.	1894, Feb. 7.	The Caterpillar of <i>Notodonta dictaea</i> .
W. B. Benham.	1895, May 15.	Fleas, British and Foreign.
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1897, June 2.	Mimicry and Variation.
A. W. P. Cambridge.	1897, Nov. 3.	The Study of Spiders and their Allies.
Col. C. Swinhoe.	1897, Nov. 17.	Classification of Lepidoptera.
M. Burr.	1898, Mar. 2.	Earwigs.
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1898, Mar. 2.	Mimicry in Insects as Evidence of the Validity of the Theory of Natural Selection.
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1898, Nov. 16.	A wonderful Example of Seasonal Change in a S. African Butterfly.
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1899, Feb. 8.	{ The Struggle for Existence in a Common Insect.
Miss C. B. Sanders.		
Mrs. L. J. Veley.	1900, Nov. 14.	Ants in Captivity.
G. D. H. Carpenter.	1901, Mar. 14.	Sand Wasps.
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1901, Oct. 16.	New Illustrations of Mimicry.
G. J. Burch.	1903, Jan. 5.	Microscopic Scenery, or the World as a Gnat Sees it (C. L.).
G. D. H. Carpenter.	1904, Oct. 19.	Notes on the Larva and Parasites of the Mother of Pearl Moth.
Comm. J. J. Walker.	1905, June 21.	Insect Hunting at Sydney, N.S.W.
Comm. J. J. Walker.	1906, Nov. 29.	A Talk about Coleoptera (as a preliminary to the formation of a local list).
Rev. F. Bennett.	1907, Jan. 31.	A Point in the Protective Colouration of Lepidoptera.

ORNITHOLOGY.

Formed in 1880, May 27.

President, Mr. O. V. Aplin, elected 1880, May 27—

Secretary, Mr. H. A. Macpherson, elected 1882, Nov.—1883, April 27.

Mr. A. T. Battye, elected 1883, April 27—

President, Mr. W. Warde Fowler, elected 1887, May 24—1902, Feb. 19.

Mr. F. M. Ogilvie, elected 1902, Feb. 19—

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| F. Aplin. | 1881, April 28. | Bird Description. |
| H. A. Macpherson. | 1881, June 11. | The Goldfinch and its Allies. |
| H. A. Macpherson. | 1882, Feb. 14. | Further Notes on the Goldfinch. |
| O. V. Aplin. | 1882, Feb. 14. | Notes on the Birds of North Oxon during 1881. |
| H. A. Macpherson. | 1882, Mar. 9. | Nidification of the Serinfinch. |
| H. A. Macpherson. | 1882, Oct. 20. | Ornithological Notes, or Birds observed on the Western Coast of Scotland and the Eastern Coast of England. |
| O. V. Aplin. | 1882, Oct. 20. | The Breeding of the Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps Christatus</i>) in Oxfordshire. |
| H. A. Macpherson. | 1882, Dec. 5. | Fowling, Ancient and Modern. |
| O. V. Aplin. | 1883, April 27. | North Oxfordshire Ornithology in 1882. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1887, Dec. 6. | British Wagtails. |
| H. A. Macpherson. | 1888, Feb. 28. | Migration of Birds. |
| Rev. J. W. B. Bell. | 1888, Feb. 28. | Uncommon Birds in a N. Oxfordshire Parish on the Upper Thames [Bampton]. |
| G. J. Burch. | 1888, Mar. 13. | The Language of Birds. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1888, April 10. | The House Sparrow and its Nearest Relations. |
| Rev. B. Pim. | 1888, April 24. | The Protection of Wild Birds. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1888, Oct. 30. | Pied Fly-catcher. |
| J. O. Sankey. | 1889, April 30. | Pallas's Sand-Grouse. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1889, Dec. 3. | Observations on Warblers studied in the Alps last June. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1891, Feb. 5. | The Ornithology of Aristotle. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1892, Mar. 3. | Ten Days in the Alps. |
| H. C. Playne. | 1892, Oct. 27. | Notes on the Brown Owl. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1892, Nov. 24. | Songs of Birds. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1893, Nov. 8. | Marsh Warbler at Home and Abroad. |
| W. W. Fowler. | { 1894, May 9. | The Arrival of Summer Birds. |
| | { 1894, Nov. 21. | Protection of Wild Birds' Report. |
| G. J. Burch. | 1895, May 28. | The Language of Birds. |
| W. P. Pycraft. | 1895, June 12. | Feathers. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1895, Nov. 27. | Ornithological Notes in France and Italy. Easter, 1895. |
| W. P. Pycraft. | 1896, Nov. 25. | Some extinct Birds. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1898, Feb. 2. | Winter Migrants. |
| Mrs. L. J. Veley. | 1899, Mar. 8. | Feathered Folk. |
| W. W. Fowler. | 1899, May 10. | Cuckoo. |
| Mrs. L. J. Veley. | 1900, Jan. 3. | Birds and their Trades (C. L.). |
| Mrs. L. J. Veley. | 1902, Jan. 10. | A Little Bit of Sugar for the Bird (C. L.). |
| F. M. Ogilvie. | 1902, June 11. | On some of the Commoner British Wading Birds. |

W. W. Fowler.	1902, Nov. 19.	The Common Starling.
F. M. Ogilvie.	1903, Mar. 11.	On some of our Commoner Sea Fowl.
J. D. Peel.	1903, May 13.	Some Wild British Ducks.
W. W. Fowler.	1904, Nov. 30.	An Unknown Warbler.
F. M. Ogilvie.	1905, Feb. 22.	The Common and French Partridge.
Miss Pitcairn.	1905, May 3.	Wild Birds and their Ways.
H. Balfour.	1906, June 7.	The Silver Collection of New Zealand Birds.
Dr. L. J. Veley.	1906, Dec. 29.	The Home Life of Birds. (C.L.)
F. M. Ogilvie.	1907, May 30.	On the Common Snipe (<i>Gallinago caelestis</i>).

GEOLOGY.

Formed in 1880, May 27.

President, Mr. E. B. Poulton, elected 1880, May 27—1887, May 24.

„ Prof. A. H. Green, elected 1888, Oct. 30—1896, Aug.

„ Prof. W. J. Sollas, elected 1897—

Geology was one of the four primary Sections of the 1880 Society, and, whilst the meetings were continued, it was a very active Section under its President, Mr. E. B. Poulton. Out of eighteen meetings, there were six at which geological lectures or papers were given by him; he also conducted two geological walks.

In 1887, May 24, Geology was also placed as one of the four main Sections, being Section III., and it so remained until 1888; it was called Section C in 1888 and 1889; from then until 1898—9 it was D; and it has been G since.

As Mr. Poulton was then President of Section Zoology, no appointment was made during Professor Prestwich's life, or until his successor, Prof. A. H. Green, was elected in 1888, Oct. 30. The Section once more became active, as Prof. Green gave a lecture in the following January, and five more before his death in 1896, August; besides these, there were several lectures or papers by other members, various excursions. The meetings too had a geological atmosphere not only during Prof. Green's two years as President of the Society (1891—1893), but also promoted by the surroundings; as we then met, by his kind permission, in the Geological Lecture Room.

A short vacancy again occurred after Prof. Green's death, until Prof. W. J. Sollas became the new Professor of Geology in 1897, and consented to be elected President of this Section.

Its activity has continued unimpaired, as may be seen by reference to the list of papers, etc., given below, and to Chapter VII. (Excursions). Prof. Sollas has very kindly permitted members of this Section to attend some of his University Courses of Lectures since 1900, as the following letter indicates.

"169 Woodstock Road,
Oxford,
Feb. 10th, 1900.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

Thank you for your very kind letter and the accompanying list of the members interested in Section G.

I shall always be very glad to see members of the Society at my lectures if they care to come. My University class only numbers a round dozen or so, and as there is sitting room provided for over 70, this leaves plenty of space to spare for visitors. We are now of course well on into the middle of my subject, but those who are interested in Geology would no doubt be able to follow; on Monday next we begin the Cambrian System. Our Geological Collections are at present in a very imperfect state of arrangement, so that very little good would follow from their inspection, but we should all no doubt be glad of additional company in our Geological walks, only I fear you must allow me in respect to this matter to suggest conditions. I have had a great deal of experience in conducting geological expeditions with the result that "the more the merrier" appeals to me as regards the merriment, but appears to be inconsistent with the accomplishment of much serious work.

The leader of an expedition wishes to keep attention fixed on the more important points to be studied, and can easily do this with a small number, but with a large class the greater part of his time is occupied in giving names to fossils and answering trivial questions for the sake, usually, of the least advanced. I fancy that it would be necessary to limit the numbers attending an expedition: either by arbitrarily naming a number, or better still perhaps by restricting the invitations for a walk to those who have given proofs of their earnestness by attending the lectures. I trust we may soon have more favourable weather. We were to have gone to Deddington last Saturday week, but the snow has made all out of door work impossible. On Saturday, the 23rd, we propose to make a long excursion to Malvern to study the Cambrian rocks. Professor Groom and Mr. Acland are to give us their assistance. If any

members of the Society would like to come they would be welcome.

Believe me, Dear Mrs. Velcy,

Very sincerely yours,

W. J. SOLLAS."

Since the enrolment of members in separate Sections during 1898, the numbers have been :—

Jan.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	45	57	64	76	92	101	99	112	98

GEOLOGY.

List of lectures and papers in Geology is as follows :—

E. B. Poulton.	1880, Nov. 9.	Geology of Shotover.
E. B. Poulton.	1881, Feb. 9.	River Valleys of Oxford.
E. B. Poulton.	1881, Dec. 7.	Exploration of Dowker Bottom Cave, Craven, Yorks.
E. B. Poulton.	1882, Mar. 9.	The Geological Causes of Varied Scenery.
E. B. Poulton.	1883, May 10.	Recent Geological Theories, part I.
E. B. Poulton.	1883, May 24.	Recent Geological Theories, part II.
M. S. Pembrey.	1887, Nov. 8.	Sponge Gravel of Faringdon.
M. S. Pembrey.	1888, April 24.	Spring near Oxford.
E. B. Poulton.	1888, Oct. 30.	The Peak of Tenerife.
Prof. A. H. Green.	1889, Jan. 22.	Some Structures Characteristic of Volcanic Rock.
Prof. A. H. Green.	1889, Dec. 3.	Practical Illustration of Denudation and Deposition.
Prof. A. H. Green.	1889, Dec. 17.	How Rocks have been Altered, Crushed, and Re-made by Pressure.
A. F. S. Kent.	1890, May 13.	Manchester Ship Canal.
A. T. Jukes Brown.	1890, Nov. 6.	Boring at Shillingford.*
Prof. A. H. Green.	1891, Oct. 22.	The Malverns and their Surroundings.
Prof. A. H. Green.	1892, Dec. 8.	The Water Supply of Large Towns.
Prof. A. H. Green.	1894, June 5.	Points of Geological Interest between Oxford and Shotover.
A. M. Bell.	1894, June 13.	Palæolithic Gravel at Wolvercot.†
G. C. Druce.	1895, July 1.	Address to Midland Union Annual Meeting. (Geological and Botanical Sketch of Oxfordshire).
A. E. Tutton.	1896, Nov. 4.	Swiss Scenery.
A. M. Bell.	1897, Feb. 10.	The Geology of Oxford.
A. E. Tutton.	1897, Mar. 29.	The Chain of Mont Blanc.
Prof. W. J. Sollas.	1897, Oct. 20.	Funafuti: Three Months' Residence in a Coral Island.
A. E. Tutton.	1898, Jan. 28.	Some Glacier Passes in the Valaisian Alps.

* Printed in the *Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiv., p. 201.

† See *The Antiquary*, N.S., Nos. 58 and 59; 1894, Oct., Nov.

A. M. Bell.	1898, Dec. 26.	A Coral Mine, and what it contains (C. L.).
A. E. Tutton.	1899, Feb. 20.	Rambles in the Savoyard Alps.
A. E. Tutton.	1899, Nov. 15.	Across the High Alps from Switzerland into Italy.
H. J. Mackinder.	1900, Oct. 18.	The First Ascent of Mount Kenya, Equatorial East Africa.
A. E. Tutton.	1900, Dec. 5.	From the Grimsel to Belalp.
A. M. Bell.	1900, Jan. 5.	Scotland (C. L.).
J. Stirling.	1901, Oct. 30.	The Geology of the Australian Alps.
A. M. Bell.	1902, April 30.	Plant Life in early Oxfordshire.*
F. A. Bellamy.	1902, Oct. 22.	The Peak of Tenerife and Cañadas.
H. N. Dickson.	1902, Nov. 5.	The Volcanic Eruptions in the West Indies.
A. J. Herbertson.	1902, Dec. 3.	The Scenery of Auvergne and Le Puy.
A. E. Tutton.	1903, April 29.	Pictures from the N. Italian Alps and Lakes.
W. Whitaker.	1904, Mar. 16.	Geologic Photographs.
Prof. W. J. Sollas.	1904, April 27.	A Method of Studying Fossils by means of Serial Sections.
A. E. Tutton.	1904, Dec. 7.	Pictures of the Engadine Alps.
Miss Venables.	1905, Mar. 9.	Alpine Scenery.
Miss M. Healey,	1905, Mar. 15	Notes on the Chawley Section.
A. M. Bell.	1905, Mar. 15.	Palæobotany of Oxfordshire.†
F. G. Brabant.	1907, Jan. 7.	English Lake-land (C. L.)
M. Allorge.	1907, Feb. 14.	Geological and Botanical Observations made in Mexico.
M. Allorge.	1907, Oct. 31.	The Newly discovered Cavern at Atoyac, Mexico.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Secretary, Mr. R. A. R. Bennett, elected 1887, May 24—
1889, Jan. 22.

Presidents, Mr. R. A. R. Bennett, elected 1889, Jan. 22—
1890, Jan. 14.

„ Mr. E. A. Ryman-Hall, elected 1890, Jan. 14
—1897, Jan. 27.

„ Miss S. A. Acland, elected 1887, Jan. 27—
1898, Sept. 29.

„ Mr. F. A. Bellamy, elected 1899, Jan. —

Photography first became a section in 1887, May 24, upon the re-arrangement of the Society. It was called Section IV., with Mr. R. A. R. Bennett as Secretary until

* See *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, Vol. LX., pp. 120—132 (1904).

† See *The Jurassic Flora*, Part II., p. 120, by A. C. Seward.

1889, Jan. 22—no President was elected during that period—when at the Annual Meeting the word Secretary disappeared and it is recorded on the Minutes that Mr. Bennett was elected President; no other change was made till 1890, Jan. 14. It was known as Section C in 1888; D in 1889; C in 1890-1899, Jan.; and, from that date, in consequence of the enrolment of names in sections during 1898 it became necessary to use the initial or some better distinguishing letter, it has been Section P.

The activity of the early years of this section is evidenced by the list of papers or lectures. The difficulty of helping the section appeared great, without the use of a dark-room. When I was appointed President of this Section I devised a scheme which appeared to me as a means of permanently benefiting the Society in some degree.

This Circular I append, likewise a first Photographic Report from the Report of the Society for 1902, pages 28 to 30; similar reports may be seen in each annual report since that date. I also give a complete Catalogue of Slides in the Loan Collection at the date of the Annual Meeting, 1907, Jan. 24.

“ASHMOLEAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF OXFORDSHIRE.

The members of the Photographic Section of this Society are invited to meet on Monday, March 10, at 3 p.m., in the Lecture Room at the University Observatory (The Parks), for the consideration of the following proposals

The number of members in this Section now amounts to nearly thirty, and it has occurred to me that some benefits might accrue both to individual members and to the Society if this photographic strength were put to practical use.

Different members give their attention to particular branches of photography, and it is the knowledge of this fact that prompts me to ask for their help for the benefit of those members who are not acquainted with the practical side of photography.

It must be obvious to many that the slides used for illustrating lectures are not made or collected without a considerable expenditure of time and money; and unless the person is lecturing frequently and in different places many of the slides, if the lecturer's property, become almost useless—putting the value of a slide at 1/- only, the total value of those used for a lecture would be equivalent to 20/- up to 50/- or more.

Members have asked me how or where to get slides of Natural History subjects, as they have promised to give a lecture or read a paper, they have no slides and do not practice photography. It is too much to ask a photographic friend to make more than a dozen or twenty slides, even if all the materials were provided. Now, one of the proposals which I wish to make, and offer for consideration, is for a collection of slides—of subjects suitable for a natural history society—to be formed for *this* Society, (a), by the aid and generosity of the photographic members; (b), by occasional purchase of particular slides as funds permit.

Such a collection would be properly arranged, stored, and indexed, and a printed list issued from time to time. This would involve both expense and work; so long as I remain President of the Section I am quite prepared to give the latter. The initial expense required would be one or two boxes to contain the slides, 4/-; cards for indexing, 1/-; a ledger for cross-indexing under subjects, 1/-; also a box of binders, 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ gross of cover glasses, 2/6; box of spots and numbers for repairs. This expense of 10/- would provide for 100 to 200 slides.

With regard to the purchase of slides, it would be my intention to obtain the names of those who have Natural History slides for sale, and consult the presidents of other sections as to the desirability of purchasing those considered suitable for the collection, as funds permit.

Opportunities might occur of obtaining a number of slides at the bare cost of materials used. I should propose that this expense be incurred, subject to the President's control.

Coming to the gift of slides, I can only indicate some ways of help and leave the rest to the generosity of the members.

1. In case of copying an illustration a negative has to be obtained; when a slide is made from it the additional expense would be very slight (1½d. at most) if two were made; *if good*, one might be given to the Society unbound (or, if the donor prefers, the slide might be bound up and finished). [In some cases, in order not to infringe a copyright, permission must be obtained].

2. Or, the *negative* might be loaned to the Society for the purpose of having a slide made from it and then returned.

3. A slide might be made from a negative (by reduction if too large) taken for purposes.

A fourth way of helping may be intimated by the purchase of slides and donation of them to the Society.

There appears to me still a fifth way of helping the Society and its members by those who have time and photographic skill (or those who wish to acquire the latter) by offering to assist those who have consented to give a paper or lecture to the Society and need help with slides; the slides, and possibly the negatives, to become

the property of the Society. The proposal is not one to be at once brushed aside as useless; I know of several cases in the Society where, at a busy or critical moment, voluntary help of this kind has been most gratefully appreciated.

In all cases a description of the object photographed or the source whence it was obtained must be given, so that future users of the slide may have the benefit of the information.

The scheme proposed so far would only involve the Society in an expense of about 10/- to 12/-. Now as to the *receipts*.

It is not proposed that this collection of slides should be made, with considerable trouble and some wear and tear of the slides, without a small sum being paid for the loan of the slides for the day of lecturing. From what I can learn in similar cases of loan of slides the sum of 1/- a dozen is charged, carriage or postage both ways, and a charge for slides broken. Instead of making the charge 1/- a dozen, I propose a sliding scale of charges somewhat thus:—

1/- for the first dozen or less. 1/9 for the third dozen or less.

1/6 „ second „ 2/- „ fourth „

2/6 for over fifty slides.

Any profit on this would of course be devoted to maintaining and enlarging the collection.

Members giving a certain number of useful slides during the year might have the free loan of slides for twelve months.

SECOND SCHEME.

This relates to the preservation of photographic prints which have been and may be given to the Society.

For the present I propose that two Stone's boxes be purchased; that the prints be mounted, as far as possible on mounts of the same size and so preserved in these boxes. They would always be available on exhibit nights and at the Annual Meeting.

Prints of very small or irregular size, or poor in photographic skill, might be secured in an album, which would always be available for members' use in the Museum.

In the case of all prints (as with the slides) every information or description should be given, and this would be written below the prints.

The initial cost of this would be less than 15/-.

An expression of opinion is desired from those unable to be present.

F. A. BELLAMY,

President Section P."

1902, March 8.

"PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT.

(From the Report of the Society for 1902, pages 28—30.)

Photography as a separate Section appears, according to the Minutes, to have been first introduced into the Society when the

Society was revived in 1887, May 24th; those who have been its Sectional Presidents are here mentioned:—

Mr. R. A. R. Bennett ...	... 1887, May 24, to 1890, Oct.
Mr. E. A. Ryman-Hall ...	... 1890, Oct., to 1897, Jan. 27.
Miss Acland ... ..	... 1897, Jan. 27, to 1898, Sept. 29.
Mr. F. A. Bellamy ...	... 1899, Jan.

At the beginning of 1899 the members of the Society were requested, at Mrs. Veley's suggestion, to notify the Sections in which they were more particularly interested; it was found that there were seventeen members enrolled in Section Photography in January of that year. Since then thirty-five members have been in the Section, the present number being thirty; a slight decrease took place on the introduction of the third paragraph of Rule V., but numbers have risen since 1902.

When I became the President of this Section, I considered two ways of helping to make the Section useful to its members and to the Society. The first was to offer practical demonstrations in making a negative, a lantern slide, in various printing processes, mounting prints, and many other things required in photography; but the necessity of having a *large* dark-room, fitted with the necessary apparatus, seemed insurmountable. I then turned my attention to the second thought, which appeared to my mind more practicable, and that was to create or form for the good of the Society a collection of slides relating to its various Sections. Judging by the requests of members as to where they could get the loan of slides for a Natural History lecture, there really seems a need and a good reason for forming such a collection for the Society.

In order to get some opinion on the subject I drafted a scheme, had it cyclostyled and distributed it, in 1902, March, to all members of the Section, inviting them to attend a meeting—or express an opinion in writing—in the Lecture Room at the University Observatory, kindly permitted by Professor Turner.

The attendance and discussion at the meeting and the letters received—I had only one discouraging letter—caused me to feel assured of the success of the scheme. It then remained for me to initiate the plan and place it upon a sound working basis, and it still remains for me, with the co-operation of photographic and other members in the Society, to maintain and increase the collection.

Help has been received from the Junior Proctor (Mr. Elford) by the gift of boxes sufficient for storing about 300 slides; from Mrs. Veley, who has given seventy-five slides containing a beautiful series of snakes, lizards, birds, etc.; Mr. A. M. Bell and Mr. W. M. Bell have given three slides; a fine series of trees, in frost and snow, thirty in number, from Mr. G. C. Druce (these were shown at the last Annual Meeting); and, besides one or two dozen odd slides, I am

pleased to add to the collection about 120 slides of Tenerife, chiefly representing Sections Anthropology, Botany, and Geology: most of these have already been shown at meetings of the Society, but a number of them have not yet been in a lantern. In addition to these I have about 100 negatives from which I shall be pleased to make slides and give them to the Society as soon as I can spare time; they are chiefly botanical and geological subjects. In less than a year, really six months, the collection has reached nearly 250 slides.

The slides have been arranged in the various Sections and labelled from number 1 (with the sectional letter prefixed), and a short title has been written on the edge of each slide. A book has been prepared to serve as a 'Catalogue of Slides,' and the number and title entered for each; slides can be found readily. A book has also been obtained for the entry of gifts; I should like to see more than four names appear on its pages.

In addition to these a form has been prepared and a supply of copies printed in order to afford space for ample notes relating to *each* slide; for a slide to be of real use, it is absolutely necessary in many cases for some information to be given with it; without notes some of the most useful lecture slides would be almost unintelligible, except to the author: these are also numbered and arranged in sections.

It is intended that the slides shall be on loan to any member of the Society and to others, provided that a member be responsible for the safety of the slides and the small expense connected therewith. The slides must not be copied. It is proposed to charge 1s. a dozen for the loan (decreasing the rate as the number increases), and the cost of postage or carriage both ways. The amount thus derived will go towards the expense already incurred, to maintain the collection in working order, and to purchase desirable slides from time to time. Donors of slides will be allowed to borrow free of cost twice the number of slides given by them.

Having made a fair beginning, I invite the members, especially those in the Photographic Section, to help increase this loan collection. I feel certain that I have only to place this scheme before the members to obtain their assistance to make the collection a success. I may add that it would be convenient if members, wishing to make slides, would *not* bind them.

F. A. BELLAMY,

1903, *January*.

President of the Section."

At the end of 1902 the number of gifts amounted to 164, 235 in 1903, 360 in 1904, 492 in 1905, and 692 in 1906.

A summary of the number of slides acquired is here tabulated:—

	1903 Jan. 1	1904 Jan. 1	1905 Jan. 1	1906 Jan. 1	1907 Jan. 1
Anthropology	35	35	38	38	46
Astronomy	2	2	2	2	2
Botany	37	54	74	74	87
Chemistry	0	0	0	0	0
Entomology	0	0	0	15	73
Geology	63	65	65	110	130
Meteorology	0	14	17	21	25
Mineralogy	0	0	0	0	0
Ornithology	5	5	9	15	55
Photography	0	0	0	0	0
Physics and Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0
Physiology	0	0	0	0	0
Zoology	22	60	104	166	223
Various	0	0	51	51	51
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	164	235	360	492	692

The progress of most of the more obvious Natural History Sections is satisfactory. Of course some Sections do not readily lend themselves to slide-making.

Grooved boxes to hold 100 slides have been purchased; the boxes are appropriated to the various Sections and so labelled; the groove number agrees with the slide and catalogue number.

It is found much more convenient and time-saving to have the slides sorted into subjects. The list of titles of slides given each year in the printed Annual Reports serve for cutting up and labelling the slides, and inside the lids of the store boxes.

The forms referred to are numbered and arranged in Sections to agree with the slides; they are kept together in Perry's spring-back covers, and placed in an open case in the Ashmolean Library, so are always available to members.

Though it is not good to hamper a new scheme with too many restrictions, it is considered advisable and necessary for the care of the Society's property to make certain general restrictions, and they are summed up in the Circular and Report just quoted.

At the Annual Meetings and on Exhibit Nights special endeavours are made to cultivate this Section by the exhibition of photographs, either slides or prints.

Since 1899, January 1, the Sectional number of members has been :—

Jan.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	17	20	24	23	30	37	35	41	41

List of Lectures and Papers in Photography.

- R. A. R. Bennett. 1888, May 22. The Platinotype Process.
 Rev. B. Pim. 1889, April 30. Hydrokinone Process in Photography.
 E. A. Ryman Hall. 1890, Dec. 18. Photography and its Modern Developments.
 E. A. Ryman Hall. 1894, Mar. 7. Photography and the Optical Lantern.
 Sir W. J. Herschel. 1899, June 7. Dussand's Method of Transmitting Portraits by a Single Electric Wire.

A CATALOGUE OF LANTERN SLIDES IN THE SOCIETY'S LOAN COLLECTION.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

- A 1. Crowd seeing the "Galician" leave Southampton, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 2. Group of English people *en route* for S. Africa at Tenerife. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 3. On board the "Galician," 1902, March. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 4. Life on board the "Galician," 1902, March. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 5. Life on board the "Galician," 1902, March ; group of five. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 6. Life on board the "Galician," 1902, March ; baggage-day, one day off Tenerife. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 7. Life on board the "Galician," 1902, March ; Lord Lister and Miss Lister. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 8. Life on board the "Galician," 1902, March ; baggage-day. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 9. Colliers alongside the "Galician," off St. Cruz, March, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 10. How one has to land at Tenerife. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 11. Group of passengers for Tenerife and S. Africa at S. Cruz. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 12. Market women selling fruit along the Mole, S. Cruz. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 13. Quay side along the Muella (or Mole), S. Cruz. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 14. The way women carry goods, and two Artillery soldiers, S. Cruz. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 15. Men waiting for nothing on the bridge called Mein, S. Cruz. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 16. Soldier and old Fort on the Plaza Constitucion, S. Cruz. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 17. Native dress at Laguna, Tenerife, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 18. Native Procession on Good Friday, at Laguna, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 19. Native Procession on Good Friday, at Laguna, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 20. Native Procession on Good Friday, at Laguna. 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 21. Crowd in the Procession, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 22. Crowd in the Procession, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 23. Corpus Christi Procession at Laguna.
 A 24. Women and Donkeys returning from S. Cruz Market, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 25. Children's dress at Laguna, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 26. Party at P. Orotava ready to Ascend the Peak (12,192 ft.), at 6 a.m., 1902. April. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 27. Camel used as a beast of burden, at S. Cruz ; woman with basket. F. A. Bellamy.
 A 28. "Coker-nut Alley" at St. Giles' Fair, Oxford. 1901. F. A. Bellamy.

- A 29. Half-penny Roundabouts at St. Giles' Fair, Oxford, 1901. F. A. Bellamy.
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- A 31. Selling Fried Fish at St. Giles' Fair, Oxford, 1901. F. A. Bellamy.
- A 32. Roundabouts at St. Giles' Fair, 1891. F. A. Bellamy.
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- M 3. Mist, Snow, and Hoar-frost. G. W. W., 30.
- M 4. Snow on the Julier and Alhula Peaks, Engadine. G. W. W., 27.
- M 5. Snow on the Schiahorn, from the Flüela, Engadine. G. W. W., 25.
- M 6. Snow, Trees, and "Diligence" in the Alps. G. W. W., 24.
- M 7. Snow and Trees. G. W. W., 15.
- M 8. Snow, Trees, and Sheep. G. W. W., 13.
- M 9. Snow on the Banks of the Wear, Durham. G. W. W., 3.
- M 10. "Ice-flowers" (Hoar-frost) on St. Moritz Lake. G. W. W., 38.
- M 11. Snow, Trees, and Rocks at Beverthal, Engadine. G. W. W., 32.
- M 12. Snow in the Maloja Pass, Switzerland. G. W. W., 29.
- M 13. Snow and Hoar-frost on the River Inn. G. W. W., 28.
- M 14. Floods (result of excessive rain) on the Botley Road, Oxford, 1903, June 21. F. A. B.
- M 15. Sunrise and Clouds about the Peak of Tenerife, 1902, April. F. A. Bellamy.
- M 16. Cloud from Alta Vista, 10,700 ft., Tenerife. F. A. Bellamy.
- M 17. Sunrise and Clouds about the Peak of Tenerife, 1902, April. F. A. Bellamy.
- M 18. A Waterspout. Newton.
- M 19. Floating Icebergs. Newton.
- M 20. Stormy Sunrise at Sea. Sanders and Crowhurst.
- M 21. Hoar-frost on Parsley. Sanders and Crowhurst.
- M 22. Cirrus and Cirro-Stratus Cloud at Sunset, Oxford. F. A. Bellamy.
- M 23. Cirrus and Cumulus from Alta Vista, Tenerife, 10,700 ft. F. A. Bellamy.
- M 24. Usual waves off Portugal, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
- M 25. Usual waves off Portugal, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.

ORNITHOLOGY.

- O 1. Cage of Canaries at the Aguera Hotel, Tenerife, 1902, March. F. A. Bellamy.
- O 2. Young Robins on a tree. C. Reid. 2,520.
- O 3. Stork's nest at Constantine, Algeria.
- O 4. Blue-tit photographed itself by means of electricity. O. G. Pike.
- O 5. Robin Red-breast in snow. O. G. Pike.
- O 6. Thrush in snow. C. Reid.
- O 7. Hen and Chickens. D. Gould.
- O 8. Cocks and Hens (white hantams). D. Gould.
- O 9. Peacock, with tail-feathers spread. D. Gould.
- O 10. Young Willow-wrens (*Phylloscopus trochilus*). C. Kirk.
- O 11. Willow-wren feeding young. C. Kirk.
- O 12. Greater Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*). L. J. Veley.
- O 13. Parrot, over 30 years old. L. J. Veley.
- O 14. Geese. L. J. Veley.
- O 15. Two young Jackdaws. L. J. Veley.
- O 16. Kingfisher. O. G. Pike.
- O 17. Sedge-Warbler and nest. O. G. Pike.
- O 18. Bearded Tit. O. G. Pike.

- O 19. Bearded Tit feeding young. O. G. Pike.
- O 20. Great Tit. O. G. Pike.
- O 21. Starling. O. G. Pike.
- O 22. Nightjar with young. O. G. Pike.
- O 23. Rooks. O. G. Pike.
- O 24. Robins about to fight. O. G. Pike.
- O 25. Reed Bunting (Male). O. G. Pike.
- O 26. Cole Tit. O. G. Pike.
- O 27. Pied Wagtail. O. G. Pike.
- O 28. Hedge-Sparrow. O. G. Pike.
- O 29. Wren's Nest built in a coil of rope in the Park. A. H. Hamm
- O 30. *Anarynychus* (beak).
- O 31. *Glaucoptis Wilsoni* (Blue Wattled Crow).
- O 32. *Heteralocha acutirostris* (Huia).
- O 33. *Creadion carunculatus* (Jack bird, or Saddle Back).
- O 34. *Rhipidura flabellifera* (Pied Fantail).
- O 35. *Prosthemadera Novæ Zeal.* (Tui, or Parson Bird).
- O 36. *Endynamis taitensis* (Long-tail Cuckoo).
- O 37. *Nestor meridionalis* (Kaka Parrot).
- O 38. *Nestor notabilis* (Kea Parrot).
- O 39. *Stringops habroptilus* (Owl Parrot).
- O 40. *Carpophaga Novæ Zeal.* (Pigeon).
- O 41. *Porphyris melanotus* (Swamp Hen).
- O 42. *Ocydromus Australis* (S. Island Woodhen).
- O 43. *Dromedea exulans* (Wandering Albatross).
- O 44. *Casarca variegata* (N. Z. Sheldrake).
- O 45. *Fuligula Novæ Zeal* (Black Teat).
- O 46. *Apteryx Bulleri* (North Island, Kiwi).
- O 47. *Apteryx Oweni* (Grey Kiwi).
- O 48. Foot of *Apteryx*, Lawri (N. Z. Kiwi).
- O 49. Head of *Apteryx*, Lawri (Kiwi).
- O 50. *Notornis mantelli* (Moro or Takahe).
- O 51. *Stringops habroptilus*.
- O 52. *Notornis hockstetteri*.
- O 53. *Porphyris melanotus*.
- O 54. *Ocydromus fuscus*.
- O 55. *Apteryx* (N. Z. Kiwi).

NOTE.—The slides by Mr. O. G. Pike were presented to the Society's Collection by Mrs. Veley, who purchased them, at considerable expense, from Mr. Pike. He made the condition that they were not to be copied or used anywhere but at the Society's meetings.

ZOOLOGY.

- Z 1. Head of Grass Snake, underside of tail.
- Z 2. Grass Snake, full length, by Douglas English. Newton, 35.
- Z 3. Grass Snake, to show markings.

- Z 4. Grass Snake, coiled, by Douglas English. Newton, 36.
- Z 5. Grass Snake about to seize a frog, by Douglas English. Newton, 49.
- Z 6. Grass Snake, end of the meal, by Douglas English. Newton, 50.
- Z 7. Skeleton of a Snake (Röntgen-rays), by Douglas English. Newton, 54.
- Z 8. Smooth Snake, coiled, by Douglas English. Newton, 41.
- Z 9. Eye of Snake (Drawing).
- Z 10. Smooth Snake changing the skin over the eye, by Douglas English. Newton, 40.
- Z 11. Smooth Snake, old skin, by Douglas English. Newton, 38.
- Z 12. Smooth Snake, new skin, by Douglas English. Newton, 39.
- Z 13. Head of Viper (Drawing).
- Z 14. Viper for shape of bead, by Douglas English. Newton, 32.
- Z 15. Viper basking.
- Z 16. Viper striking, by Douglas English. Newton, 31.
- Z 17. Vertebrae of Python, anterior and posterior view (Drawing).
- Z 18. Cobra sitting up to strike.
- Z 19. Skull of Rattlesnake (drawing).
- Z 20. Rattle of Rattlesnake (drawing).
- Z 21. Rattlesnake coiled (book illustration). Newton.
- Z 22. Jaws of Rattlesnake dissected to show poison glands (drawing).
- Z 23. Blind Worm (full length). Newton, 46.
- Z 24. Blind Worm (coiled). Newton, 47.
- Z 25. Gigantic Horned Dinosaur (*Triceratops prorsus*). Newton, 124.
- Z 26. Gigantic Armoured Dinosaur (*Stegosaurus ungulatus*). Newton, 123.
- Z 27. Armoured Dinosaur (*Scelidosaurus Harrisoni*). Newton, 122.
- Z 28. Gigantic Dinosaur (*Iguanodon Bernissartensis*). Newton, 120.
- Z 29. Carnivorous Dinosaur (*Megalosaurus Bucklandi*). Newton, 119.
- Z 30. Gigantic Dinosaur (*Brontosaurus excelsus*). Newton, 117.
- Z 31. Small Dinosaur (*Hypsilophodon*) and Pterodactyls in the Air. Cretaceous Period. Newton, 56.
- Z 32. Oldest known Bird (*Archæopteryx*), and small Dinosaur (*Compsognathus*). Jurassic Period Newton, 54.
- Z 33. Large herbivorous Dinosaur (*Claosaurus*), N. America. Cretaceous Period. And a bird (*Hesperornis*). Newton, 52.
- Z 34. Large bony Dinosaur (*Ceratosaurus*), from N. America. Jurassic Period. Newton, 48.
- Z 35. Oldest known Dinosaur (*Anchisaurus*), N. America. New Red Sand Stone Period. Newton, 46.
- Z 36. Dragon of the Caverns of Mount Pilatus.
- Z 37. St. George and the Dragon. Wortbington Smith's book-plate.
- Z 38. St. George and the Dragon (medallion). Newton.
- Z 39. Prototype of Chinese Dragon, by W. S. Kent. Newton, 49.
- Z 40. Frilled Lizards at Bay, by W. S. Kent. Newton, 39.
- Z 41. Bipedal running stage, by W. S. Kent. Newton, 43.
- Z 42. Bipedal running stage (quicker), by W. S. Kent. Newton, 46.
- Z 43. Australian Spinous Lizard (showing knapsack-like neck), by W. S. Kent, Newton, 55.
- Z 44. Australian Spinous Lizard, on a straw-bat, by W. S. Kent. Newton, 59.
- Z 45. Fringed Gecko, from Madagascar. Newton, —.
- Z 46. Foot and Toe of Gecko (diagram).

- Z 47. White-throated Monitor at the Zoo. Newton, —.
- Z 48. Gould's Monitor, from Australia. Newton, —.
- Z 49. Chamæleon.
- Z 50. Tongues of Chamæleon and Monitor.
- Z 51. Land Lizard (female), by D. English. Newton, 45.
- Z 52. Common Lizard (female), by D. English. Newton, 43.
- Z 53. Bearded Lizard (*Amphibolurus Barbatulus*), by W. S. Kent. Newton, 50.
- Z 54. Frilled Lizard, at rest, by W. S. Kent. Newton, 40.
- Z 55. Spine-tailed Lizards, by W. S. Kent. Newton, 61.
- Z 56. Stump-tailed Lizard, by W. S. Kent. Newton, 60.
- Z 57. Land Iguana, from Galapagos Islands. Newton, —.
- Z 58. Jaws of Iguana and Hatteria.
- Z 59. Two Ring-tailed Lemurs (*Lemur Catta*), 1903 (1). F. A. Bellamy.
- Z 60. Two Ring-tailed Lemurs (*Lemur Catta*), 1903 (2). F. A. Bellamy.
- Z 61. Two Ring-tailed Lemurs (*Lemur Catta*), 1903 (3). F. A. Bellamy.
- Z 62. Frog Spawn, early stage, D. English. Newton, 1.
- Z 63. Tadpoles emerging from gelatinous mass, W. M. Martin. Newton, 2.
- Z 64. Frog, showing tail and alimentary canal, W. M. Martin. Newton, 3.
- Z 65. Frog, globular form of body, W. M. Martin. Newton, 4.
- Z 66. Frog, first appearance of bone, W. M. Martin. Newton, 5.
- Z 67. Frog, first appearance of legs, W. M. Martin. Newton, 9.
- Z 68. Frog, swimming stage, D. English. Newton, 4.
- Z 69. Frog, alimentary canal smaller, W. M. Martin. Newton, 12.
- Z 70. Frog, development of bone of the head, W. M. Martin. Newton, 13.
- Z 71. Frog, first indication of forelimbs, W. M. Martin. Newton, 14.
- Z 72. Frog, tongue fixed to the inner side of lower jaw, W. M. Martin. Newton, 15.
- Z 73. Frog, final stage of tail to be absorbed as food, W. M. Martin. Newton, 16.
- Z 74. Frog, loss of tail and appearance of stomach, W. M. Martin. Newton, 20.
- Z 75. Frog, forelegs in process of unfolding, W. M. Martin. Newton, 17.
- Z 76. Frog, forelimbs seen, loss of alimentary canal, W. M. Martin. Newton, 18.
- Z 77. Frog, tadpole becoming a frog, mouth wider, W. M. Martin. Newton, 19.
- Z 78. Frog, tail and part of backbone partly absorbed, W. M. Martin. Newton, 21.
- Z 79. Frog, tail nearly absorbed and legs growing longer, W. M. Martin. Newton, 22.
- Z 80. Frog, tail absorbed (externally), W. M. Martin. Newton, 23.
- Z 81. Frog, all trace of tail gone, W. M. Martin. Newton, 24.
- Z 82. Frog, young frogs able to capture their food, W. M. Martin. Newton, 25.
- Z 83. Frog, edible frog leaving the water, D. English. Newton, 10.
- Z 84. Toad Spawn, early stage, D. English. Newton, 2.
- Z 85. Frog and Toad Tadpoles, D. English. Newton, 6.
- Z 86. Natterjack Toad (side view), D. English. Newton, 14.
- Z 87. Newt Eggs, D. English. Newton, 15.
- Z 88. Tadpoles of Great Smooth Newt, D. English. Newton, 16.
- Z 89. Group of Smooth Newts, male and female, D. English. Newton, 19.
- Z 90. Smooth Newts, male and female, D. English. Newton, 22.
- Z 91. Smooth Newt, reproduction of tail, D. English. Newton, 21.
- Z 92. Great Newt, male, D. English. Newton, 24.
- Z 93. Great Newt, female, D. English. Newton, 25.
- Z 94. Palmate Newt, male, D. English. Newton, 26.

- Z 95. Palmate Newt, female, D. English. Newton, 28.
- Z 96. Newts' Courtship, D. English. Newton, 29.
- Z 97. Frog (Common Frog), side view, D. English. Newton, 7.
- Z 98. Toad (Common Toad), side view, D. English. Newton, 12.
- Z 99. Deer in Park.
- Z 100. Tame Fox. D. Gould.
- Z 101. Dog (Fox Terrier). D. Gould.
- Z 102. Donkey lying down. D. Gould.
- Z 103. Horse. D. Gould.
- Z 104. Shepherd driving a flock of sheep. D. Gould.
- Z 105. Dragon on Chinese Flag. Newton.
- Z 106. Sticklebacks (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), D. English. Newton.
- Z 107. Plumose Sea-Anemone (*Actinoloba dianthus*). R. A. R. Bennett.
- Z 108. Group of Sea-Anemones. R. A. R. Bennett.
- Z 109. Common Smooth Newt (*Lissotriton punctatus*). R. A. R. Bennett.
- Z 110. Ring-tailed Lemur, male, 1906 (4), (*Lemur Catta*). L. J. Veley.
- Z 111. Ring-tailed Lemur, male, 1906 (5), (*Lemur Catta*). L. J. Veley.
- Z 112. Ring-tailed Lemur, male, 1906 (6), (*Lemur Catta*). L. J. Veley.
- Z 113. Ring-tailed Lemur, male, 1906 (7), (*Lemur Catta*), L. J. Veley.
- Z 114. Two Marmozets from Brazil (1). L. J. Veley.
- Z 115. Two Marmozets from Brazil (2). L. J. Veley.
- Z 116. Blue Zambesi Monkey. L. J. Veley.
- Z 117. Macaque Monkey, female, "Mona." L. J. Veley.
- Z 118. Great Dane Dog. L. J. Veley.
- Z 119. Dalmatian Dog (1). L. J. Veley.
- Z 120. Dalmatian Dog (2). L. J. Veley.
- Z 121. Pug Dog, "Fritz." L. J. Veley.
- Z 122. Aberdeen Terrier, "Royal." L. J. Veley.
- Z 123. Yorkshire Terrier, "Ruff." L. J. Veley.
- Z 124. Smooth-haired Fox Terrier, "Turk," yawning. L. J. Veley.
- Z 125. Aberdeen ex Skye Terrier. L. J. Veley.
- Z 126. Griffon Bruxellois, female. L. J. Veley.
- Z 127. Toy Fox Terrier. L. J. Veley.
- Z 128. Smooth Retriever Puppy. L. J. Veley.
- Z 129. Black and Tan Toy Terrier. L. J. Veley.
- Z 130. Japanese Spaniel and Cat. L. J. Veley.
- Z 131. Lion at the Clifton Zoological Gardens. L. J. Veley.
- Z 132. Young Lions, 6 months old. L. J. Veley.
- Z 133. Three Kittens on Steps. L. J. Veley.
- Z 134. Cat and Three Kittens. L. J. Veley.
- Z 135. Kitten mewling. L. J. Veley.
- Z 136. Silver Persian Kitten, "Daphne" (1). L. J. Veley.
- Z 137. Cat "spitting." L. J. Veley.
- Z 138. Group of Cattle near the Cherwell. L. J. Veley.
- Z 139. Cow, Island of Rügen (Germany). L. J. Veley.
- Z 140. Rügen Cow, "lowing." L. J. Veley.
- Z 141. Tame buff Rabbit, sitting. L. J. Veley.
- Z 142. Tame buff Rabbit, startled. L. J. Veley.

- Z 143. Horses at Le Havre Quay. L. J. Veley.
- Z 144. Sheep "angry." L. J. Veley.
- Z 145. Thames Trout. L. J. Veley.
- Z 146. Vervet Guenon Monkey (1), (*Cercopithecus Lalandii*). L. J. Veley.
- Z 147. Vervet Guenon Monkey (2), (*Cercopithecus Lalandii*). L. J. Veley.
- Z 148. Foxhound, "Darnley" L. J. Veley.
- Z 149. Wavy-coated Retriever, "Rover." L. J. Veley.
- Z 150. Four blue Persian Kittens. L. J. Veley.
- Z 151. Silver Persian Kitten (2). L. J. Veley.
- Z 152. Silver Persian Kitten (3). L. J. Veley.
- Z 153. Silver Persian Cat (4). L. J. Veley.
- Z 154. Silver Persian Cat (5). L. J. Veley.
- Z 155. Blue Persian Kitten. Mrs. F. Clarke.
- Z 156. Kittens at play. Mrs. F. Clarke.
- Z 157. Kittens "painting." Mrs. F. Clarke.
- Z 158. Two Cats on steps. Mrs. F. Clarke.
- Z 159. Kittens "reading." Mrs. F. Clarke.
- Z 160. Cats "playing chess." Mrs. F. Clarke.
- Z 161. Kittens and music book. Mrs. F. Clarke.
- Z 162. Kittens in mischief. Mrs. F. Clarke.
- Z 163. White Kitten in a hat. Mrs. F. Clarke.
- Z 164. Silver Persian Kitten, "Daphne" (6). L. J. Veley.
- Z 165. Spider's Web.
- Z 166. Water Spiders (*Argyroneta Aquatica*). R. A. R. Bennett.
- Z 167. Common Chameleon (*Chamæleon vulgaris*). G. W. W.
- Z 168. *Cyclodius gigas* and *Chamæleon vulgaris*.
- Z 169. Bearded Lizard. W. S. Kent.
- Z 170. Bearded Lizard. W. S. Kent.
- Z 171. Green Lizard. D. English.
- Z 172. Wall Lizard. D. English.
- Z 173. Wall Lizard. D. English.
- Z 174. Common Lizard, male. D. English.
- Z 175. Sand Lizard and Common Lizard. D. English.
- Z 176. Blue tongued Lizard.
- Z 177. Poisonous Lizard (*Arizona Heloderma*). W. P. Dando.
- Z 178. Crocodile (*Crocodilus vulgaris*). G. W. W.
- Z 179. Crocodile. W. P. Dando.
- Z 180. Crocodile on the bank of the Nile.
- Z 181. Book-plate of a Dragon. A. Robinson.
- Z 182. Red Dragon of Wales.
- Z 183. Brown Toy Pomeranian Dog. L. J. Veley.
- Z 184. Head of Frog (drawing). L. J. Veley.
- Z 185. Frog, development of legs (drawing). L. J. Veley.
- Z 186. African Meerkat, male (*Suricata zenick*). L. J. Veley.
- Z 187. African Meerkat, female (*Suricata zenick*). L. J. Veley.
- Z 188. Indian Mongoose (*Herpestes griseus*), erect. L. J. Veley.
- Z 189. Indian Mongoose (*Herpestes griseus*), sitting. L. J. Veley.
- Z 190. Vervet Guenon Monkey (3), (*Cercopithecus Lalandii*). L. J. Veley.

- Z 191. Vervet Guenon Monkey (4), (*Cercopithecus Lalandii*). L. J. Veley.
- Z 192. Fox Terrier. L. J. Veley.
- Z 193. Fox Terrier Puppy. L. J. Veley.
- Z 194. White Pomeranian Dog. C. Reid.
- Z 195. Rough-coated St. Bernard. C. Reid.
- Z 196. Bull-dog. C. Reid.
- Z 197. Irish Setter. C. Reid.
- Z 198. Griffon Fee. C. Reid.
- Z 199. Scotch Collie. C. Reid.
- Z 200. Esquimaux Dog. C. Reid.
- Z 201. Smooth-haired Fox Terrier. C. Reid.
- Z 202. Wire-haired Fox Terrier. C. Reid.
- Z 203. Belgian Hares. C. Reid.
- Z 204. Group of Shetland Ponies. C. Reid.
- Z 205. Dartmoor Ponies. C. Reid.
- Z 206. Deer. C. Reid.
- Z 207. Highland Cattle (in Skye). C. Reid.
- Z 208. Jersey Cows. C. Reid.
- Z 209. Kittens in drum. C. Reid.
- Z 210. Cats in the snow. E. Landor.
- Z 211. Black Persian kitten. E. Landor.
- Z 212. Blue Persian kitten. E. Landor.
- Z 213. Lynx.
- Z 214. Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*). G. W. W.
- Z 215. Lioness (*Felis Leo*). G. W. W.
- Z 216. Kangaroo. Gambier Bolton.
- Z 217. Four-horned Antelope.
- Z 218. Tiger.
- Z 219. Moose Deer.
- Z 220. Tree Boa Constrictor.
- Z 221. Banded Iguana.
- Z 222. Polar Bear.
- Z 223. Spider in Web, and nest. A. H. Hamm.

VARIOUS.

- V 1. Reserved Cow on board the "Galician," 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
- V 2. Passing a steamer off Gihraltar, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
- V 3. Passing a steamer off Portugal, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
- V 4. Custom House and Market at St. Cruz, Tenerife, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
- V 5. Bringing in Onions for Great Britain, St. Cruz, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
- V 6. Boxes of Potatoes and Tomatoes for Great Britain, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
- V 7. Packing Onions on Quay side for Great Britain, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
- V 8. Shipping Potatoes and Onions to England, 1902. F. A. Bellamy.
- V 9. Plaza de la Constitucion and old Fort at St. Cruz. F. A. Bellamy.
- V 10. Plaza de la Constitucion and old Fort at St. Cruz. F. A. Bellamy.

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- V 11. View of the Bay at Santa Cruz, Tenerife. F. A. Bellamy.
 - V 12. Old Balcony at St. Cruz.
 - V 13. Patio in the Library at Laguna.
 - V 14. Old Doorway at Laguna.
 - V 15. Grand Hotel at Orotava.
 - V 16. Street at P. Orotava (Grand Hotel on the hill).
 - V 17. New Grand Hotel at P. Orotava.
 - V 18. St. Domingo Church Doorway.
 - V 19. Balcony and Bell-cot at Orotava.
 - V 20. Marquesa de Roja Monument, V. Orotava. F. A. Bellamy.
 - V 21. Alcove with Ferns and Begonias, Roja Monument. F. A. Bellamy.
 - V 22. St. Domingo's Church Campanile, Orotava.
 - V 23. Old Wine Press at Orotava (Miss Heynes' House). F. A. Bellamy.
 - V 24. School House at Icod.
 - V 25. Las Choros at Icod.
 - V 26. Las Choros (inside).
 - V 27. Hospital at Garachico.
 - V 28. A.N.H.S. Field-day, banks of the Loddon, 1904, June 24. F. A. Bellamy.
 - V 29. A.N.H.S. Field-day, Loddon River, 1904, June 24. F. A. Bellamy.
 - V 30. Packing Onions on the Quay side at St. Cruz. F. A. Bellamy.
 - V 31. O.N.H.S. Notice of Meeting, 1882, October 20. F. A. Bellamy.
 - V 32. O.N.H.S. Report of a Meeting in 1882. F. A. Bellamy.
 - V 33. The Port at Algiers.
 - V 34. Monument to Vercingetorix at Gergovie. L. J. Veley.
 - V 35. Notre Dame Monument at Le Puy. L. J. Veley.
 - V 36. Broughton Castle.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

This Section first appears on the Minutes of the Committee Meeting of 1890, January 10, when the Presidents of Sections for 1890-1 were proposed. There were present Mr. E. B. Poulton, Mr. C. F. Crow, Mr. G. C. Druce, Mr. M. S. Pembrey, Rev. G. J. Burch, and Mr. H. M. J. Underhill. It was proposed at that meeting and adopted at the Annual Meeting in 1890, Jan. 14, that Mr. H. Balfour should be President of the Section, and it is pleasant to record that the members of the Society have shown their appreciation by re-electing him upon seventeen occasions since.

The Section was called F from 1890—1895; in 1896—1898 it was E, and since then it has been Section A.

The usefulness of the Section and the large variety of subjects which it may include is amply demonstrated by the list of lectures and papers given below. Mr. Balfour at once showed his interest in the Section by giving an instructive

lecture on the "Development of Ornament," which I had the pleasure of hearing. He gave further help by inviting twelve members to visit the Pitt-Rivers Museum in 1902, March 10, 12, and 14, and explained various objects exhibited there.

It will not be inappropriate if I insert here Mr. H. Balfour's obituary notice of one of our honorary members, Mr. S. W. Silver.—(Report for 1906).

"STEPHEN WILLIAM SILVER.

If the late Mr. Silver was known personally to but few of the members of the Ashmolean Society, he may none the less be reckoned one of the Society's good friends. His advanced age prevented his taking practical advantage of his honorary membership, but many will recall with pleasure the generous and delightful manner in which he and Mrs. Silver entertained the members on the occasion of their visit to the Manor House, Letcomb Regis, some years ago. He was interested in science in general, and he may be said to have touched nearly all its branches. His private museum exemplified the versatility of his hobbies. From all parts of the world he had gathered together specimens in great variety, botanical, zoological, mineralogical, geological, ethnological, etc. Nothing came amiss, and everything was of interest to him. The wide range of his collections may, doubtless, have been the result to some extent of his business connection, as the head of the well-known firm of S. W. Silver and Co., with every part of the world, his scientific tastes following his business interests into even very remote regions. The pride of his museum was, undoubtedly, the splendid collection of New Zealand birds which was formed for him by that great authority on the New Zealand fauna, Sir Walter Buller. Mr. Silver used to tell me that when he asked Sir Walter to send him a *few typical birds* from that interesting region, with which the firm had strong business connections, he had no idea of acquiring a nearly complete collection of the local avi-fauna, and that he was even somewhat aghast at the extensiveness of his new acquisition. He was, however, none the less proud of becoming the possessor of what was one of the finest private collections in the world illustrating this singularly interesting and specialized local group. Few, if any other, regions can boast of a fauna so interesting zoologically as that of New Zealand. The

almost complete absence of indigenous mammals and the great scarcity of reptiles are counterbalanced by an avifauna of consummate scientific importance, comprising a remarkable proportion of species, genera and even families, which are not met elsewhere. The extraordinary number of flightless birds recorded from New Zealand is one of the most striking features, and the survival of quaint early types is also remarkable, as also are the specialized habits of some of the birds, such as the *Kea*, or 'mountain parrot,' the *Stringops*, or 'ground-parrot,' and the *Anarhynchus*, or 'wry-billed plover.' The collection contains some 260 specimens, included under 119 species, 73 genera, 35 families, 17 orders. Many of the species represented are now extinct, others rapidly becoming so, and the collection must on this account become increasingly valuable, a melancholy reflection, it is true; but, since the entire collection has now been presented to the University Museum through the generosity of Mrs. Silver, the increasing scientific value, due though it be to the deplorably rapid extermination, is of concern to us. Mrs. Silver has most kindly placed practically the whole of her husband's museum at the disposal of the University Museum. The Pitt Rivers Museum has been enriched considerably with valuable ethnological specimens, and other Departments have also benefited by her generous action. It is satisfactory to think that in his collections we have a permanent reminder of one who was ever a good friend to science, and who will be missed by the numerous scientific and other societies of which he was a member. With his death the Ashmolean Society lost both an honorary member and a sympathetic friend. He was born in London in 1819, and died at Letcomb Regis on March 7, 1905, at the advanced age of 85, retaining almost to the last a singular degree of mental and physical activity.

H. BALFOUR."

[Additional information as to his work may be found in the *Quart. Jour. Roy. Meteor. Soc.* XXXII., p. 221; the *Geographical Journal*, XXV., p. 465, and in the proceedings of other societies.]

The number of members in the Section year by year is as follows:—

Jan., 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
28	37	43	28	37	46	39	42	50

Professor E. B. Tylor, an honoured member elected so long ago as 1890, Feb. 25, has most kindly thrown open his courses of University Lectures to members in the Section since 1902, Jan. His subjects have been:—

1902.

Anthropological Evidence in Ancient Literature.

Outlines of Anthropology.

1903.

Race, Language, and Civilization.

Development of Letters, Numerals, Weights and Measures.

Anthropological Reconstruction of History.

An illness and subsequent absence from Oxford prevented him from completing the last course and from lecturing until the Summer Term in 1904.

1904.

Prehistoric Man.

Anthropology in Ancient History.

1905.

An illness again prevented Dr. Tylor from lecturing until the autumn, but Mr. H. Balfour gave a course of lectures for the Professor on the "Origin and Early Development of Human Handicrafts."

In the Michaelmas Term Dr. Tylor gave a course on the "Origin and Diffusion of Languages."

List of Lectures and Papers in Anthropology.

H. Balfour.	1890, Jan. 28.	Development of Ornament.*
H. Balfour.	1890, Dec. 4.	Some N. American Chipped Stones resembling Palæoliths.
H. Balfour.	1891, Dec. 4.	Natural History of Clock and Time-keepers.
G. J. Burch.	1892, May 26.	Vestiges of a prehistoric Scientific Discovery.
E. B. Tylor.	1892, June 9.	Primitive Arithmetic and Geometry.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1893, Feb. 2.	The Age and Distribution of Folk-tales.
Miss W. H. Abrahall.	1893, June 1.	Bosjemen.
H. Balfour.	1894, Nov. 21.	British Coracle; its affinities and migrations.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1896, Feb. 12.	Great Stone Circles.
H. Balfour.	1896, Dec. 9.	The use of Human Skulls as Drinking Vessels by various races.

* Printed in *The Midland Naturalist*, xiii, 105, 133, 151.

H. M. J. Underhill.	1897, May 19.	Buried Roman Cities in England.
A. M. Bell.	1897, June 15.	Early Man in the Thames Valley.
E. B. Tylor.	1898, Nov. 2.	On Totems and the Theories relating to them.
A. M. Bell.	1889, Jan. 6.	Some old Inhabitants of Oxfordshire (C. L.).
H. Balfour.	1900, May 30.	Natural History of the Bagpipes.
A. G. Weld.	1901, June 5.	Ancient Egyptian Funeral Beliefs and Customs from B.C. 6,000—A.D. 100.
A. M. Bell.	1902, Jan. 3.	Oxfordshire, Old and New. (C.L.)
A. M. Bell.	1902, Feb. 5.	Human Life in Early Oxfordshire.
H. Balfour.	1904, Nov. 16.	Notes from Lapland.
R. Shelford.	1906, Feb. 8.	On the History and Mode of Government of Sarawak.
H. Balfour.	1906, Mar. 22.	Zambesi Stone Implements.
T. C. Hodson.	1906, April 26.	On the Hill Tribes of Assam.
R. Shelford.	1906, Oct. 18.	The Native of Sarawak.
T. C. Hodson.	1907, Feb. 28.	Manipur.
A. M. Bell.	1907, May 16.	Prehistoric Oxford: Neolithic Settlement at New Ifley.
B. R. Blakiston.	1907, June 13.	Tour round the East Coast of Africa.

PHYSIOLOGY.

This Section was formed in 1890, Jan. 14 and 28, under similar circumstances to those mentioned under Anthropology. It was called E until 1896, Jan; F, 1896—1898, Dec., and Ph. since then. The first President of the Section was Mr. F. Gotch, who was elected on the above date. He continued to be the President until he left Oxford and resigned in 1892, January 26. The Committee invited Dr. G. J. Romanes to preside over the Section, and the members at the Annual Meeting unanimously endorsed the invitation. He continued to occupy that office until his death in 1894, May. Before Dr. Romanes' death he had instituted an annual Lectureship in this University, which, owing to the eminence of the lecturers, is considered one of the most important features of the year's university life.

At the Annual Meeting in 1895, Jan. 23, Prof. J. Burdon-Sanderson consented to allow himself to be elected to fill the vacancy, and he was annually re-elected President of the Section till his lamented death in 1905, Nov. 23. His influence upon the Society cannot be better expressed than in the words of Prof. Gotch, which I repeat *in extenso* from the Annual Report for 1905, pp. 16, 17.

“SIR JOHN SCOTT BURDON-SANDERSON, BART.

On the twenty-third of November last, the Ashmolean Natural History Society lost its most distinguished member. The death of such a great scientific man was recognised as a national loss, and in the public press there have been numerous references to the value and scientific importance of Sir John Burdon-Sanderson's work. It would be out of place in the present notice to enumerate the long series of researches which were carried out during fifty years of active effort; but the death of one who had been for nineteen years the most illustrious of its members demands some public expression on the part of the Society. Ever since 1887, when Sir John Burdon-Sanderson gave a wonderful lecture to the members upon the germ theory of Disease,* the Society has acknowledged the potency of the spell which this great man wielded over all those who came into contact with his wonderful personality. The depth of his scientific knowledge, embracing all aspects of biological science, was one factor in this connexion; for it was realized that in Physiology, Botany, Zoology, and Pathology, his words were those of a master. His courtesy and the hearty manner in which he threw himself into sympathetic touch with even the humblest worker in natural science, made this influence still more profound. For the members of the Natural History Society, however, the most convincing of his many claims upon their admiration and esteem was, probably, the reality of his interest in Natural History. He had that discriminating love of natural objects which is the essence of the Society's work and the basis of its existence. His appreciation of the Society was early shown by granting it the use of the lecture-room in his own Physiological Laboratory, and he often said that the Society was both in spirit and in method a living force in Oxford, exercising an influence the importance of which it would be difficult to over-estimate.

For eleven years he was the President of its Physiological Section, and although unable latterly, through many circumstances, to take an active part in the meetings of the Society, it was universally felt that he still took a keen interest in its growth and work, and that his influence had been most beneficial for its development. This was particularly recognised when the question of the amalgamation of the Ashmolean and

* See Chapter VI.

Natural History Societies was brought forward, but every member who has ever had the gratification of a talk with Sir John Burdon-Sanderson on some point of Natural History, will acknowledge his stimulating influence.

The gap which his death has caused in scientific and academic work may remain unfilled for very many years, whilst in our own limited circle the loss must be well-nigh irreparable; once only in several generations can the Society hope to have upon its list as one of its sectional presidents, a man who, in addition to possessing the gifts of a born naturalist, holds such a commanding position in science.

It has surely been a very great privilege to have as a fellow-member one who was the intimate friend of Darwin, Pasteur, Lister, du Bois-Ramond, and Helmholtz, who has been the President of the British Association, and who has steadfastly utilized his acknowledged scientific powers for the lasting benefit of mankind.

For the information of those members who may desire to know what the world owes to the life-work of Burdon-Sanderson, it may be pointed out that a long account of this work is given in the *British Medical Journal*, Dec. 2, 1905, and that a more general *resumé* will be found in *Nature*, vol. 73, Dec. 7, 1905, page 127."

The Committee and the Society were unanimous in their choice that Professor F. Gotch should again be President of the Section. He not only consented, but at once offered a course of six lectures on "Nutrition and Growth" to members in the Section. The Society is indeed fortunate that it has so many eminent and hard-working men as members of the Society, who not only interest themselves generally in the Society but assist it by occasional lectures, by opening some of their University courses of lectures, and by the help specially given to the various Sections.

The list of lectures appended shows a great variety of physiological subjects brought before the members. Many of the lectures were of extreme interest, and much original investigation was incorporated in them.

The Section has had the following number of members since 1898:—

Jan., 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
21	30	39	23	22	21	20	21	59

List of Lectures and Papers in Physiology.

Prof. J. B. Sanderson.	1887, Nov. 22.	Germ Theory of Disease.
W. Collier.	1887, Dec. 6.	Germs as a cause of Consumption.
W. Collier.	1888, June 5.	Hydrophobia—a review of Pasteur's treatment.
W. Collier.	1889, May 14.	Comparative Sensitiveness of the Pain of Animals.
F. Gotch.	1889, May 28.	Electric Organs in Fishes.
Sir J. Conroy.	1889, Nov. 5.	Causes of Colour.
F. Gotch.	1889, Nov. 19.	Function of the Brain.
Rev. G. J. Burch.	1890, May 28.	Architecture of the Atoms.
W. Collier.	1890, Dec. 4.	More about Germs.
A. F. S. Kent.	1891, Feb. 26.	Our Eyes and how we use them.
F. Gotch.	1891, June 4.	Visual Perception.
W. Collier.	1891, Nov. 3.	Stiffness, Fatigue, Breathlessness; what are they, and what do they mean?
H. A. Whitelock.	1893, June 29.	Animal Grafting.
M. S. Pembrey.	1894, Feb. 21.	Circulation of the Blood.
H. A. Whitelock.	1894, Oct. 10.	The Human Ear and Hearing.
J. Ritchie.	1895, Mar. 13.	Treatment of Diphtheria.
Prof. F. Gotch.	1895, Oct. 30.	Electrical Fishes.
Miss F. Buchanan.	1897, Nov. 3.	The Regeneration of Lost Parts in certain Animals.
Miss Ellis.	1902, Mar. 5.	The Human Ear as a means of Identification.
J. Ritchie.	1902, Mar. 13.	Bacterial Toxins.
Prof. F. Gotch.	1903, Jan. 9.	How we breathe and why we breathe. (C.L.)
Prof. F. Gotch.	1903, Feb. 18.	The Contribution to the Study of Nervous Fatigue.
G. C. Bourne.	1903, Mar. 4.	The Liber Physiologus.
Prof. F. Gotch.	1904, Feb. 24.	A Contribution to Colour Vision.
Prof. F. Gotch.	1905, June 14.	On the Brain of the Chimpanzee Sally.
Prof. F. Gotch.	1906, Jan. 5.	Bread and Milk. (C.L.)
J. T. Gradon.	1907, Nov. 28.	Some Results from his Researches on the Development and Comparative Anatomy of the Eye.

ASTRONOMY.

At the Annual Meeting of 1896, Jan. 29, the President (Mr. G. C. Druce) brought forward a proposal to inaugurate new sections for Medicine and Chemistry. The matter was referred to the Committee just elected, and, according to the

Minutes of the Committee Meeting held in 1896, Feb. 7, at which nine members were present, it was agreed to establish sections for Astronomy, Meteorology, and Chemistry. The proposal of a section for Medicine was rejected by a large majority. The President announced at the meeting in 1896, Feb. 26 that new sections had been formed for Astronomy, Meteorology, and Chemistry.

The Radcliffe Observer (Mr. E. J. Stone) accepted the Presidency of the Section; at the same time, he had most kindly offered to receive members of the Section once a Term at the Radcliffe Observatory, and to give help in the way of information to any interested in Astronomy. Mr. Stone never gave a lecture to the Society, and only held the office for a short time until his sudden death in 1897, May 9. The members much appreciated the visits arranged by Mr. Stone.

At the Committee Meeting of 1897, June 10, it was decided to leave the presidencies of the Sections Geology and Astronomy vacant until the next Annual Meeting, as a mark of respect for Prof. Green and Mr. Stone.

At a later Committee Meeting, 1898, Jan. 20, I was requested to ask the new Radcliffe Observer (Dr. A. A. Rambaut) to fill the vacancy in this Section, and at the Annual Meeting, 1898, Jan. 28, Dr. Rambaut was formally elected. He thus became a member of the Society, but expressed a wish that he should be proposed and seconded for membership in the usual way, so he was elected in 1898, Feb. 16.

He has continued the favour initiated by Mr. Stone, of allowing the Radcliffe Observatory to be open on occasional evenings. The visits have been much enjoyed by those present, though the weather has not been always sympathetic.

Dr. Rambaut gave lectures to the Society in 1901, Nov. 27, and 1904, Jan. 6, the latter a Christmas Lecture; other astronomical lectures have been given as may be seen by this list.

The Section was called H from 1896, Feb. to 1899, Dec. 31; since then it has been As.

Some evidence of the appreciation and popularity of this Section may be shown by this summary of numbers in the Section from 1899.

Jan. 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
19	36	56	57	66	71	68	86	86

Lectures and Papers given in Astronomy.

F. A. Bellamy.	1897, Dec. 1.	An Astronomical Journey to India for two minutes.
A. A. Rambaut.	1898, Nov. 30.	Soundings amongst the Star-Depths
Sir W. J. Herschel.	1899, Nov. 29.	The Milky Way and its Stars as shown by Mr. McLean.
Sir W. J. Herschel.	1899, Dec. 29.	Our Journey among the Stars (C.L.)
F. A. Bellamy.	1901, Mar. 14.	New Star in Perseus.
F. A. Bellamy.	1901, Nov. 13.	The Distribution of Stars.
A. A. Rambaut.	1904, Jan. 6.	Our Earth as a Planet. (C.L.)
F. A. Bellamy.	1904, Nov. 2.	The International Photographic Survey of the Heavens.
F. A. Bellamy.	1905, Nov. 15.	Jupiter and his Satellites.
Sir W. J. Herschel.	1905, Dec. 28.	The Stars and their Angel. (C.L.)
Prof. H. H. Turner.	1906, Mar. 8.	The Total Solar Eclipse in Egypt on August 30, 1905.

METEOROLOGY.

The circumstances under which this Section came into existence are stated in the last Section (Astronomy). When the matter was discussed in Committee I proposed that the better way would be to form one section only for Astronomy and Meteorology, and ask Mr. Stone to be its President. My reason was that there seemed little need for a separate section for Meteorology, as much of the work was so closely connected with such observations as were made at the Radcliffe Observatory. But the Committee, especially the President at that time, thought there was room for the Section, and good work to be done in the direction of the influence of climate upon insect and plant life, which subject, since 1881, has always been of extreme interest to me. Since 1882 I have been recording certain phenomena for Oxford, and the results have been annually printed with observations from more than 100 other stations in the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, of which Society I was a Fellow from 1883, May 16 to 1901, Jan.

The Committee having decided to recommend that the Section be formed, kindly nominated and the Society elected me as President.

During the period which I had the honour to be the President of the Section, that is from 1896, Feb. 26 to 1899, Jan. 25, I endeavoured to get some members of the Section to interest

themselves in assisting to make the few observations which the Royal Meteorological Society now requires, but the result was, with the exception of assistance from one member of the Society, nothing. I had previously, in 1893, Nov. 21 and 1895, Jan. 30, given two notes on this subject.

Though the subject has been my own, so far as the observations from Oxford are concerned, it would afford me great satisfaction if this Society, or some of the members in this Section and the Sections on Field Botany, Ornithology, and Entomology, would at least interest themselves in the subject by assisting to make some observations. Through much daily astronomical and meteorological work I have failed to record many of the phenomena required. The records increase in scientific value with their completeness and long continuance; and though this is the twenty-sixth year (1907) that I have been observing plants, etc., for the investigation, I cannot with much confidence hope without assistance to continue the observations in any more complete form. It is a most delightful and an original investigation to watch the return of spring and summer life, for which little has yet been done in a scientific manner. I heartily recommend this subject to some of the younger or more active members of the Society—especially to those in this and the three Sections just mentioned—who can walk a few miles (two to seven miles) away from the streets two or three times a week. Here is the full list of what the Royal Meteorological Society now requires; I also try to keep up the records of certain other plants, etc., which were on the observing list more than twenty years ago.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Phenological Observations taken at
During.....190.....

Plants.

DATE OF
FLOWERING.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| ..... | 1. Hazel* (<i>Corylus Avellana</i>). |
| ..... | 2. Coltsfoot (<i>Tussilago Farfara</i>). |
| ..... | 3. Wood Anemone (<i>Anemone Nemorosa</i>). |
| ..... | 4. Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>). |
| ..... | 5. Garlic Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium Alliaria</i>). |
| ..... | 6. Horse Chestnut (<i>Æsculus Hippocastanum</i>). |

- 7. Hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*).
- 8. White Ox Eye (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*).
- 9. Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*).
- 10. Black Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).
- 11. Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).
- 12. Greater Bindweed (*Convolvulus Sepium*).
- 13. Ivy (*Hedera Helix*).

INSTRUCTIONS TO OBSERVERS.

A. *Observe the same individual trees and shrubs each year, and as regards herbaceous plants, those growing in precisely the same spots.*—This is of the greatest importance. In the case of trees and shrubs they must be of mature growth. The particular plants selected for observation should be situated neither in very sheltered, nor, on the other hand, in very exposed positions, and should neither be abnormally early or late in their flowering for the district. When from any cause any of the selected plants cease to be available, other specimens of the same variety similarly situated should be observed instead of them.

B. *Watch carefully for the appearance of the first flowers.*—A plant is to be considered “in flower” when the stamens of the first blossom on it become visible. As soon as the date of one plant has been secured, watch for the appearance of the next on the list. If, unfortunately, the first flowering be missed by a day or two, the observer is requested to give the estimated date of first flowering, and to place an asterisk against the entry. Should the plant be estimated to have been in flower more than four days, no entry at all should be made, as the observation would be of no value whatever for the purpose of this investigation.

* In the case of the Hazel the fertile flowers only are to be observed. They are little bright red flowers, which, as a rule, open directly after the barren flowers or catkins.

Birds.

DATE.

- 1. Song Thrush (*Turdus musicus*), first heard after January 1st.
- 2. Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), first seen.
- 3. Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), first heard.
- 4. Nightingale (*Daulias lusciniæ*), first heard.
- 5. Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*), first seen.
- 6. Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), last seen.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OBSERVERS.

1. The date on which the note of the Song Thrush is first heard after January 1st should be given. It must not be mistaken for that of the Missel Thrush. The notes of the Missel Thrush are less musical and connected, the strain is altogether much shorter, and, being repeated many times in succession, it wants the variety of that of the Song Thrush.

2. The Swallow may be distinguished from the House Martin and Sand Martin by its back being of a uniform glossy steel-blue, almost black, by its long forked tail, and by the dingy white colour of its lower parts. The House Martin has the rump and lower parts pure white, while the Sand Martin is of a mouse-colour above. The Swift differs from the Swallow in its more rapid flight, the peculiar narrowness of its outspread wings, and its general sooty colour.

3. Observers should be on their guard against imitations of the well-known note of the Cuckoo.

4. The observer should also be certain that it is the Nightingale that is heard, as the Song Thrush also sings late in the evening.

5. The Flycatcher is a little greyish-brown bird, fond of sitting on a post, rail, or perch, whence it can readily dart off and seize a fly, usually returning at once to its former station.

Insects.

DATE.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| ..... | 1. Honey Bee (<i>Apis mellifica</i>), first seen. |
| ..... | 2. Wasp (<i>Vespa vulgaris</i>), first seen. |
| ..... | 3. Small White Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapæ</i>), first seen. |
| | 4. Orange-tip Butterfly (<i>Anthocaris cardamines</i>),
first seen. |
| | 5. Meadow-brown Butterfly (<i>Epinephile Janira</i>),
first seen. |

INSTRUCTIONS TO OBSERVERS.

1. The date when the Hive Bee first visits flowers.

3. This must not be mistaken for the Large White Butterfly, which generally makes its appearance a little later than the Small White one.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Place the dates against the names of the Plants, Birds, and Insects in the lists, and send the form to Mr. E. Mawley,

Berkhamsted, Herts, quarterly, viz., on March 1st, June 1st, September 1st, and December 1st.

2. Notes made at the time on any exceptional weather, and its influence on farm and garden crops, trees, birds, insects, etc., will add greatly to the value of the returns. For example, the effect on vegetation of severe frost, of heavy rain, snow, or hail, of a prolonged drought, etc.

3. Some one should be instructed to make the observations during the absence of the observer.

(Signed).....Observer.

(Notes and remarks should be given on the front of the Form).

N.B.—Each Form should be signed by the Observer.

At the Committee Meeting, 1891, Dec. 5, I expressed a wish to resign the Presidency, as there seemed little hope of instilling interest in this Section, in order that I might succeed Miss Acland, who had resigned the Presidency of Section Photography in 1898, Sept. 29; I had hopes that I might be more useful or successful with that Section.

Mr. H. N. Dickson, since D.Sc., was elected President of the Section at the Annual Meeting in 1899, Jan. 25. Dr. Dickson commenced a course of lectures to the Section at his house, but the interest aroused did not justify him in spending the time necessary in continuance of them. Lectures or papers in this branch of science have been given to the whole Society and the list is appended.

The numbers in the Section are as follows:—

Jan. 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
10	19	15	7	8	9	10	10	8

A request was made to Dr. Rambaut this year to allow a summary of the previous year's meteorological observations, as made at the Radcliffe Observatory, to appear in the Report for 1906. I express my thanks to him for sending me the summary, and hope that this Section may receive similar help each year.

List of Lectures and Papers in Meteorology.

F. A. Bellamy.	1891, June 18.	Weather Charts and Forecasts, how they are made.
H. N. Dickson.	1895, May 1.	Climate and Plant Life in the British Isles.

H. N. Dickson.	1899, April 26.	Ocean Exploration.
H. N. Dickson.	1900, June 13.	Antartic Exploration.
A. A. Rambaut.	1901, Nov. 27.	Solar Radiation and Temperature.
A. J. Herbertson.	1902, May 14.	The Distribution of Rainfall.
H. R. Mill.	1903, Nov. 4.	Rainfall.
V. H. Veley.	1906, Jan. 1.	Water in Nature. (C.L.)
F. A. Bellamy.	1906, May 25.	Short Note on the Flowering of Plants.
H. N. Dickson.	1906, May 25.	Dew Ponds.
J. J. Manley.	1907, Jan. 4.	A Garden Pump and a Weather Glass (C. L.).
F. A. Bellamy.	1907, Oct. 31.	On the Phenological Observations at Oxford for the year.

Also various brief and informal Notes about Rainfall, Temperature, etc., have been given by F. A. Bellamy.

CHEMISTRY.

As already stated, this Section was formed at the same time as Astronomy and Meteorology in 1896, Feb. 26.

Professor Odling, F.R.S. was invited to be its first President, and readily consented.

There have been no separate sectional meetings, but the appended list will show how the subjects dealt with have varied.

The members of the Society are looking forward to the privilege of hearing a lecture from Professor Odling.

The numbers in the Section have been as follows:—

Jan., 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
10	14	12	16	16	16	20	20	19

List of Lectures and Papers in Chemistry.

Miss B. Bell.	1889, Feb. 19.	Alcoholic Fermentation.
W. W. Fisher.	1893, Feb. 9.	Fire Making. (Partly anthropological).
A. G. V. Harcourt.	1893, Mar. 9.	A plea for cheap Coal-gas of low illuminative value.
W. W. Fisher.	1894, Nov. 7.	Oxford Drinking Water.
Prof. R. Warrington.	1895, Nov. 13.	The production of Nitre in the Soil.
V. H. Veley.	1896, Mar. 25.	Argon and Helium.
E. A. Minchin.	1898, May 11.	Living Crystals. (Essentially geological).
A. G. V. Harcourt	1899, Jan. 2.	How Coal-gas is made. (C.L.)
A. G. V. Harcourt	1899, Jan. 4.	How Coal-gas is used. (C.L.)
V. H. Veley.	1900, Mar. 7.	On Colour.

J. S. Haldane.	1900, Oct. 31.	The Choke Damp of Mines and Wells.
V. H. Veley.	1902, Jan. 6.	A Box of Paints. (C.L.)
V. H. Veley.	1904, Jan. 1.	Fire and Flame. (C.L.)
W. Ramsden.	1904, Mar. 9.	A Theory of Bubbles and Emulsions, with experimental illustrations.
D. H. Nagel.	1905, Jan. 11.	Liquid Air. (C.L.)

MINERALOGY.

The Minutes of the Committee Meeting in 1898, Dec. 5 show that this Section was proposed and carried unanimously, likewise the proposal that Prof. H. A. Miers, F.R.S., should be its President. This action was endorsed at the Annual Meeting in 1899, Jan. 25.

Professor Miers soon showed interest in the Society and Section by giving lectures on mineralogical subjects to the members, and by taking members of this and the Geological Section round the Collections in the Museum during 1900, when he gave much interesting and valued information.*

The numbers in the Section have been as follows:—

Jan., 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
5.	9.	12.	13.	16.	16.	16.	17.	15

The list of lectures is appended.

List of Lectures and Papers in Mineralogy.

Prof. H. A. Miers.	1899, Nov. 1.	Meteorites.
Prof. H. A. Miers.	1901, April 30.	Precious Stones, and how they are distinguished.
Prof. H. A. Miers.	1902, Feb. 19.	Gold Mining in Klondyke.
Prof. H. A. Miers.	1903, Jan. 2.	Diamonds. (C.L.)
Prof. H. A. Miers.	1906, May 10.	Spontaneous Crystallisation.
H. L. Bowman.	1907, Nov. 14.	Meteorites.

For some years the Museum Collections of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens have been undergoing complete re-arrangement under the direction of Prof. Sollas and Prof. Miers. It is hoped that the members of these Sections will have the privilege of a close inspection of the Collections under the guidance of these two gentlemen.

Prof. Miers, as the Secretary to the Museum Delegates,

*Since the above was written it is with the greatest pleasure that I record the election of Prof. Miers as President of the Society for 1907-8.

has always extended a warm welcome to the Society and its interests.

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.

The last Section formed is now reached. The amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society in 1901 brought a number of mathematical and physical members to the united Society, and it was proposed in Committee (1901, Dec. 17), and agreed at the Annual Meeting, 1902, Jan. 22, to form this Section. The selection of a President of the Section was left to the new Committee, which met in 1902, Jan. 30, and the election of Professor A. E. H. Love, Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, was formally confirmed at the General Meeting in 1902, Feb. 5.

The numbers in the Section have been as follows:—

Jan., 1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
8	9	10	13	17	14

The most important lecture relating to the subject of this Section yet given was undoubtedly that by Prof. J. Perry, which, for a time, caused some comments of a controversial character in the Press. The lecture was entitled "Oxford and Science," and was given to the joint meeting of the Oxford Mathematical Society and the Ashmolean Natural History Society; a further reference may be seen in Chapter II.

List of Lectures in Mathematics and Physics.

Prof. J. Perry.	1903, Dec. 2.	Oxford and Science.
A. L. Bowley.	1905, Feb. 7.	Samples and Errors.
Rev. G. B. Cronshaw.	1905, Nov. 29.	Surface Waves.
Prof. J. S. Townsend.	1907, Mar. 14.	Electrical Properties of Radiations from various sources.

Besides the lectures and papers already included under the different sections, a considerable number of subjects—the Society is very comprehensive and open-minded—have been brought forward at the meetings. These were of a general character and cannot be readily included under any one section; I have, therefore, grouped them under the title "Various."

Various.

W. W. Fowler.	1889, Mar. 5.	Faculty of Observation.
C. Wilson.	1889, July 2.	Musical and other Sands.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1890, April 29.	Studies in Japanese Pictorial Art.

Presidents of Sections, List of Lectures and Papers. 197

F. H. Peters.	1890, June 10.	Göethe as a Naturalist and Evolutionist.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1890, Oct. 23.	Artistic Japan—Birds, Beasts, and Fishes.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1891, May 21.	Painting Lantern Slides.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1892, Mar. 31.	A Holiday in Norway.
G. J. Burch.	1893, June 15.	The debt of Poetry to Science.
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1895, Jan. 23, & 1895, Oct. 16.	Impressions of America—chiefly as regards Natural History Work.
P. Groom.	1896, Feb. 26.	Rambles in the Malay Peninsula.
F. B. Blow.	1897, May 5.	Japan.
Prof. E. B. Poulton.	1897, June 2.	A miscellaneous collection of [pre-historic and other] objects found in his garden.
Ahmed Shah.	1898, Mar. 16.	Domestic and Religious Life in Tibet.
N. Annandale.	1900, Feb. 21.	Collecting in Lower Siam.
E. A. Bevers.	1900, May 16.	A Cruise round the Western Mediterranean.
Prof. T. L. Bullock.	1901, Feb. 6.	Peking and its Environs.
H. L. Tidy.	1901, May 8.	The Orientation of Egyptian Temples.
F. A. Bellamy.	1902, June 18.	Natural History of Tenerife.
H. Balfour.	1902, Dec. 31.	Some Toys and Games. (C.L.)
D. H. Nagel.	1903, Dec. 29.	How Musical Sounds are produced. (C.L.)
H. Kirke.	1904, Feb. 10.	Notes on the Natural History and Scenery of British Guiana.
G. C. Druce.	1904, Jan. 4.	Turkey—neither roast or boiled. (C.L.)
H. Hart.	1904, Jan. 11.	Some Elements and some Results of Letterpress Printing. (C.L.)
J. J. Manley.	1904, Dec. 30.	Electric Glow Lamps. (C.L.)
G. J. Burch.	1905, Jan. 2.	How we get to know things. (C.L.)
Miss H. E. Legge.	1905, Dec. 6.	A Year in Japan.
A. M. Bell.	1906, Jan. 3.	[Scotland and] Oxford. (C.L.)
Dr. L. J. Veley.	1906, June 14.	A Summer Holiday in the Island of Rügen.
Lady Knightley.	1906, Nov. 15.	Old English Country Houses.
H. M. J. Underhill.	1907, Jan. 2.	Tales of Old Japan. (C.L.)
H. Balfour.	1907, Oct. 17.	Some Native Specimens from the Zambesi and Kafue.

In addition to the subjects brought forward at the Ordinary General Meetings, which have been collected under the foregoing sections, the chief features of special and other meetings have been as follows:—

EXHIBITS.—1880, Nov. 4. 1887, Aug. 2. 1896, Nov. 4. 1898, June 15. 1899, June 14. 1899, Nov. 29. 1900, Mar. 15. 1900, June 21. 1901,

June 13. 1901, Dec. 5. 1902, May 28. 1902, Dec. 10. 1903, June 17. 1903, Oct. 21. 1904, June 15. 1905, June 21. 1906, May 25. 1906, Nov. 1, and 1907, May 30. Besides Exhibits on lecture nights, Lantern Slides at the Annual Meetings, and, in 1890, Feb. 25 (E. A. Ryman-Hall), and in 1897, June 25 (G. C. Druce).

1881, Feb. 9. Place of Meeting and Midland Union.

1888, Oct. 30. Report of Committee on a list of local Fauna and Flora. *Midland Naturalist* and Change of Day of Meeting, 1893, July 8.

Children's Prize Scheme Report, 1893, Feb. 9. Results, 1893, Oct. 31. Scheme of Sectional Work, 1898, June 15.

1889, Sept. 23-24.—Twelfth Meeting of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies at Oxford; *Conversazione* in the University Museum; Theories of Heredity: an Address by the President (Mr. E. B. Poulton).

1891, Jan 23.—Reception by the President (Mr. E. B. Poulton) at the University Museum.

1895, July 1-2.—Eighteenth Meeting of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies at Oxford; *Conversazione* at the University Museum; Visit to Blenheim Palace and Stonesfield; Address by the President (Mr. G. C. Druce).

1901, May 22.—Amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society with the Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club.

1901, July 8.—The Mayor's Reception and *Conversazione* (Mr. G. C. Druce) in the Town Hall, to celebrate the amalgamation of the Natural History and Ashmolean Societies and to meet the Photographic Convention.

1907, Oct. 31.—Report on the British Association Conference of Corresponding Scientific Societies at Leicester, 1907, August, by F. A. Bellamy.

THE SECTIONS YEAR BY YEAR,

TO THE YEAR 1907, JAN.

	Origin.	Jan., 1899.	Jan., 1900.	Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1903.	Jan., 1904.	Jan., 1905.	Jan., 1906.	Jan. 1907
Botany -	- 1880	82	87	105	74	82	84	88	92	82
Entomology -	„	35	46	50	49	49	49	48	55	46
Geology -	„	45	57	64	76	92	101	99	112	98
Ornithology -	„	62	73	73	64	67	67	63	68	60
Field Botany *	1887	—	49	79	80	87	105	117	141	136
Photography -	„	17	20	24	23	30	37	35	41	41
Zoology -	„	55	59	49	53	51	49	48	55	55
Anthropology -	1890	28	37	43	28	37	46	39	42	50
Physiology -	„	21	30	39	23	22	21	20	21	59
Astronomy -	1896	19	36	56	57	66	71	68	86	86
Meteorology -	„	10	19	15	7	8	9	10	10	8
Chemistry -	„	10	14	12	16	16	16	20	20	19
Mineralogy -	1899	5	9	12	13	16	16	16	17	15
Field Zoology -	1900	—	19	39	53	60	73	73	75	76
Physics and Mathematics	1902	—	—	—	8	9	10	13	17	14

Members who do not desire to belong to Sections—18

Note.—The date 1899 given above is that at which members were first definitely enrolled; the classification of members as belonging to Sections only began in 1898, and was completed on Jan. 1, 1899, for the Sections then existing.

*This Section was at first called "Phanerogams;" the title as it now stands was given in 1900, when the Section was re-organized.

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS, 1880—1883; AND
REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE OR SECRETARY, 1887—1906.

Short Account, 1880—1906. Transactions and Proceedings of Meetings 1 to 18, 1880 to 1883 from the Minute-Book. List of Members in 1880—1883. Complete Copy of the Minutes of Annual Meetings in 1889, Jan. 22; 1890, Jan. 14; 1891, Jan. 23; 1892, Feb. 9; from Newspaper Reports, 1888, Jan. 31; and for the years 1894, 1896, 1897, and 1899. Reports preserved in Manuscript for the years 1892—1896, 1898; and from the printed Annual Reports, 1900—1906.

IN this Chapter I propose to give an ample account of the Meetings from 1880—1883. The facts are from the Minute-book of that period. A report of many of the Meetings was published in the local newspapers, and most of the notices and cuttings of these reports have been preserved among Mr. Druce's correspondence. These he has handed to me, and I have fixed them in the Minute-book; also many letters, the information from which I have used in various places in this book.

As a large number of pages, more than the desired limit of this book, would be required if a similar summary were given for the period 1887—1905. I have decided not to continue these outlines after 1887, May 24. Much of the information is included in Chapters I. and II., where a general summary for the whole period is given; Chapter V., gives the name of the lecturer

and the subject of lecture or paper; Chapter VII. includes all the data relating to Excursions; Chapter VIII. gives a list of Exhibits; the Roll, in Chapter XI., contains the names of all those who have been elected members (including Mr. E. A. Ryman-Hall and myself), and other business is incorporated in various Chapters, so that there is no need for a complete record of the transactions and proceedings or that a verbatim copy of the Minutes should appear in this historical account. A mere sequence of abstracts of each Meeting would have formed very uninteresting reading; and, had I adopted this form, I could scarcely have used the information again in forming the present arrangement of Chapters: the whole history would then have had to be re-cast and divided into periods of time. Besides, the information as to the details of the lectures does not exist in the Minutes or records of the Society since 1889; a few newspaper reports have been preserved, but the Minutes, especially from 1890—1896, are often in the fewest words that were possible to record the proceedings—sometimes two lines only record the title and summary of the lecture.

At the Annual Meetings of 1888 to 1891 it was the custom for the President to give an account of the Society's work during the previous year. The Treasurer's Balance-sheet was read, Officers and Committee were elected, and lectures or exhibits concluded these meetings. In 1892, in the absence of the President (Prof. A. H. Green), the proceedings were similar, and the summary was given by Mr. E. B. Poulton.

But, commencing with the Annual Meeting in 1893, a report each year was written and read by the Secretary. Beginning with 1898, Jan. 28, the Report, though written by the Secretary, has been called the Report of the Committee: the correct designation would be the Secretary's Report, as adopted by the Committee. The Minute-books do not record these reports, the records simply state the fact that the Secretary's or Committee's Reports were read, and a few extracts follow. Recently, in turning over some papers handed to me by Dr. L. J. Veley when I succeeded her as Secretary of the Society, I found the actual manuscript of the Reports from 1893-1899 (inclusive), which had fortunately been preserved. As none of these Reports have been printed it will be useful to include them *in extenso* in this Chapter, to give a complete

copy of the Minutes of the Annual Meetings held in 1888—1892, and to reprint the Reports of the Committee as printed in the Reports of the Society for 1900—1906. So that a history for the twenty-five years is given in a “nutshell” in this Chapter, is expanded to a general account in Chapters I. and II., and to a detailed account in the whole book. I trust this arrangement will give satisfaction.

PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS.

1880—1883.

[For convenience of reference I have numbered each meeting, excluding excursions, from that in 1880, May 27, when the Society was formed.]

1st Meeting. 1880, May 27, Thursday.

Held in the Lecture-room at the Botanic Garden, under the presidency of Professor M. A. Lawson, for the purpose of forming the Society. (The original notice calling the meeting is given in Chapter I.).

It was unanimously resolved—

“That a Natural History Society and Field Club should be formed.”

It was also decided that Prof. Lawson should be President of the Botany Section; Mr. H. Boswell, Cryptogams; Mr. O. V. Aplin, Ornithology; Prof. J. O. Westwood, Entomology; Mr. E. B. Poulton, Geology; and Mr. G. C. Druce, Secretary.

Those whose names are marked thus * were either present or had signified their desire to become members; therefore they should be considered as the original members of the Society; the others were elected as members later (see Roll). A printed list of original members exists in the Minute-book, but on the ninth page Mr. Druce has written a list of “Original Members” in which other names appear. Evidently insertions were made after the list was first written, the additional names were not elected until later meetings, as the proceedings given in the following pages and the Roll indicate.

- *O. V. Aplin, Bodicote.
- *F. C. Aplin, Surbiton.
- *Rev. Aplin, Chinnor.¹
- *F. Allchin.
- *H. Boswell.
- *Rev. Bennett.²
- *C. C. Childs, Ch. Ch.³
- *Castell.⁴
- *H. Davis, Queen's.⁵
- *G. C. Druce.
- Darbey.⁶
- Rev. T. W. Falcon, of Charlton.⁷
- *Dr. [R.] Freeborn.
- *W. W. Fowler, Lincoln.
- Ll. Griffiths, Queen's.⁸
- *G. H. Gladstone, Trinity.
- *C. H. Good, Oriol.⁹
- C. V. Goddard, Brasenose.
- Gwyn Williams, Magdalen.¹⁰
- *Rev. Garnsey, Magdalen.¹¹
- *Miss Hales.
- *E. Henderson, Keble.
- Holliday, Old Bank.¹²
- *Lord Jersey, Middleton.
- *W. Kinch, Deddington.
- *B. King, Balliol.
- *H. H. Kelley, Queen's.¹³
- *Prof. M. A. Lawson.
- *B. P. Lascelles, Magdalen.
- Rev. V. W. Lucas, Ch. Ch.
- J. E. Little, Lincoln.
- Lancaster, St. John's.¹⁴
- *G. Mallam, Iffley.¹⁵
- *H. A. Macpherson, Oriol.
- *Duke of Marlborough, Blenheim.
- *E. S. Marshall, B.N.C.¹⁶
- *W. H. M. Milner, Queen's.
- *W. H. Morgan, Broad Street.
- *— Modlen, Radcliffe Infirmary.
- G. H. Morrell, Headington Hill.
- Prince.¹⁷
- *E. B. Poulton, Jesus.
- Plumtre, University.¹⁸
- *A. Robinson.
- Robertson, Museum.
- *Rev. H. de Remestin, Freeland.
- G. Stapleton.
- *A. J. Spencer, Tetsworth (and Christ Church).
- W. H. Seddon, Brasenose.
- *Rev. Short, Bodicote.¹⁹
- *— Simms, Broad Street.
- *R. W. Simpson, Balliol.
- *C. F. Trusted, Hertford.
- *— Underhill, High Street.
- Ward.
- W. S. Guest-Williams, Magd.
- Percy Walsh.
- *H. Walford, Banbury.²⁰
- *Prof. J. O. Westwood.
- *— Wright, 11, St. John's Road.

¹ Rev. B. D. A. Aplin.

² Rev. F. Bennett, Walton Manor.

³ C. C. Child, Ch. Ch. ⁴ J. T. K. Castell. ⁵ H. L. Davis, Queen's.

⁶ Mr. Darby (naturalist). ⁷ This name does not appear in the printed list, but three letters have been preserved, from which it is evident that he was a member and paid his subscription. ⁸ F. Ll. Griffiths, Queen's.

⁹ C. H. Goode. ¹⁰ This name should be erased; it should be W. S. Guest-Williams. ¹¹ Rev. H. E. F. Garnsey. ¹² W. Holliday.

¹³ H. H. Kelly. ¹⁴ E. le C. Lancaster, St. John's. ¹⁵ Should be James Mallam, Manor House. ¹⁶ E. S. Marshall, Magdalen.

¹⁷ Mr. Prince (seed merchant), Market Street. ¹⁸ H. F. Plumtre, University. ¹⁹ Rev. A. Short, Bodicote. ²⁰ Should be E. A. Walford.

The following were appointed to be the Committee to draft Rules and to report:—Boswell, Castell, Druce, Henderson, Lawson, Poulton, and Westwood.

It is not recorded how often this Committee met, but on June 17 Provisional Rules were discussed and drafted.

2nd Meeting. 1880, November 4.

Prof. Lawson in the chair.

The Provisional Rules were adopted.

Proposed and seconded by the Chairman and Mr. E. B. Poulton that Professor Westwood be President, and that Mr. G. C. Druce be Treasurer and Secretary.

Mr. Poulton promised a lecture on Tuesday, on "The Geology of Shotover," and an excursion there on the 10th. Exhibits by Prof. Lawson, Mr. O. V. Aplin, and Mr. G. C. Druce.

3rd Meeting. 1880, November 9, Tuesday.

Mr. E. B. Poulton gave an excellent lecture on "The Geology of Shotover;" and on Wednesday (Nov. 10), conducted the members about Shotover. This appears to have been the initial field-day in the Society's history.

The Minutes of the last two meetings were signed by Prof. Westwood.

4th Meeting. 1881, February 9.

Prof. Westwood (President) in the chair.

Rev. E. J. Howman (Chinnor), Cordiner (Keble), and Mr. Stuttard (Banbury) elected members.

The Secretary announced that the Society had joined the Midland Union of Natural History Societies, and gave notice that two prizes, the Darwin Prize and one by Sir K. Wake, had been offered by the Union.

The President said he would be able to allow them to use a room in the old Museum (Ashmolean) for the meetings; so far they had been held at the Botanic Garden.

Mr. E. B. Poulton gave a most interesting lecture on "The River Valleys of Oxford."

It was arranged to visit Wytham Hill, one of the places specially referred to, on the following Monday; but this and other walks were postponed owing to the inclement weather.

Exhibits by the President, Secretary, Mr. H. A. Macpherson, and Mr. Wright.

Minutes signed by Prof. Westwood.

5th Meeting. 1881, April 28.

Prof. Westwood (President) in the chair. Fourteen present.

The following is a copy of the Minutes, with slight corrections of punctuation :—

Mr. O.V. Aplin, Bodicote, read a short paper on "Bird Description" by F. Aplin, Oak Lawn, Surbiton, which suggested that a complete history of a bird should tabularly include the title, geographical range, habit, nidification, a description of the plumage of adult male and female, also the young, notice of the soft parts and measurements of wing tarsus, total length of male and female. Now the treatment of these different points may be conveniently divided into two parts, the first part to contain, firstly, the popular name of the bird, the scientific title with the authority, a few of the leading synonyms by way of identification, but not the mass of names used by little known authors and so often found in ornithological works; secondly, the geological range of the bird, including a notice of its migration; thirdly, a description of its habits, food, the nature of locality it frequents, a mode of identification. This would be the only part which could afford scope for literary skill, and would no doubt be the most attractive part to many readers, accuracy in compilation would alone be necessary for the rest of the history; and fourthly, special remarks upon anatomy, classification, etc.

The second part of the history would comprise two tabular statements, the first containing a description of the plumage of the adults (male and female) and of the young, and the second would include remarks on the beak, irides, legs, etc., and a number of measurements of male and female.

Examples of these tables accompany this paper as written in red ink; they would be placed at the end of the portion of the work allotted to each bird with the spaces filled up according to the fact; the tables sent were prepared merely as an illustration, and do not pretend to be complete or very accurate. It would require great care and attention to fill such tables up satisfactorily. In this arrangement the first part would comprise the history of the bird properly so called, and the second part its comparative description or diagnosis.

If some such arrangement as this were generally followed by ornithologists a benefit would be conferred upon students. It would be easier than it is now to compare the same point (whether of plumage or measurement) in two different species.

Mr. H. A. Macpherson (Oriell) read a paper on "London Zoology."

Exhibits and reports by Mr. O. V. Aplin, Mr. Macpherson, Prof. Westwood, and Mr. Druce.

Minutes signed by Prof. Westwood.

6th Meeting. 1881, June 11, Tuesday.

Meeting held in the University Museum.

Prof. Westwood (President) in the chair.

Mr. H. A. Macpherson (Oriol) read a paper on the
"Goldfinch and its Allies."

He dealt fully with their characters, distribution, courtship and nidification, development and use, plumage, and migration.

Mr. Bolton King gave an account of the
"Grime's Bank near Wallingford."

He said it was the only piece of old turf left in that part of Oxfordshire, and he had seen the following plants growing there:—

<i>Senecio campestris</i> ,	<i>Juniperus</i> ,
<i>Sedum Fabaria</i> , ¹	<i>Polygala calcarea</i> ,
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> ,	and others growing near were
<i>Fumaria parviflora</i> ,	<i>F. densiflora</i> , <i>F. Vaillantii</i> .

Mr. F. T. Richards added to these, *Hieracium Pilosella*, *Spiræa Filipendula*, and *Campanula glomerata*.

Mr. G. C. Druce read a note on

"The Occurrence of *Littorella lacustris* in Oxon," which had been found at Woodcote in a pond on the chalk; another pond near contained *Peplis Portula*, while a third pond was full of *Potamogeton serratum* (Huds.).

Exhibits by the President.

The meeting of the Midland Union at Cheltenham was announced.

Minutes were signed by Prof. Westwood; also at each meeting until the seventeenth, which Mr. Robertson signed.

7th Meeting. 1881, November 24, Thursday.

The President (Prof. Westwood) in the chair.

Meeting in the Museum.

Mr. F. T. Richards, M.A. (Trinity) gave an interesting account in his

"Notes on Welsh Flora."

He described his visits to Barmouth, Conway, Ormes-Head, Cader Idris, Llangollen, Glydyrs, etc., and described the casual plants he had found, including *Ægopodium*, *Myrrhis*, *Smyrniium*, *Minulus*, *Alyssum maritimum*. Indigenous plants noticed on the Orme were *Silene nutans*, *Hutchinsia*, *Helianthemum canum*, *Cotoneaster*; near Cader Idris were *Asplenium septentrionale*

¹ Probably *Telephium* var. *purpureum*.

and *A. germanicum*; on Deganway were *Silybum Marianum* and *Dianthus deltoides*; at Conway were *Lavatera Smyrnum*, *Orobanchæ*, *Hederæ*, *Dianthus plumarius*; near the Torrent Walk, Dolgelly, was *Carex extensa*; on the Glydyrs were *Rhodiola rosea*, *Saxifraga hypnoides*, but not the object of his visit, *Lloydia*, the Cambrian Lily; at Festiniog *Vicia Orobus* was seen.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Bolton King had noticed on the Orme, *Epipactis ovalis*, and after much searching, a single plant of the *Cotoneaster*. Mr. Druce alluded to the gradual disappearance of *Dianthus plumarius* from Conway Castle, and said that on the Twl Dhu (where many had lost their lives) he had gathered a *Polygala* which had been named *grandiflora*.

Mr. Bolton King then gave an account of

“Three Week’s Tour in Ireland.”

He toured from Westport to Clifden, Killarney, Brandon Mountains, etc. Mr. King found a great number of plants, and the more interesting were *Rosa sepium*, *Aira alpina*, *Chara tomentosa* (var. *curta*), all new to Ireland; other plants gathered were *Dabeocia polifolia*, *Erica Mackaii*, *E. hibernica*, *Arabia ciliata*, *Polygala grandiflora*, *Eriocaulon septangulare*, *Inula salicina*, *Saxifraga Geum*, *S. hirsuta*, *S. punctata*, *S. affinis*, *S. decipiens*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Bermudianum*, *Potamogeton sparganifolius*, *P. linearis*, *P. nitens*, *Euphorbia hiberna*, *Naias flexilis*, *Spiranthes gemmipara*, and *Isoëtes echinospora*. A printed report is in the Minute-book, and is signed by Prof. J. O. Westwood.

8th Meeting. 1881, December 7, Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.

The President (Prof. Westwood).

Two communications were made, one by the President on
“Insects injurious to Cereal Crops.”

Prof. Westwood gave the life history of many insects, and drew special attention to an ant fly (*Oscinis Avenæ*) recently noticed in England, which is proving to be very destructive to oat crops.

Mr. E. B. Poulton gave a lecture on the
“Exploration of Dowker Bottom Cave in Craven, Yorkshire.”

A most detailed description of the cave, passages, chambers, means of egress, etc., was given, and the exploration during the Long Vacation by a party of students was explained. The second chamber was divided with wire into

square yards; each area was numbered and excavated; most careful examination was made, and every article of interest that was found was immediately labelled and located. The party worked into the thick tenacious yellow clay and were finally stopped, before they had reached the solid rock floor which they sought, by having tapped abundant springs. Dozens of specimens of bones and teeth of sheep (very small), pigs, rock pigeons were found and exhibited, also many articles of Roman times.

A printed report is in the Minute-book, and is signed by Prof. J. O. Westwood.

9th Meeting. 1882, February 14.

At the University Museum. Prof. Westwood (President) in the chair.

Mr. H. A. Macpherson read a paper on

“Notes on Birds in 1881, especially in Auvergne.”

As this and the next papers are already printed *in extenso* in *The Zoologist*, 1882, p. 56, there is no need to give extracts here. He then read a second paper on

“Further Notes on the Goldfinch.”

Mr. O. V. Aplin (President of Section Ornithology) read his

“Notes on the Birds of North Oxon. during 1881.”

There were exhibits by Mr. Aplin, Prof. Westwood, and Mr. Macpherson.

A long printed report is in the Minute-book, not signed.

Most of the notes or papers on birds by Mr. Macpherson and Mr. O. V. Aplin have appeared in *The Zoologist*, and in Mr. Aplin's book on *The Birds of Oxfordshire*, 1889.

10th Meeting. 1882, March 9, Thursday.

Prof. Westwood (President) in the chair. There was a large attendance.

Mr. E. B. Poulton gave an instructive lecture on

“The Geological Causes of Varied Scenery.”

Mr. H. A. Macpherson read a short note on the

“Nidification of the Serinfinch.”

In his description he said the bird frequented the Isle of Wight and had not hitherto been recorded in Great Britain, but it is recorded by Prof. Westwood in the Minutes that

Mrs. C. Pritchard had seen it near Freshwater in 1868: that being its first occurrence in Great Britain.

An exhibit by Mr. Druce.

A printed report is in the Minute-book.

The Minutes were signed by Prof. J. O. Westwood.

11th Meeting. 1882, October 20, Friday, 3 p.m.

Prof. Westwood (President) in the chair.

Rev. G. J. Burch proposed for membership.

Mr. H. A. Macpherson read a note by Mr. S. Salter, junr. (Egrove)

“On the Lesser Redpoll,”

and added some remarks on the

“Goldfinch.”

He then read his paper on

“Birds observed on the Western Coast of Scotland and Eastern Coast of England.”

Among the birds observed in Scotland were the Twite, the Goldfinch breeding in Sleat, Raven, Hooded-Crow, Chough, Peregrine Falcon, White-tailed Eagle, Sheldrake, Redbreasted Merganser, Manx Shearwater, Black Guillemot; among those about Aldeburgh, Suffolk, a flight of Sand Martins on Sept. 6, Grey Phalarope, Great Skua, Lesser Tern, Sanderling, Green Sandpiper, Knot, Bar-tailed Godwit, Scoter Duck, Pigmy Curlews, Golden Plover, Ringed Plover, and Dunlin. Skins of some of these species were exhibited.

Mr. O. V. Aplin read a paper on the

“Nesting of the Great Crested Grebe in Oxfordshire.”

The Minutes were signed by Prof. Westwood, and a printed report is in the Minute-book.

12th Meeting. 1882, November 7, Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.

Prof. Westwood (President) was in the chair.

Rev. G. J. Burch was elected, and Mr. D. H. Nagel (Trinity) was proposed by Mr. A. Robertson, seconded by Mr. F. T. Richards, and Mr. Earle (Stoneleigh) was proposed.

Mr. F. T. Richards read a paper on the

“Flora of Mullion Island.”

The island lies off the south-west coast of Cornwall, and is interesting on account of the extreme paucity of the flora. Only nine species were seen. They were *Agrostis* (two species), *Festuca ovina*, *Atriplex*, *Lavatera arborea* (very fine),

Rumex crispus, *Beta maritima*, *Spergularia marina*, and another not named.

The date of Mr. Richards' visit does not, unfortunately, appear on the Minutes or printed report; but as *Lavatera* was, I presume, in flower, it would not be before June at the earliest.

He then read a note on the

“ Bracts of the Cornish *Lotus hispidus*.”

These he found reduced to one. Mr. B. King remarked that many Cornish plants were different from inland plants of the same species; Mr. Druce exhibited specimens showing the variation.

Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., read a note on

“ The British Species of *Herniaria*.”

From his investigations he arrived at the conclusion that there was only one species, which had a great variety of forms.

Mr. H. Boswell gave a note on

“ A new European variety of *Sphagnum*.”

After mentioning the different characters of the marsh mosses, and illustrating his remarks with fine specimens, he described the moss (*Sphagnum Torreyanum*) which he had lately found in Shropshire. Its locality evidently proved that it was indigenous, and was the first record for Europe, having hitherto been found only in America.

Mr. Bolton King gave his *resumé* of observations on

“ The Irish and South-England Flora.”

In the New Forest he re-discovered the *Eriophorum gracile* in three different places over a range of two miles; *Isnardia palustris*, *Gladiolus* (which appeared to be indigenous there as it was so widely distributed), *Utricularia media*, *Carex limosa*, *Malaxis paludosa*, and *Rhyncospora fusca*. In Ireland Mr. King found *Viola Symei*, *Woodsia hyperborea*?, *Erythrea littoralis* (new to Ireland), and *Cerastium holosteoides*.

The meeting was largely attended, and terminated at 4 p.m. A printed notice of this meeting was sent out by the Secretary.

The Minutes were signed by Prof. Westwood.

A longer account may be found in the *Oxford Chronicle* for 1882, Nov. 18.

The Minutes and a printed report were signed by Prof. J. O. Westwood.

13th Meeting. 1882, November 22, Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.

A printed notice, with list of Sectional Presidents and Secretaries, was sent out.

Minutes of the 12th Meeting were signed by Prof. Westwood, who was in the chair. Mr. D. H. Nagel and Mr. Earle were elected; and Colonel Harcourt (Nuneham), Mr. J. O. Sankey, and Mr. C. W. Dale (Wadham) were proposed.

Mr. E. B. Poulton, M.A., gave his lecture on

“Natural History of Oxfordshire, as Studied during the
Seventeenth Century.”

The points he drew attention to were the accuracy of Plot's drawing and description of fossils, Plot's discussion on “Echoes,” the formation of ground ice in the rivers about Oxford, the difference between the high level gravel and how it came to be where it is, and the lower level gravel formed by the wearing away of the coralline oolite, which once stretched across from Wytham to Elsfield; the latter is mixed in character, the former contains no inorganic remains, nor is it stratified. The composition of Stonesfield slates, and Plot's consideration of the real nature of fossils were interestingly discussed and compared with present day knowledge.

Many specimens were shown to illustrate Mr. Poulton's remarks.

Exhibits by Prof. Westwood for Rev. Elton, of Wheatley, and by Mr. Druce for Mr. H. A. Macpherson.

The Minutes and a printed report were signed by Prof. J. O. Westwood.

14th Meeting. 1882, December 5, Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.

The Minutes of the 13th Meeting were signed by Prof. Westwood, who was in the chair.

Colonel Harcourt, Mr. J. O. Sankey, and Mr. C. W. Dale were elected. Mr. F. Walker (Abingdon), — Plumptre (Oriell), — Warfield (Wadham), and A. B. R. Battye (St. Edward's School) were proposed.

Mr. G. C. Druce read a paper on

“Scotch Botany and the Life of George Don.”

Mr. Druce defended George Don against the calumnies and inaccuracies of many of the foremost botanists (such as Hooker and Arnott) against Don's veracity; he clearly and sufficiently proved, by his own botanical searches and re-

discoveries of plants in Don's own localities, that these aspersions and innuendos were entirely untrue. He gave an interesting account of Don's life, work, and privations; and acknowledged the help derived from the memoir by Mr. Knox, of Forfar. He concluded with descriptions of his visits to the counties of Forfar and Aberdeen, and described the following discoveries which he exhibited:—*Cerastium alpestre*, *Polygala grandiflora*, *Carex Leesii*, *Saxifraga sponhemica*, *Gnaphalium norvegicum*, *Aira brevifolia*; also the rare fern, *Woodsia hyperborea*, was gathered in Glen Dole.

Since that meeting Mr. Druce has worked persistently to remove the slur cast upon Don's veracity, and his repeated visits to Scotland have succeeded in establishing the accuracy attained and the extraordinary amount of hard work accomplished by Don. I cannot do better than refer to Mr. Druce's critical investigation recently published in a Blue Book, published from the Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.

Mr. H. A. Macpherson read a paper on

“Fowling, Ancient and Modern.” *

He traced out the probable methods used in prehistoric and Egyptian times, those adopted by the natives of Palestine, by the Greeks and Romans, as instanced by Aristophanes, Aristotle, and Pliny, the references given in the Targum and Koran, by Giraldus Cambrensis and Neckham, Polydore Virgil, Heresbachius, Markham's *Hunger*, *The Jewel for Gentrie*, *Anatomy of Melancholy* (Burton), Nicolas Cox, Willughby Albin, Pennant, Linnè (?), and Bewick. Mr. Macpherson described the methods of bat-fowling, tramelling, lowbelling, springs, and those given by Olina in 1622 “by other manner of ways: either by enchantment or enticement; by winning or wooing the fowl unto you by pipe, whistle, or call; or else by engine, which unawares surprizeth them.”

Exhibit by Prof. Westwood.

The Minutes and a printed report were signed by Prof. Westwood.

15th Meeting. 1883, February 1, Thursday.

Prof. Westwood (President) in the chair.

Mr. F. Walker, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Warfield, and Mr. A. B. R. Battye were elected.

* See the excellent account on books relating to fowling, by H. A. Macpherson, *History of Fowling*, Edinburgh, 1897.

As Mr. Macpherson had resigned, Mr. A. B. R. Battye was proposed as Secretary in the Ornithological Section.

Mr. B. S. Ogle (Steeple Aston) was proposed.

Mr. C. W. Dale (Wadham) gave an account of his

“Entomological Researches in the Hebrides.”

During his visit in the autumn of 1882 the weather was bad, and not a humble bee or grasshopper was seen in Harris Island, while the Lepidoptera were smaller and darker than the southern forms; a character, Mr. Dale thought, due to the excessive rainfall, dullness, and absence of sunshine, rather than to the more northern latitude.

Mr. Druce gave a detailed account of “New Species and Varieties of Plants added to the British Flora.” (A list of the plants exhibited will be found in Chapter VIII.)

The rest of the meeting was given to exhibits by Prof. Westwood and Mr. Druce: they are fully described in Chapter VIII.

Prof. Westwood (President) signed the Minutes and a printed Report.

16th Meeting. 1883, April 27.

Prof. Westwood (President) in the chair.

Mr. B. S. Ogle was elected, and Mr. A. B. R. Battye was elected Secretary to the Ornithological Section.

Mr. O. V. Aplin sent in his

“Report of North Oxfordshire Ornithology for 1882.”

The Report stated that the mild weather of the early months did not favour the occurrence of unusual species, though good for the more tender resident birds. Field-fares and Red-wings were especially scarce, the former not appearing until March 25. The Chiff-chaff (*P. rufus*) wintered at Bodicote, this being the first record for N. Oxon. The Goldfinch is much scarcer. The Woodpecker (*D. major*) was observed by the Rev. H. Holbeck. An additional species to the county, the Fire Crested Wren (*R. ignicapillus*) had been killed near Banbury by some boys. The breeding of the Great Crested Grebe was observed in August (an account of this was communicated to the Society in 1882, Oct. 20). In December a Kestrel was captured, also a Puffin at Tackley on Nov. 22. A variety of the Mole with fur of a bright apricot colour with dusky tips was caught at Souldern, and another

of a silver-grey colour had been noticed. (See Migratory Birds, *Midland Naturalist*, pp. 57-58).

Mr. Battye read a paper on

“Bats,”

written by the late Mr. Frank Norton, and edited by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson.

The paper, in this neglected branch of Natural History, was of much interest, and dealt with their predatory habits, breeding, habits when reposing, their appearance and habits when kept in confinement, the method of capture; it mentioned also that Mr. Norton had captured in or close to Oxford the Common Bat, the Great Bat, the Whiskered Bat, the Long-eared Bat, and, at Godstow, Beckstein's Bat; he had also caught the Serotine in the Isle of Wight.

Exhibits by Prof. Westwood and Mr. Battye.

Prof. Westwood signed the Minutes.

17th Meeting. 1883, May 10.

Prof. Westwood (President) in the chair.

Mr. E. B. Poulton gave the first part of a lecture on

“Some Recent Geological Theories.”

At the request of Prof. Westwood, Mr. Poulton gave the concluding part on May 24.

Mr. F. T. Richards' paper on Plants collected during the Easter Vacation in Greece was postponed *sine die*.

18th Meeting. 1883, May 24.

Mr. A. Robertson in the chair, and the Minutes of the seventeenth meeting were signed by him.

Mr. C. H. Binstead (Pembroke) was proposed.

Mr. E. B. Poulton concluded his lecture on

“Some Recent Geological Theories.”

The points referred to in this and the previous lecture were that continental and oceanic areas have been permanent throughout all geological time, and that all stratified rocks have been formed in shallow water near land; in contrast to the so-called Atlantic hypothesis. The Azores and Madeira had been supposed to be part of the main continent, but the lecturer showed that these islands were of modern and volcanic origin. The occurrence of lemurs in Madagascar and nowhere else did not prove that they never existed in other places, but, as Wallace pointed out, that they may have died out in all

places except Madagascar, without geological changes having altered the distribution of land and water. The probable origin of carbonate of lime was described, and the growth of corals and coralline rocks in comparatively shallow water; the ideas created by the results of the Challenger Expedition; the theories on the stratification of rocks and their present position by denudation or elevation; the difference between Atlantic ooze and chalk was mentioned, and each of the geological formations from Pleistocene to Laurentian were described. Mr. G. H. Darwin's theory of tidal retardation, and its effect on the geological formation or deposits, was also brought forward and considered from a geological point of view.

Space does not permit of a similar summary being given of the remaining 302 meetings: most of the essential details are included in other Chapters.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

1887—1906.

Copies of printed Reports or Minutes of Annual Meetings, in cases where no copies of the Reports exist, will now be given.

1887.

"OXFORDSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1888, JAN. 31.

(From a printed report in the Minute-Book).

The General Meeting of the members of the above Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Geological Lecture Room at the Museum, for the election of officers and other business. The President, Mr. E. B. Poulton, was in the chair, and among those present, numbering about a score, were Dr. Murray, Dr. Schönland, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill (Secretary and Treasurer), Mr. G. C. Druce, and a few ladies.

The President said it was his duty to make a few remarks upon the year, or part of a year, through which they had passed. He thought, looking back on the eight months during which they had been in existence—that is to say, as a revived Natural History Society—that they might look back upon that period with considerable satisfaction.

He thought, considering the shortness of time, they had made good progress as regarded the number of members, which was nearly eighty. (Applause). Then they had had lectures and excursions, and from all points of view they had been fairly successful,

considering that it was only the first seven or eight months of their existence; they would say when the Treasurer read his report that their financial position was also very secure and satisfactory in every way, and that was achieved without putting their subscriptions at a very high figure. Further, their district probably compared well with that of almost any Natural History Society which had been started, except perhaps in London, where the opportunities of getting members were much larger.

One of the most satisfactory and pleasing aspects of their past year was the kind help they had received from scientific men outside the Society. They had had two addresses by Prof. Burdon Sanderson and Mr. Bourne, both of them of a most interesting kind, and both, which made them especially valuable, addresses in which each of the lecturers could speak with great practical and personal knowledge and experience. That by Mr. Bourne was upon the subject of 'Coral Growth,' and that by Professor Burdon Sanderson upon 'The Germ Theory of Disease.' They had every reason to congratulate themselves upon the kind help they had received. (Applause). There was only one danger he thought which possibly they had to guard against, and he should like to say a word or two about that. After all, none of these things he had mentioned—their successful excursions, their well attended lectures, or accession to their numbers—really formed a criterion of the success of a Natural History Society. They were important criteria, but he did not think they formed the essential criteria. He believed he should be right in holding that the success of a society of that kind was in the amount of original observation it encouraged among its members, as to the things that chiefly attracted their attention. When they had successful lectures and they had listened to them with interest, they could speak with some authority on the subjects on which they had been addressed, as in the lectures he had just alluded to. But what he thought they should do after listening to the observations of others was to make observations themselves and give an account of them. What they ought to avoid was repeating the lecturer's observations, and what they should seek to do was to form opinions of their own; the object to which they aspired was to make people observers who would not be observers otherwise, and to make people more observant than they would be otherwise. The only discouraging sign they had had, he thought, in the year past, had been that of getting short papers, except from a certain set of members of whom, he thought, they heard too much already. There had not been wanting signs that there had been some advantage in this respect; certainly, in some instances, observations had been forthcoming, and he hoped that kind of thing would go on increasing—and that not only would there be an increase of observations, but that they would have more of them in that room. There was one subject to which

he would allude, and it was to tell them what he knew, and that was that the real success of their Society entirely depended upon their most efficient and hard-working Secretary. (Applause). They had really to depend on his exertions, and when they remembered that he was a scientific man whose time was spent largely in scientific work, and whose original investigations were exceedingly beautiful, they would say what a great thing it was that he should give up his time to the management of that Society—time which he could give to scientific work—which showed how highly he thought of the Society, and whatever success they had had was due chiefly to that one thing. (Applause).

Mr. Underhill then read the financial statement, from which it appeared that the receipts had been £14 16s. 1d., and the expenditure £6 os. 2d. The actual number of new members was, he thought, about seventy. They had a large balance considering the amount of subscriptions, but that was due to the fact that they had a whole year's subscriptions and two-thirds of a year's expenses.

The accounts were passed, and the Secretary then proposed the re-election of Mr. Poulton as President. He was a hard-working President, and he took a great interest in the Society, as was evidenced by his attendance at all the meetings, and he would couple with his proposal a hearty vote of thanks to him for his past services. The proposition was carried by acclamation. The President said he was much obliged for that mark of their confidence, and he would do his best for the Society, and he hoped they would have as successful a year in the forthcoming year as they had had in the past.

He had now to propose that Mr. Underhill be asked to continue as Secretary and Treasurer. This proposition was agreed to unanimously. The following were elected the Presidents or Vice-Presidents of Sections:—Zoology, Botany, Geology, and Photography, Rev. G. J. Burch, Mr. W. Warde Fowler, Rev. Herman Newman, Prof. Bayley Balfour, Dr. S. Schönland, and Mr. G. C. Druce; and on the Committee there were appointed Mr. R. A. R. Bennett, Dr. W. Collier, Mr. C. F. Crow, Mr. O. V. Aplin, Rev. F. H. Woods, Rev. J. W. B. Bell, and Mr. M. S. Pembrey.

Mr. Druce then proposed the affiliation of the Society to the Midland Naturalists' Union, which he thought would extend its usefulness. Having detailed the objects of the Union, he said the capitation grant would be 3d., and as this year's Meetings would be to Northampton, it would be of considerable interest to the members of that Society. Mr. Stedham seconded the proposition, and it was agreed to. The President moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Tylor for the use of the room, which was a great convenience to the Society, suitable in size and thoroughly accessible. The proposition was heartily carried.

A very interesting paper was then read by Dr. S. Schönland

"On the Life History of an Alga," which was illustrated, and a slide was also shown for cultivating algæ under microscopical observation. A vote of thanks to Dr. Schönland brought the proceedings to a close." (Report from the *Oxford Times or Chronicle*.)

AN ABSTRACT OF SOME PAPERS AND LECTURES GIVEN TO
THE SOCIETY DURING 1887.

In the earlier days of the Society's Meetings the subject of the evening was more or less fully recorded on the Minutes or in reports to the local newspapers. Copies of these printed reports have, in a number of cases, been preserved in the Minute-books from 1887-1890; during part of this time and for the next two years, reports were sent to the *Midland Naturalist*, and in a number of cases the whole paper was printed under the author's name.

It would not be possible to spare enough space in this book for the reproduction of many of these detailed Minutes and Reports; while others are too brief or incomplete to justify any space being allowed for them.

There are, however, a number of Reports with sufficient details, upon subjects which then were either almost in their infancy as regards scientific investigation, or had received new light; or were the result of original investigation by members of the Society. As it seems of interest in some instances to compare the views held twenty-five to thirty years ago with the present knowledge of certain subjects, I have decided, at the risk of unduly expanding the length of this Chapter and Historical Account, to reprint the whole report of certain meetings as recorded on the Minutes or in the current newspapers. In order to condense the space required, they have been set in Brevier type; when actual quotations are not given the fact will be indicated; and in some cases, the references to those papers which have been printed *in extenso* in the periodicals of the day will be given.

For further references to papers and summaries of lectures given to the Society see Chapters V. and IX.

20th Meeting. 1887, June 7.

Mr. H. M. J. Underhill gave a lecture on

"SPIDERS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

He said it was very difficult for anyone to say exactly what decided a man to take up a particular hobby. He himself did not quite know what first influenced him towards the study of spiders. Many years ago, he

remembered, he went on to some great stretch of grass—it might have been Port Meadow—and was struck with the innumerable number of threads which the industrious little spiders had spread over many acres of ground; that was the only thing he could call to mind which might have first given him the taste for research into the habits of this insect.

They would first take an outside view of the spider. It was not a pretty insect outwardly, but the eyes were very beautiful in form and colour. Spiders were as a rule sober in colour, but there were some species that were coloured a vivid green. This green, when the insect was put in spirits, would dissolve, going to prove that it obtained this colour outwardly from green caterpillars on which it fed. Others were coloured from the transparency of the skin, through which the organs of the body showed their tints. The mouth was a curious structure—two large fangs moved by powerful muscles. These fangs were supplied with a strong acid—possibly formic acid—which was secreted in the head in a pair of large glands. As soon as the fly had this acid injected into its body it died rapidly. As had no doubt been noticed by most of those present, the spider did not eat its victim, but only sucked it, and left the empty skin. The spider had two lips to its mouth: the under one hard and rigid, the upper thicker, soft, and mobile, and furnished with strong muscles. Inside, the surface was furnished with a kind of rasp to grind up the fly, to make it pulpy and soft to enable it to be sucked dry with greater ease. The food passed through the throat and brain into the body. The stomach was a most curious organ; they all knew how tightly the projections on the kernel of a walnut fitted into the irregularities in the shell. The spider's stomach was fitted, if possible, in a more complicated and irregular manner than that. The circulation of the blood was another interesting feature in the anatomy of the insect. The heart was made up of circular muscles, and the blood flowed about in a rather eccentric way. In a living spider you could see, about the middle of its back, a valve pulsating quickly, controlling the flow of the blood all over the body. Two trunks separated from this valve, and conducted the blood to the jaws, eyes, abdomen, and brain; there were blood-vessels also for each of the legs. Some who studied the insect thought that the blood went backwards as well as forwards, but he had not yet found a spider transparent enough to see the action, if there was such an action. It had no veins to send the blood back again, so it went back, so to speak, how it could. The respiratory organs consisted of little cavities filled with leaflets. Between each leaflet, which resembled the uncut leaves of a Japanese book, the blood and air circulated. The leaflets were kept apart by fine bristles, which allowed the air to go through with ease. At the top of the gills two tubes led back the blood to the heart. Spiders' nerves: in the head was the brain, or central nerve junction, made up of two parts, the inner fibrous and the outer small cells. From it one main trunk went back into the abdomen. The brain was made up of a number of lobes; one lobe of nerves was connected with each limb. Another set of nerves belonged to the eye. The eye was a beautiful piece of mechanism. First came the lens, then the vitreous body, or glassy substance. Then there were a number of long muscle cells, then a layer of 'rods' (very sensitive to light), and next to them the nerves. Last of all came the retina,

an extremely sensitive body, which received all the delicate impressions caught by the lens, and which transferred the impression to the brain by delicate nerves. Some eyes, such as the eyes of scorpions had no vitreous part; instead of that the retina came directly up to the lens. But scorpions had, also, eyes very much resembling the eye of the spider he had described. It was a very curious and noticeable fact that nearly all insects were gifted with two sorts of eyes, and it was not yet clear to scientists what was the object of the variety. The silk was secreted inside the animal in a curious kind of vessel. There were three or four sorts of vessels; in some spiders there were five. In the case of spiders that did not spin webs these vessels were not so much developed. There were three kinds of threads, which came through three pairs of spinnerets. Each spinneret had little tubes through which the silk issued. Some tubes were small and some much larger; the large were served by large glands and the small by little glands. The garden spider spun her web in this way: It first ran out to the end of the twig and stretched out its abdomen to the wood. The thread at first came out very fine—as the spinnerets diverged—and fastened to the wood, but a little way from the beginning the spinnerets converged and formed a stronger and thicker thread. The wind then blows the spider on to a twig some distance away; then a return journey on the thread is made, and it is considerably strengthened. The insect drops lower down the tree, and makes another thread on a parallel with the first. Then two cross threads or girders in an horizontal position are spun, and other little ropes run across, forming triangles on the square corners. That makes the framework. Then, running down the horizontal thread to the centre of the whole construction, three or four threads from that centre are run like the spokes of a wheel to the opposite side. After these, two or three are spun to prevent the work being dragged out of its true centre by the pull of the spokes; the intelligent little insect runs round to the other side and puts in two or three spokes exactly opposite the others; the others can then be put in without fear of damage. The number of these radii differ from five-and-twenty to forty. Again the insect goes to the middle and fastens a spiral web round and round, beginning in small circles and gradually enlarging their girth until the whole web is covered. So far the web is dry and smooth, and would not catch a fly, but the wily spider again runs over the last circular thread and spins another of a sticky nature—so sticky indeed that if the builder did not walk with circumspection he would fall a victim to his own trap, and be glued to his own web. The old thread he bites off as he goes. The new thread is covered with little sticky globules, which are emitted from another receptacle in the body. It was only garden spiders that spun sticky threads in that way, but there was another species that covered its web with a lot of *irregular* sticky threads; this one had a little comb on each hind leg with which it curled the silk as it came out. A kind of fluff which came out at the same time as the silk made it very adhesive. The spider's feet were adapted to walk on the thread that it makes. Again, a ground walking spider's feet were constructed differently to the feet of a web walker. He would conclude his lecture with a short account of how the fly was caught. It was only once now and then—not so often as it was generally considered—that a fly was caught. He buzzed

and struggled to get free, and the spider, up in the corner of his little house, would feel the vibration of the web, and make for his victim. He had eyes, but he couldn't see the fly, because they were put on the top of his head ; so he viciously pulled away at each thread to ascertain, by the tautness of each, where the poor victim was. Then he would make a fierce rush at the struggling fly, which has perhaps already broken his leg or wing, throw out a number of threads and wrap the poor thing up in a living shroud. When the struggling ceased he would suck his blood."

21st Meeting. 1887, July 1.

Prof. I. B. Balfour gave a lecture (at the Botanic Garden), illustrated with numerous plants, on

"PERENNATION AS EXHIBITED BY BRITISH PLANTS.

He began by saying that he had chosen his subject as a peg on which to hang an exhortation to the Society to study the local natural history. Many of them were doubtless familiar with various Floras—such as Hooker's, or that compiled by a member of their Society—Mr. Druce's. These Floras consisted chiefly of names of plants with enough description of the plants to enable botanists to identify their specimens. He was not criticizing them in any hostile spirit—for such books did not aim at more ; and, although wanting in the details which make the study of botany interesting, what they tried to do, the books he had named did well. By his criticism he simply wished to point out to members what work there was for them to do—they should study the structure of plants and animals in view of their functions, so as to find out their part in the economy of nature. As a botanist he naturally spoke of botany, and the first example he would select to point out what the ordinary Floras did, and the kind of thing that members of this Society should seek to do, would be the little *Maianthemum convallaria*. Hooker says that the leaves of this plant are 'cauline and radical.' That was meagre, but all that could be expected in a Flora. If they would examine the specimens furnished them, members would see a flower stalk furnished with two leaves. This sprung from an underground stem, at the other end of which was a single leaf. If they looked closely they would see a small swelling, containing a minute bud, at the base of the ærial stem of the flower stalk, and a similar bud on the stem of the single leaf : similar, yet not exactly the same. These buds were the means by which the plant 'perennated.' It was time now to explain the meaning of the word. The terms 'annual,' 'biennial,' and 'perennial' were familiar to all. An 'annual' passed through its whole life history in a single year. It produced seeds and then died completely—the seeds being all that was left of it. A 'biennial' plant took two years to do the same thing—leaves and stems the first year, flowers and fruit the second. But 'perennials,' although they also produced seeds, lived on and on by other means than seeds—that is, they 'perennated,' or perpetuated themselves by a different process. He would not give a complete definition of the term until the end of the lecture, for not till then would they fully appreciate it. The *fact* of perennation was known to everybody, but the *means* were not so well-known, and what made perennation so interesting a

study was that plants perennate in so many different ways. Trees were the most conspicuous form of perennation—their leaves and flowers came and died, but the branches and roots lived on. He intended, however, to confine his remarks chiefly to herbaceous plants, where the mode of perennation was not so easily seen. The little *Maianthemum* was his first example—it perennated by the little buds aforesaid. The next would be the common crow garlic *Allium vineale*. This plant consisted of two inner leaves and a flower, with an outer leaf forming a kind of sheath. There was a small swelling at the base of the innermost leaf containing a bud, which, as winter came on, formed a bulb, all the leaves withering away. Only one bud was formed each year, and it was a case of very simple perennation. Slightly more complex was the method in the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. This plant springs from a bulb covered with membranous scales, which are the bases of the leaves belonging to the bulb that flowered last year. Beneath these are fleshy scales belonging to the bulb now flowering. Springing from this was a flower stalk with a bud at its base, which would form the bulb for next year's flower. So whilst the *Allium* contained two years growth, *Ornithogalum* showed three. The essential characteristic of bulbs was their fleshy scales, which nourished the young plant. Passing to the arrowhead *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, we found another mode of perennation—by tubers, like the potato. The tubers of the arrowhead come from the stem, and are in fact solid, swollen *stems* containing the nourishment for the young plant, just as bulbs (which are modified leaves) do. The tubers separate from the parent plant, which then dies down, and next year the young plants which spring from them feed on them, leaving the skins as bladders to float about the water. A slightly different form of stem tuber was shown by the crocus, but on examining an orchis we found something very different—a tuber indeed, but a tuber springing from the root. Let them examine the specimens of *Orchis maculata* placed before them. They would see at the base two swellings, one fresh, the other a little withered. The first contained the bud for next year's growth, the second held the plant of this year. The ways in which numbers of plants perennate are still unknown. They did not add new stems to old, else would the stem, as in trees and shrubs, get taller. But they perennated by lateral, not terminal buds, in some way, so that the plants always came up to about the same height. The common Buttercup was of these, yet some herbaceous plants perennated by terminal buds, and formed large underground stems or rhizomes. Examples were rare, but he would instance the Solomon's Seal, which had circular seal-like discs on its rhizome, the scars of fallen leaves. Yet another example was the water lily. The lecturer then showed a large rhizome of this plant, two or three feet long and as thick as one's wrist. It had diamond-shaped and circular scars, the diamonds being the scars of the leaf stalks; the circles of the flower stalks. He had now given enough instances of perennation to show the sort of work that was wanted. For, as he had already stated, the habits of many plants in this respect were still unknown. And, as allied *genera* often perennated differently, there was a great deal of observation still required, before our knowledge of this part of the life history of British plants was anything like complete. So that a good field was

offered to members of the club to do original work. He would conclude with the definition of perennation which he had refrained from giving at the beginning of the lecture. He was not content with the old-fashioned formula that perennation is 'the persistence of the plant.' It was not accurate; the plant did not persist—it died in great part. Perennation then, he would say, was 'the persistence of the life of the plant by vegetative means, and not by seed.' The lecture, which was excellently illustrated by fresh specimens of all the plants described, furnished to every member; by other specimens dissected and preserved in spirits; and by coloured diagrams, was listened to with great attention."

23rd Meeting. 1887, October 25.

Mr. G. C. Bourne gave a lecture on

"CORALS AND CORAL FORMATIONS.

He had lived four months on a coral island. He first described and drew the coral-producing animal, showing that it was, in fact, a sea anemone with a hard skeleton. He then described three forms of coral formations—fringing reef, barrier reef and atoll. After speaking of Darwin's theory of the formation of coral islands, he gave reasons for thinking it mistaken and stated the latest ideas on the subject. It seems probable that these islands are formed by the gradual raising of the floor or ocean bottom, either by actual upheaval of small areas, or by deposits of 'globigerina ooze' on portions of the ocean bottom not over 1,000 feet from the surface of the sea. Globigerina ooze which sank below this depth always dissolved and therefore there was no deposit. When these banks attained a height of about a 100 feet below sea-level the coral polypes came and gradually raised coral reefs. He then pointed out the way in which this theory explained the formation of the three kinds of coral islands, and spoke particularly of the atoll kind and gave as an example the small islands of Diego Garcia and Santa Anna, the latter being a modified atoll.

The lecture was well illustrated by diagrams and specimens and occupied twenty-five minutes."

25th Meeting. 1887, November 8.

Miss B. Bell read a paper on

"COMMON MOULD.

Few knew how this too familiar visitor (*Penicillium glaucum*) came to be in jam, on bread, etc.

The characteristics of a fungus were that it had no roots, stems, leaves, nor flowers, as in the higher developed plants; it reproduced itself by spores. It had no chlorophyll, and it resembled an animal in so far as it got its food from ready-made organic substances instead of, like plants in general, getting it from the inorganic world. Lastly, it was built up of single rows of cells arranged longitudinally: these statements apply to the common mould. It may be said to consist of three parts:—white threads matted together called *mycelium*; other threads called *hyphæ*, springing from these and bearing spores. When the mould grew on the top of

liquids there were *hyphæ* growing downwards. The upward *hyphæ* terminated in little branches, and the greenish spores grew at the top. The whole resembled a painter's brush, hence the name—*Penicillium*.

Another method of reproduction, resulting in what are called *ascospores*, was also explained; but the ordinary spores, called *conidia*, were the usual means of reproduction. They were about one ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter; and, although they might remain inactive for a very long time they were always ready to germinate when circumstances were favourable. They could withstand heat a little greater than the boiling-point of water (212° F.), but were killed if about 300° warmer. Miss Bell mentioned that two loaves had been kept in a tin box for eighteen months, and at the end of that time the fungus had entirely consumed them. Supposing the original bulk was 100 parts, all that remained was equal to 64 parts of mould, which when dried were reduced to 17 parts. Moulds would grow anywhere, especially on decaying vegetable matter, their spores being easily carried by the air. Some people supposed that *Penicillium* was another form of *Tecula*, or the yeast plant, but she considered them to be different things.

Dr. Schönland, in discussing the paper by Miss Bell, said they were quite different; the idea arose through careless experiments."

Dr. Schönland gave an account of

"A NEW METHOD OF DRYING PLANTS FOR THE HERBARIUM.

He said that it was discovered by the Curator of the Museum at Berlin two or three years ago. A mixture was made, consisting of two parts of water saturated with sulphurous acid, and one part of methylated spirits. The plants were dipped in this, and afterwards dried in the usual way. It was only necessary to dip the petals, as the leaves were not benefited by it, though no harm was done. The result was that the colour of the flowers, bleached for a moment, returned in the course of the drying. The effect seemed to be permanent, and he thought it was due to the sulphurous acid killing the protoplasm so rapidly as to prevent chemical decomposition taking place."

The Rev. F. H. Woods read a short paper on

"NORWEGIAN FLOWERS.

He illustrated his remarks by specimens just collected by him, and pointed out that the character of a flora depended on the physical features of a country, and explained that many plants rare in Great Britain were very common in Norway. He mentioned that the Globe Flower (*Trollius europæus*) grew everywhere in Norway, even at the North Cape, where the petals were quite green, instead of orange, owing to want of sunlight.

25th Meeting. 1887, November 22.

Prof. J. Burdon Sanderson gave a lecture of great importance on the

"GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.

He wished to bring forward evidence which would enable his audience to judge whether this 'Germ Theory' is a truth which will

be fruitful for all time, or whether it is merely one of those forms of medical opinion which, after it has had its day, will become a matter of history.

The theory declares that the putrefaction of organic substances when exposed is due, not to the oxygen in the air, but to 'germs' floating in it. The so-called theory is therefore capable, by observations, of being established as a fact or otherwise. These observations have clearly demonstrated the nature of putrefaction and of fermentation—a kindred process. They have led to the discovery of antiseptic surgery (with which the name of Lister will always be pre-eminently associated), whereby injuries, formerly regarded as hopeless and incurable, could now be remedied by the careful prevention of putrefaction of the injured parts during the process of cure. Thus, by antiseptic surgery, a huge burden of pain has been permanently removed. So far the germ theory was a fact, but the knowledge of the nature of putrefaction led to the notion that other diseases, called infectious, are produced by germs or microphytes (*i.e.*, little plants). Concerning this there are two distinct theories. First, that inflammation which usually accompanies wounds is due to microphytes and is preventable. Second, that infectious diseases are also due to similar organisms. Great discoveries are not due to accident, said the Professor; but this certainly will not apply to astronomy, as in that branch of science most of the great discoveries have hitherto been of an accidental nature.

The first experiments were made by Needham and Spallanzani, at the end of the eighteenth century for a purely scientific end, to disprove or prove the theory of spontaneous generation. Then the matter slept till 1836, when Schwann made similar experiments. This observer made an infusion of meal, boiled it in a flask, and found that if the infusion were kept from the air it remained perfectly fresh, whereas if the air were allowed access it putrefied, and living organisms were soon present: he therefore concluded that there was no such thing as spontaneous generation. The question again rested for some years until 1854, when a chemical experiment was made by Schroeder. A supersaturated solution of sulphate of sodium would not crystallize as long as the mouth of the flask remained plugged with cotton wool. The air was filtered through the wool, and so cleared. On removal of the plug, particles floating in the air fell on the solution, and formed points from which crystallization at once started.

[This experiment was shown on the screen by means of the lantern.]

The experiment gave rise to the idea that the air might be cleared of organic germs in the same way, and in 1863 Pasteur made a series of experiments which showed that this could be done more or less conclusively. He proved, as Schwann did in 1836, that infusions, sterilized by boiling, remained clear as long as air was kept from them, and that contact with the air immediately putrified them. Some doubts were cast on the accuracy of the experiments, so the whole thing was gone over again by Prof. Tyndall and also by himself, and it was finally proved that the air contains, if not germs, a germinal substance, and that there is no spontaneous generation.

The question arose as to what is this germinal substance, and where does it come from, air or water? He then showed that it existed in water, and on the surface of objects in general use; these being coated with a kind of varnish of dirt containing germs. Experiments were made to show that the air was full of floating particles; but this dust was not all germs, neither were all the germs *disease germs*: the latter were in very small proportion. He then described and showed by experiment how the germs could be easily counted in a given quantity of air, although they were very minute objects, in the microscope, using high powers. By passing a known quantity of air through sterilized glass tubes, which contained a coating of jelly, the germs in a short time fell on the jelly and each germ quickly produced a small colony of germs, and spots of *mould* could be seen with the eye growing on the jelly; when a light was passed from these tubes to the screen the groups of mould and bacteria were easily seen. Each of these growths represented one germ present in the air which had passed through the tube; the number and species could thus be readily determined. He gave some statistics showing that in Glasgow one litre of the external air gave twelve germs, one litre of air from good houses nine germs, from clean tenement houses eighteen germs, from dirty tenements ninety-three germs. The number of germs did not depend on the number of people in the room, but on its cleanliness and proper ventilation. Thus in a lecture-room, a long time empty, there were three germs per litre of air, but four germs when it was filled with students. In well ventilated schools there were sixteen, in badly ventilated schools 152 germs, rising in very badly ventilated schools to 311 germs,—in each case in one litre of air. One would expect to find the air in sewers full of germs, but the contrary was the case. In Bristol sewers there were only eight germs per litre near the influx, two germs near the efflux, and thirteen in the air near them. The reason of this small number is that the air in the sewers is still and the germs fall on the liquid, as in the glycerined tubes. From these observations he drew the conclusion that sewer air was comparatively harmless out-of-doors, though notwithstanding the absence of germs he thought it dangerous in buildings: thus the air from a manhole in the street was unpleasant, but did no harm.

Prof. Sanderson then came to the second part of his lecture, 'The connection between Germs and Disease.'

The function of microphytes was to serve as the means of communication between diseased and healthy bodies. The stages of experiment which prove that a certain disease is caused by a certain germ are these. The presence of some microphyte is first recognised in some part of the diseased animal. It must then be shown that this microphyte is always present whenever a particular disease occurs. The next thing is to isolate the microphyte and cultivate it in a pure state in a tube containing gelatine. Lastly, a healthy animal or human being must be inoculated with some of this pure product, and the same disease produced. Then the chain of evidence was complete—we knew that that germ produced that disease.

In some diseases it was difficult to *prove* that a certain germ or micro-

phyte caused the disease, we could only say that it was always a concomitant. In anthrax, in cattle, and wool-sorters' disease in man, the chain of evidence was complete. The identity of the disease in cattle and in man is known by its symptoms and its bacilli—thick straight rods.

In conclusion, he said that the connection between microphytes and putrefaction was well established, the presence of germs in the air and on objects was proved. The causal relations of some germs to some diseases was also proved, and suspected in other cases. He believed it certain that microphytes did cause diseases, though it was not always certain that a particular microphyte caused a certain disease. Most of the germs floating in the air were harmless, but there were also undoubtedly disease germs, and the best way to avoid them was by cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, and proper drainage.

A number of bacteria cultivations in tubes, etc., were shown, also specimens, prepared by Dr. Buckmaster, of microphytes of certain diseases were exhibited in high power microscopes, and greatly interested the members."

26th Meeting. 1887, Dec. 6.

Dr. W. Collier gave an address on

"GERMS AS A CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Collier said there had been some dispute among pathologists as to whether germs were the cause of disease or the result, and he would try to prove that the bacillus was the cause, not the result, of a disease. The lung consisted of air passages leading to what were known as air cells. Consumption was disease characterised first by the hardening or filling up of these air passages and cells, followed by the destruction of the tissue. The hardening process was really the result of inflammation. Of the two forms of consumption he wished to refer specially to that known in pathology as tuberculosis. A French physician had proved to his own satisfaction that consumption could be communicated by inoculation. But Prof. Burdon Sanderson and others began experimenting and they discovered that the presence of the bacillus produced the inflammation. Dr. Marten in 1881 undertook a further series of experiments with the result of showing that only tubercal material would produce tuberculosis. Further, Dr. Coke proved beyond all doubt that tuberculosis could only occur where there was present the tubercal bacillus, and that whenever it was introduced into the body of an animal it produced the disease. While pathologists had not yet found anything which would entirely cure the growth of the micro-organism, the best remedy was plenty of pure air." [Abstract].

As no printed Report for 1888 is available I give a full copy of the

Minutes of the Annual Meeting, 1889, Tuesday, January 22.

"The President in the chair.

Present, about fifteen ladies and twenty-five gentlemen.

After the Minutes the President gave a short account of the

position of the Society. He considered that it was very flourishing since October: eight members had left and seventeen had joined the Society—an increase of nine, raising the number to ninety-one.

Owing to the absence of the Auditor, who had the accounts, the Treasurer was unable to give a detailed statement of the financial position, but he said that there was £14 14s. 1d. in hand, £14 of which was in the P.O. Savings Bank. Against this there was an outstanding liability of 4/6, the payment of which he was at present disputing. This would reduce the balance to £14 9s. 7d.

The President then left the chair, and the Secretary, having taken it, asked someone to propose a President. Dr. Collier proposed Mr. Poulton, and he was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. H. M. J. Underhill was re-elected Secretary, and Rev. Herman Newman was elected Treasurer, Mr. Underhill having said that he found the two offices together to take too much time, and it seemed advisable also to have two people for the two offices.

The following Vice-Presidents were then elected:

Rev. G. J. Burch	-	-	-	-	Microscopical Zoology.
Mr. W. Warde Fowler	-	-	-	-	Ornithology.
Rev. J. W. B. Bell	-	-	-	-	Entomology.
Prof. S. H. Vines	-	-	-	-	Botany.
Dr. Schönland	-	-	-	-	Microscopic Botany.
Mr. G. C. Druce	-	-	-	-	Phanerogams.
Mr. R. A. R. Bennett	-	-	-	-	Photography.
Prof. A. H. Green	-	-	-	-	Geology.

And these were elected to form, with the officers, the Managing Committee:—

Dr. W. Collier, Mr. M. S. Pembrey, Mr. A. Sidgwick, Mr. C. F. Crow, and Mr. O. V. Aplin.

The Secretary then said that Dr. Collier had made a proposal in Committee that the Society should pay some one to write out, direct, and distribute the notices of meetings, instead of the Secretary doing so and distributing them through the post. He asked the Society to sanction the change, provided that he could get it done for about the same cost as the cost of postcards, viz: 3/6 a time. If there was any material increase in the cost, he would report to the Society before concluding the bargain. The proposal was unanimously agreed to.

Prof. A. H. Green gave his lecture on

“Some Structures characteristic of Volcanic Rocks.”

He showed how the natural changes and structures of lava, whether ancient or recent, in many ways resemble the products of artificial processes. We were thus enabled to infer with tolerable certainty the methods of nature.

The lecture was illustrated with many specimens. Some of them

were microscopic sections, which were shown on a screen by means of a lantern and a microscope in combination.

EDWARD B. POULTON,

Feb. 5, 1889."

27th Meeting. 1888, January, 17.

Mr. Poulton gave a lecture on

"EXPERIMENTS UPON THE COLOURS OF PUPÆ.

He said that the paper he was about to describe to them had grown out of many years investigations. He wished to direct special attention to the remarkable susceptibility to colour by many pupæ at the close of the larval stage, so that they came to resemble the tint of the surface to which they were attached. The chief results of his recent observations had been to throw further light upon the time and manner in which the surrounding colours influenced the appearance of the chrysalis. At first he thought this might be the result of the eyesight, so he painted over the eyes with opaque colours, but he found that in no way affected the colour of the chrysalis. Mr. T. W. Wood had suggested that the skin of the insect was photographically sensitive to colour, he found this was an error. He had larvæ of the common peacock butterfly sent him from Devonshire; the commonest pupæ were of a dark grey colour, but he found that upon being surrounded with various coloured papers they became green. Then he tried more stringent experiments with the small tortoiseshell butterfly. The pupal colours darkened under black tissue-paper, were not much affected by green, but the pupæ became light in hue when white tissue-paper was used. This suggested a gilt environment, and the golden spots were, as he had anticipated, quite abnormally intensified. He found that the period of greatest susceptibility was prior to the last twelve hours of the third stage of preparation for the pupa's existence. With the object of finding the cause of this susceptibility to colour he exposed the body of the larva to two conflicting colours—black and gold—and the inference from the result was that the eyes had nothing to do with the change, but that the colour sensitiveness was distributed equally over the skin. On examination he found that the upper layer of the dark pupal skin contained dark colouring matter, but that of the lighter ones was transparent. He found that the pupæ generally took the prevailing colour of the surroundings in which they happened to be. Thus at Binsey he observed that the pupæ found on the church porch were dark brown, those on the stone wall were greyish, and those on fading leaves resembled the tint of the leaf. He had also succeeded in changing the colour of the cocoon spun by a moth larva; for when surrounded with brown the silk was brown, but when transferred to white surroundings the silk spun soon became almost white. But his friend, Mr. Newman, was experimenting in this direction, and he hoped to give the Society his results. He concluded that the sensitive nerve terminations were in the skin in connexion with a highly complicated nervous network spread equally over its entire area.

During the progress of the lecture Mr. Poulton profusely illustrated the various points by the specimens which had been subjected to experiment, and by coloured slides in the lantern." [Revised].

29th Meeting. 1888, February 21.

Mr. H. M. J. Underhill gave his lecture on

“THE EYES OF INSECTS AND THE WAY THEY SEE.

The sense of sight is perhaps the most wonderful of our senses, and the way in which the light-waves formed pictures in the eyes, which were received by the nerves, perceived by the brain, and so became what metaphysicians called ‘States of consciousness,’ was a subject of extreme interest. We commonly suppose that we feel with our nerves; but that idea is not quite true. All the perceptive nerves terminate in what are called *nerve-end cells*, and these are the parts that convey the feeling to the brain. Each sense has a different kind of nerve-end cell, and those of sight form the retina, and are called ‘rods and cones.’ In the human eye the cornea is the transparent part of the outer skin protecting the eye, it is the crystalline lens which forms the picture, and the retina which receives it. The functions and structure of these parts are well known; the problem is to find the corresponding parts in the eyes of insects. In some insects the cornea became the lens, and was then called the corneal lens, while the crystalline lens was either absent or much modified. Insects’ eyes were of two kinds, simple and compound. Single eyes were complete in themselves, each communicated direct to the brain; compound eyes were composed of many eyelets, from twenty to, in the case of dragon-flies, thousands, the nerves of which coalesced before reaching the brain.

In the case of spiders’ eyes the picture-forming lens was the modified cornea, the crystalline lens being absent. The retinas were of two kinds, both being generally present; the rods which formed a single layer of cells in one case, and the middle layer of three in the other kind. These were the nerve-end cells which received the picture formed by the lens.

The spider has eight eyes; how does it see? Does it see out of eight at once, or one or two at a time? Mr. Underhill thought that a spider only used two or three of its eyes at the same time; he suggested that it only saw what it gave its *attention* to, just as we do.

Some slides of single eyes of insects were shown.

Compound eyes were next referred to. Slides of the eyes of a blue-bottle fly and a beetle were shown. The cornea appeared as a row of lenses (corneal) seen edgewise; beneath these came the crystalline lenses, modified in shape and called cones, though they had nothing to do with rods and cones of the retina. Below these cones was a mass of complicated nerves; which of these were the nerve-end cells which received the picture?

The orthodox theory of the way in which insects see is called the ‘mosaic theory,’ because it is supposed that each eyelet sees a separate picture, and these are then connected to form a complete picture, as in mosaic work; but he thought this theory quite erroneous. He considered the mosaic theory wrong, because if the mosaic picture could be formed it would not be continuous, because the lenses would reverse—not the whole at once—but each part separately, so that the resulting picture would be a confused assemblage of disjointed images. Several slides were shown

illustrating his objections to the mosaic theory. What sort of sight an insect would have whose eyes only gave it some twenty or less disjointed images, extending over the whole field of view? He would now attempt to prove that the images were formed in quite another way.

In the cornea a complete image could be seen in every lens; and he maintained that the insect was able to combine the dozens or thousands of images into one picture or perception by the nerves of the retina.

The objection to this theory was that in this case one looked through the cornea and not through the whole eye. But he showed by diagrams that the focus of the lens of each eyelet fell exactly at the point of the so-called cone, really the modified crystalline lens.

Finally, he showed a diagram of a horizontal section of a fly's eye, cut so as to take in the corneal and secondary lenses, which showed a *complete picture in every eyelet*, just as a complete picture was seen in every lens when the cornea only was examined. Now, how were these images combined into one picture? for it was ridiculous to suppose that the insect saw thousands of images of the scene before it. He replied by the nerve structure beneath them. Those long thin straight bodies which they saw in the section of an eye were actually the rods or nerve-end cells. These passed through a membrane and came out as nerve fibres, which united in a nerve-junction, and so the preliminary combining of images took place. Emerging from this junction the nerve fibres at the back of the eye crossed those from the front and formed a second and larger junction. Here the images were finally combined into one large optic nerve conveying only one perception to the brain. The accommodation of focus for near and far objects, and the evolution of compound eyes were also referred to.

In the discussion the Rev. G. J. Burch and Mr. E. B. Poulton criticized Mr. Underhill's theory, and Mr. Poulton upheld the mosaic theory of insect sight. Various sections of insect eyes were shown in twelve or fourteen microscopes."

32nd Meeting. 1888, March 27.

The Rev. F. H. Woods read his paper on

"DIFFERENT FORMS OF RANUNCULACEÆ.

He said that the structure of members of this order showed the way in which the different organs had developed leaves, sepals, petals, etc, which are all, morphologically, the same thing. For instance, the seed vessel was in the form of a leaf doubled up. Sometimes, as in the double anemone, it showed a tendency to revert to its original type. Anemones had no sepals, but half-way up the flower stalk there were always three regular leaves. A series of intermediate forms, from different species and genera, could be arranged so as to show that these three normal leaves were modified sepals, or *vice versa*.

The water crowfoot was then referred to, and this, Mr. Woods said, showed a curious form of leaf consequent upon its habitat—the substance of the leaf was nearly suppressed and little more than the mere nerves left. He then traced out the leaf forms of the land-growing species—some of

which had narrow and finely divided leaves, while others had comparatively broad ones. The water-growing species were all smooth; the land species had hairs, plants in the driest places being most hairy.

The paper was illustrated by various dried specimens, some being lent by Mr. Druce, and by models and specimens in spirit, lent by Dr. Schönland. Various microscopic slides brought by Dr. Schönland, Mr. Pembrey, and Mr. Underhill were exhibited."

33rd Meeting. 1888, April 10.

Mr. Warde Fowler gave a lecture on

"THE HOUSE SPARROW AND ITS NEAREST RELATIONS.

Mr. Warde Fowler said the Sparrow was a 'snob' among birds; it was audacious, self-assertive, and careless of the feelings of others, as all snobs are; but the House Sparrow showed its attachment and confidence in mankind and in British characteristics.

There were four species of Sparrow in Europe, our Common House Sparrow, the Tree Sparrow, the Spanish and the Italian Sparrows. The Hedge Sparrow, so called, is not a Sparrow, and is not so nearly allied as the Canary, Goldfinch, Greenfinch, Chaffinch, Linnet, and Redpole, which are the Sparrow's nearest English relations. While the House Sparrow delights in the company of human beings, and is seldom found far away from human habitation, the Tree Sparrow and Spanish Sparrow avoid him, building their nests in trees in woods; the House Sparrow builds its nest usually under the eaves of roofs, in ivy, etc., and it is of an open form; when built in trees it is domed or covered in like that of its cousins.

The Tree Sparrow comes to England in great numbers in the autumn from Norway. It is common at Wytham, but he had never seen it in the Parks or Christ Church Meadow. The chief food of the House Sparrow is corn, and he had no doubt that House Sparrows had largely increased in numbers since corn had been grown more largely. In consequence of its habit of corn eating it is an open question whether the farmer should consider him an enemy or friend. The lecturer gave evidence for and against the House Sparrow and left the matter for the audience, as the jury, to decide. The House Sparrow eats insects besides corn; amongst his bad deeds was the driving away of House Martins. After a careful review and consideration of the evidence on both sides, the 'jury' thought that, while the Sparrow did a good deal of harm, he did more good. Besides, sparrow-pie is very good, said the lecturer, though it seemed doubtful whether this was a point in favour of or against the House Sparrow."

35th Meeting. 1888, May 8.

Dr. Schönland read his paper on

"THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE AS APPLIED TO PLANTS.

The lecturer said no one could have failed to see in some of his walks the effect of disease on plants. A familiar example was the potato disease. This disease was first noticed in 1804, and was then thought to be due to electrical conditions of the air and to wet seasons, but these were not the causes. The true cause was a fungus, and this could be proved by any

member. The potato leaves would be found covered underneath with white spots, and these when examined under the microscope were seen to be composed of long branched processes, bearing spores as in the model exhibited; if these spores were collected and inoculated into healthy potato plants the leaves soon sickened with the potato disease, and finally became black. This disease then was due to a living organism—a parasite. In the animal kingdom we find that all animals are subject to disease, and that some suffer from diseases peculiar to them alone, and so it is in the vegetable kingdom. This comparison can be pushed still further. Many of the diseases of animals have been shown to be caused by germs, and the same has been proved in the case of plants, therefore it is perfectly correct to speak of the 'germ theory' of disease in plants. The parasites which attack plants fall into two natural groups, the animal and the vegetable parasites. In the former class, insects, mites, and worms, were the most important. The galls on oaks, ground ivy, and other plants, were caused by insects; the red galls on willows, which were very plentiful around Oxford, had a different origin. According to Sachs, there were 1,200 different kinds of galls known. The galls were not usually dangerous to the plants attacked. The Hessian fly caused a disease in wheat which resulted oftentimes in wholesale destruction. Among worms a few nematodes might be noticed as parasites on plants. In the latter class, mistletoe was a notable example, and although valued by some English people for a certain custom, was a most objectionable parasite; it lives on almost all trees, especially on apple trees, and not only causes the death of the branch on which it grows, but by sending out runners under the bark it may endanger the life of the whole tree. Fungi were the enemies *par excellence* of plants. Bacteria did not play so important a part in the diseases of vegetable organisms as in those of animals, but they were often the cause of secondary diseases in plants. It might now be asked, what is the relation between the parasite and its host? The parasite must not be considered as always an enemy of its host, for in some cases it was of great use to the latter. A lichen was believed to consist of an alga and a fungus, and the ground of this belief was based on the fact that it was possible to cultivate the component organisms separately. Leguminous plants, such as peas and beans, have tubercles at their roots, and these tubercles have been shown to be due to parasites, which in this case are of service to their host. The lecturer then advised members to read a paper on 'Timber and its Diseases,' by Marshall Ward, which had been recently published in *Nature*, and which showed in a remarkable manner how destructive fungi were to the nobler members of the vegetable kingdom. It was supposed that the softening of the wood of trees attacked by fungi was due to a ferment excreted by the parasites, and by the same means it was believed that young shoots were unable to make their way through the bark of old trees. The diseases in trees were often not discovered until it was too late, for the ravages of many fungi were confined to the interior of their hosts. As we found in Trematodes and Cestodes that an animal possessed a life history, during which it passed through many different forms with different hosts suited for each stage, so we could see a similar life history in some fungi; in one stage the parasite might be harmless, but in the next—lethal.

The rust of wheat was such an example, and farmers had noticed for many years before it was known and explained by botanists that rust was always more abundant where barberries grew. The explanation of this was that the barberry was one of the necessary hosts of the fungus when passing through its life history, consequently if the barberries were destroyed, the disease of what is known as rust would soon die out. In fact this plan had been carried out in some districts, and had been followed by very successful results. Since germs are to be found everywhere in enormous numbers one might well ask how is it that all plants are not smitten with disease. The answer was clear and sure. As in man some constitutions and environments were favourable to the development of the parasite which caused consumption, whilst others were unfavourable, so some plants were more prone to the attacks of certain fungi than others, and this predisposition even varied in different parts of the same plant. Thus it had been found that white rust attacked only the Cotyledons of *Capsella Bursapastoris*. In conclusion, the lecturer said that the knowledge of the causes of the diseases affecting plants was not only of high scientific value, but also of great national importance."

36th Meeting. 1888, May 22.

Mr. A. Sidgwick read his paper on

"*PHYLLOXERA.*

The lecturer said that he had obtained his knowledge of this insect, which causes such terrible ravages in the vineyards of France and other countries, from two sources, from papers by French naturalists, and from Prof. Westwood. Specimens of the *Phylloxera* were to be seen in the Hope Collection in the Museum. About the year 1852 America commenced to export vine roots to different parts of Europe, but no disease was observed until a few years later, when vine plants were exported from the same country. The vine disease made its first appearance, not in France, but in England, in the year 1863; Prof. Westwood during that year received specimens of the blight which caused the disease, and read a paper on the insect before the Ashmolean Society. Unfortunately the paper was not published, and the subject was first brought before the public a few years later by the writings of several French observers, who had failed to detect the cause of the destruction of the vines in their own country. In France the loss suffered from the devastations of this insect was enormous, even greater than that caused by the German invasion. The *Phylloxera* belongs to the family Aphides, and passes through an interesting life history. In the common *Aphis* which attacks rose trees there were two phases, an apterous and a winged generation. The phases through which *Phylloxera* passed were similar, but more complicated. From the egg, which is deposited in the bark of the vine, a wingless insect emerges and climbs the branches to the leaves; one of these it pierces and there forms a gall, in which it lives and lays eggs. The wingless insects fall to the ground, some earlier and others later, when the leaves fall; they now work their way under the soil and there make a home, in which the second phase is passed. The insect of the second phase differs somewhat from that of the first phase, having a more pointed body. In the third

phase the insect passes through the same stages as a caterpillar—the larval, chrysalis, and imago state. The first three phases are asexual. From the eggs laid by the winged insect of the third phase come the sexual forms, male and female, which represent the fourth stage. These sexual forms were without a suctorial proboscis or an alimentary canal, but their generative organs were fully developed; their union resulted in the production of an egg, whence the phases re-commenced. The sexual forms were produced in the autumn. The different phases of Phylloxera attacked the leaves and the roots of the vines. The lecturer drew on the board the different forms, and remarked that the four phases were not invariable. The remedies for this pest might be divided into two classes, the popular and the practical. The former were to bury a toad, and to water the vine with white wine; but they were both useless. A long list was given of the practical remedies, amongst which were noticed salt, vinegar, sulphuric acid, sulphur, tobacco, soap, soot, and arsenical salts. The best remedy, however, was to import American vine roots, which were able to resist the insect, which originally came from the same country."

38th Meeting. 1888, June 26.

Dr. S. J. Hickson gave a most interesting lecture on

"LIFE IN THE MANGROVE SWAMPS OF NORTH CELEBES.

The fauna and flora of the mountainous portion of the island of Talissi in North Celebes and the lagoon which lies between the coraf reef and the mangrove swamp were fully described. The lecture could not be illustrated by a series of lantern slides which Dr. Hickson had brought, as by some inadvertence a lantern had not been provided; but the lecturer exhibited a large number and variety of *Cascas*, a sloth-like marsupial; birds, including Hornbills, Parroquets, Kingfishers, Lorries; Bats; Crabs; Butterflies, Moths; and Fishes. One of the latter was described as being almost terrestrial in its habits; it occurred in the mangrove swamps, and fed upon flies and ants.

The vegetation and also the animal life was most graphically explained.

39th Meeting. 1888, October 16.

Mr. H. M. J. Underhill gave a lecture on

"THE MICROSCOPIC ORGANISMS OF OXFORD STREAMS AND PONDS.

The invisible world of littleness, in which these organisms of our streams and ponds live, has been a favourite field of study ever since the invention of the microscope. Consequently I cannot hope to tell you much that is new. Yet this world is so far away from us by reason of its littleness, that we always like to look at it whenever we can, and some pictures of a few of its inhabitants may not be uninteresting. As they have been known for so long a time, many of them have what we may call a 'human' as well as a 'natural' history, and the first group of animals whose portraits I shall show you were the objects of fierce controversy amongst the scientific folk of one hundred or one hundred and fifty years ago. One of them was discovered by Trembley, an English-

man, in 1741, but it was over their marine relations and in France that the controversy arose. The point was,—Are they animal or vegetable? Of course, nowadays, with our good microscopes, we have no doubt in determining their animal nature, but then it was not so easy, and the discussion raged fiercely and long. Finally, they were conclusively proved to be animals, but they retain traces of the strife to the present day in their popular name—Zoophytes, Animal-plants. (The lecturer then showed a number of slides of three fresh-water species which are found at Oxford, and explained their habits and anatomy). The chief points about them are that they live in clusters, most of them live in tubes or cases, which grow with them. Their organization is tolerably complex, the most prominent organ being their food-catching apparatus, which is a crown of tentacles, each one fringed with fine hairs. These hairs move ceaselessly with a regular, rhythmical, wave-like motion. This motion produces currents in the water, and the currents bring food to the mouth of the animal. They show us one of the chief methods of catching food with which these lower animals are furnished—namely, currents of water produced by the vibration of hairs, or, as they are usually called, *cilia*. We shall find several other ways of catching food as we go lower down the scale of life, but this way is the chief way. We shall also notice that life can be carried on with fewer and yet fewer organs. The food-catching organ is the last to go, but it is astonishing with how few organs the processes of life, viz., motion, feeding, and reproduction, can be carried on. These Polyzoa, of which I have been talking, possess, in addition to their food-catching organ, a mouth, throat, stomach and intestine, muscles, nerves, and a circulatory system. It may seem to us that each and all these organs are necessary to life, but they disappear one after another as we descend the scale of being, until nothing but a small pulsating cell—too simple to be called a heart—is left. Yet such a creature is alive, and on comparing it with non-living matter, is distinctly an 'organism.' Leaving the Polyzoa, which some people consider to be a kind of mollusc or snail, while others call them worms, we come to a family which is a great favourite with all microscopists—namely, the Rotifers, or Wheel Animalcules. These are now generally considered to be a kind of worm, but very pretty worms, and they are not very distantly related to the Polyzoa. They are several sizes smaller than the Polyzoa, the largest individuals of which might be a quarter of an inch long, while the very beautiful Rotifer, whose portrait I am now showing you (and it is rather large for a Rotifer), could stand upright, with all its tentacles fully expanded, in the eye of what ladies know as a 'No. 6 needle.' This is the well-known *Floscularia ornata*, or, as we may translate it, the 'Beautiful Floweret.' The different slides now put through the lantern show the details of the anatomy of this creature. Its organization was quite as complex as that of the Polyzoa. It possessed all the organs which those creatures had, and it had in addition a pair of internal jaws, or gizzard, which were in constant movement, masticating food. The food-catching apparatus was the crown of fine hairs or tentacles, a modification of the so-called 'wheels' of other Rotifers, and it, like the Polyzoa, lived in a tube or case, which it probably built up itself out of jelly secreted within

its body. Another species of the same family, the Crown Animalcule, was then shown; the history of its discovery in 1761 was related in the words of the discoverer, one Eichhorn, a Prussian clergyman, and the lecturer passed on to the Tube-building Rotifers, which have so-called 'wheels' of *cilia* on their heads. These 'wheels,' he explained, were the optical appearance produced by the regular wave-like motion of the animal's hairs or *cilia*, which was the same as in the precisely similar hairs of the Polyzoa. Their function was also the same—they produced currents in the water which brought food to the animal, and not food only, but also materials for building their cases. This wonderful process was described at some length, but it is impossible to make the description clear without the pictures. The lecturer pointed out that there were different species of case-building in what he might call several stages of perfection as to the materials and workmanship, and these stages, he thought, offered a good illustration of the basis of the argument on which the theory of evolution rested. Such a theory *explained* how they came to be, because it showed how a *species* might, in the lapse of long periods of time, acquire the habits of case-building, and gradually improve in its workmanship. Such evidence of the truth of the theory was not direct, but circumstantial proof. Taken by itself it did not amount to much, but when compared with other series of facts, which were also *explained* by the theory, when it was found that evolution was a solution of all these problems, a key that fitted all locks; then this accumulation of circumstantial, or indirect evidence, gave the theory such a high degree of probability that it amounted to practical certainty. The next animals which engaged the attention of the audience were the little Hydrae—the fresh-water representatives of sea-anemones and jelly-fish. These were discovered in 1741 by the same Englishman, Trembley, who discovered the Polyzoa, and he made a large number of experiments on the vitality of these curious creatures, cutting them up in various ways, and finding that, so far from dying, each piece became a new creature. It was from this peculiar power that their discoverer gave them their name, Hydra, in allusion to the monster whom Heracles slew. These experiments had been repeated since, and he (the lecturer) had gone far enough to satisfy himself of their truth—he had cut one in two, and the top part had developed a new foot, the bottom part a new head. Their organisation was much simpler than that of the Polyzoa and Rotifers, their digestive organ being one simple tube, instead of being divided into three chambers. Their food-catching apparatus consisted of long arms or tentacles, each tentacle being furnished with hundreds of tiny stings, coiled up in cells, ready to be shot forth against any unfortunate animalcule which they might chance to touch. After briefly describing and showing pictures of the fresh-water sponge, an animal simpler than the Hydra, the lecturer passed on to the large class of tiny animals called Infusoria, so named from their having first been found in *infusions* of hay, and decaying vegetable matter. The first family were the Vorticellidae, or 'Vortex-makers,' whose food-catching apparatus was of the same class as that of the Polyzoa and Rotifers—namely, a set of hairs or *cilia*, producing currents in the water. Many pictures of these were shown, and it was seen that, while they had

mouths and throats, they had no special digestive organs, no nerves, and no circulatory system—the processes of digestion, feeling, and circulation seeming to be carried on by the jelly-stuff of the body. Many of these creatures are extremely graceful in their shape and motions, and there is no more lovely sight under the microscope than a 'Tree of Life,' as one of them is called, in full vigour and movement. After the Vorticellidae came a family of Infusoria, known as the 'Silent Bells,' whose organization was still more simple. Their food-catching organs were a funnel and one long hair or lash. The vibration of this lash made currents in the water, which caused the food particles to fall into the funnel, which surrounded the lash for one third of its length. The animal had neither mouth nor throat, but at the base of the funnel the food was taken in through the substance of the body. And of course it would be easily understood that, there being no mouth, such a thing as a stomach was quite unnecessary. The only distinct internal organ which the creature had was called the 'contractile vesicle,' a small pulsating cell which did duty for a heart. Other organisms of a similar but yet more simple nature were described, and the Amœba, a spot of jelly without permanent organs, was referred to, and, in bringing his remarks to a close, the lecturer said—These simple forms of life bring to my mind the great questions of the source of life and the origin of things even more forcibly than do animals of higher organization, because their simplicity seems to bring me closer to the mystery of what life is. Some people suppose that the theory of evolution, concerning which I have already spoken, is antagonistic to the idea of a Divine Creator. The exact contrary seems to me to be the case, because, from a strictly scientific point of view, the truth of both ideas seems to me to rest on the same basis of argument. This, as I have shown in the case of the theory of evolution, is that such a theory is a solution of problems otherwise insoluble. So likewise with the origin of life. Live matter and dead matter may be, often are, made of exactly the same stuff, but there is a great difference between them. And this difference, I think, can only be reasonably accounted for by the idea of a Creator. Then there is another range of facts which such an idea fully explains—I mean *Organization*. What is 'Organization?' It is the conscious adaptation of means to an end, an arrangement. We call these things 'organisms,' and we cannot help doing so, because we *see* that they are *arranged* and that their different parts or 'organs' are adapted to certain ends. An 'organism,' to my mind, necessarily implies an 'organiser.' It is incredible to me that such arrangement can have 'happened by chance,' which is the only alternative hypothesis. It is possible to say that the theory of evolution is not proven, because there is only the indirect evidence for it, that *explains* facts otherwise inexplicable; the same can be said of the idea of God from the scientific standpoint, but it appears to me that both arguments rest on this same basis, that of explaining the otherwise inexplicable, and must stand or fall together. And so I would finish my lecture in the words of that old Prussian naturalist, Eichhorn, whose observations I have already quoted, 'I have devoted myself to this invisible world, which yields itself to our ken only under the microscope; and I have for many years spent my leisure

moments on it, so far as my other duties would permit, in order to know God in his smallest and invisible works, and I have found him very great therein." The company then looked at some living specimens of the creatures whose pictures they had seen, which were very lively and vigorous, under some microscopes. The Rev. Hermann Newman having shown and briefly explained some very interesting specimens of European Sand-wasps, the meeting adjourned.

40th Meeting. 1888, October 30.

Mr. Warde Fowler gave an account of his observations on the

"PIED FLYCATCHER.

He said that it is only found in Oxford in April and May, and therefore he concluded that it was only a migrant in this district, although one or two nests had been found, its nesting places were steep hills, well wooded. He supposed that it came here from Switzerland and Central Europe, and was on its way to Wales, where it nested. He had found it at Kingham on the Evenlode, and concluded it was following a *river route* to the Welsh Hills. Its English nesting-place was Cumberland. He concluded with a few remarks on the plumage. The colouring of the adult male was *black* and white, of the young male *brown* and white, but at Wiesbaden in the spring he had seen a breeding pair in which the male retained its youthful plumage. This occurrence was not uncommon, and the young males changed later in the year from brown to black, not by moulting, but by the gradual blackening of the feathers from base to tip."

Mr. E. B. Poulton gave a short lecture on the

"ASCENT OF THE PEAK OF TENERIFE.

After a description of the ground and journey below 7,000ft., he gave an account of the great crater, eight miles across, called the Cañadas, and then the great Peak which rises from the floor of this crater. The crater on the summit of the Peak was very small, and at the time of his visit the strength of the west wind at the top rendered it impossible to stand in the open. During the grape season the Spaniards carry their beehives up to the Cañadas, both for the bees to feed on the white Broom then in flower, and also, as they believe, to prevent them spoiling their grapes."

1889.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting, 1890, January 14.

"Geological Room. The President in the chair. About thirty present.

Miss Shepherd, Cornmarket Street (an old member), proposed by H. M. J. Underhill, and seconded by E. B. Poulton, re-elected; Dr. Whitelock, Banbury Road, proposed by Dr. Collier, seconded by E. B. Poulton.

The President gave a brief account of the year's work. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand, £28 14s. 9d.

The President then left the chair, which was taken by the Treasurer.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Poulton and Mr. Underhill for their work, and for their services in connection with the Meeting of the Midland Natural History Union last September, was moved by Dr. Collier, and seconded by Mr. Richardson.

This was carried with one dissentient—viz., Mr. Pembrey—who objected solely because he considered such a vote contrary to custom.

Mr. Richardson proposed, and Dr. Murray seconded, Mr. E. Poulton as President of the Society for 1890. Carried unanimously. Mr. Druce was elected Treasurer on the motion of Mr. Emberlin, seconded by Mr. Carter.

Mr. H. M. J. Underhill was elected Secretary on the motion of Dr. Collier, seconded by Mr. Crow.

The list of Vice-Presidents (or Presidents of Sections), as suggested by the old Committee, was then carried *nem. con.* as under:—

Micro-zoology	-	-	-	Rev. G. J. Burch, Clarendon Cottage, Park Town.
Ornithology	-	-	-	W. Warde Fowler, Lincoln College.
Entomology	-	-	-	Rev. J. W. B. Bell, Clevedon House, Park Town.
Botany	-	-	-	Prof. S. H. Vines, Fairacres, Iffley Rd..
Phanerogams	-	-	-	G. C. Druce, 118 High Street.
Photography	-	-	-	E. Ryman Hall, Burcot, Banbury Rd.
Geology	-	-	-	Prof. A. H. Green, 137 Woodstock Rd..
Physiology	-	-	-	F. Gotch, 11 Crick Road.
Anthropology	-	-	-	H. Balfour, 11 Norham Gardens.
Magazine Sec. (<i>Mid. Nat.</i>)	-	-	-	Rev. J. W. B. Bell.

COMMITTEE.

Dr. Collier	-	-	-	62 High Street.
M. S. Pembrey	-	-	-	164 Walton Street.
C. F. Crow	-	-	-	Home Lea, Woodstock Road.
A. Sidgwick	-	-	-	64 Woodstock Road.

Notice was given that the following new Rule would be moved next meeting;—‘That the Committee have power to recommend Honorary Members to be elected by the Society, not more than three names each year.’

Mr. Druce then read a paper on *Herbaria*.

In the discussion which followed, Prof. Vines alluded to the fact that the discovery of Reggio's *herbarium*—now exhibited to the Society—was due to Mr. Druce. He was glad, too, that the authorities had secured Mr. Druce as sub-custodian of the University Herbarium.

Mr. Poulton gave his paper on the

‘Change of Colour in Arctic Northern Animals.’

Messrs. Collier, Carter, Murray, and Druce took part in the subsequent discussion.

January 28, 1890.

G. C. DRUCE."

44th Meeting. 1889, January 8.

The Rev. J. W. B. Bell gave a lecture on the

"COLOURS OF THE PUPÆ OF TORTOISE-SHELL AND PEACOCK BUTTERFLIES.

It is a known fact that the colour of these pupæ varies from very dark to very light. The problem is whether these variations are caused by the immediate surroundings of the caterpillars, or whether they are a kind of acquired habit of protective resemblance. He described the process of turning to pupæ as of three stages, (1) wandering, (2) contemplative, (3) expectant; his observations led him to conclude that the caterpillar was susceptible to the surrounding colour influences in the first and second stage. If it were in a light box (*i.e.*, lined with gold and silver paper) there would be little dark pigment in the pupa skin, if in a dark place (*i.e.*, lined with black paper) there would be a good deal. In the former case the effect of the absence of pigment was to produce gold spots on pupa—not because of the *golden* surroundings, but of the refractive power of the thin laminæ of the skin. If the changing caterpillar were removed from a golden to a black box (or *vice versa*) in the third stage of the change, no corresponding alteration of the colour of the pupæ would take place.

Mr. Peimbrey gave details of his own observations which confirmed Mr. Bell's in almost every particular."

48th Meeting. 1889, March 5.

Mr. Warde Fowler read a paper on

"THE FACULTY OF OBSERVATION.

He urged upon naturalists the great need of careful and accurate observation, gave many useful hints as to how the faculty of observing might be trained, and quoted a number of instances of observation from the experience of himself and others. Perhaps the most interesting of these was that in which he described how he watched the manner in which migratory birds find their way from a point on the Dorset coast straight across the sea to the Isle of Wight in clear weather; whereas in the fog they went around the bay and kept to the English coast, avoiding the island. From this observation he drew the inference that birds find their way in their migrations by the sight and recollection of familiar landmarks."

49th Meeting. 1889, April 2.

Mr. H. Balfour gave a particularly interesting lecture on

"FINMARKEN WHALE FISHERY."

He said that the Rorquals or Fin Whales are those hunted in the Finland Seas. They are much larger than the Greenland Whales, and are hunted with gun-harpoons carried in steamers. The process of stripping the whale, getting the oil, and in fact the whole subject of the whale

fishery was described. Much of the information was new to members, and, indeed, was not generally known. [Abstract].

Printed in *extenso* in the *Midland Naturalist*, xii., 197—228.

50th Meeting. 1889, April 30.

Mr. J. O. Sankey gave a lecture on

“PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE.”

He apologised for exhibiting three specimens of this rare visitor, and explained that two were lent him by an undergraduate of New College, who had received them from Cheswick (Northumberland); and the third, a hen, was killed by a stone by a Berkshire labourer on Lord Wantage's estate, near Wantage Road Station. It was killed in 1889, about Jan. 7, and it was probable that the bird was already injured and would have starved. It was not till 1859 that these birds were known to visit England, and then only a few; they came in greater numbers in 1863, probably less than a thousand, and doubtless all were killed. In 1888 they came in thousands. Their natural home is Asiatic Russia and Mongolia, where they were first discovered by Pallas, hence the name. There are other sand-grouse, but this is known as *Syrphaptis* on account of the peculiarity of the toes: the Greek *συρραπτειν* meaning to sew together.

Food:—It feeds chiefly on the seeds of wild plants such as dock, sedge, stonecrop, etc.; this was ascertained by Mr. Stevenson in 1886 from the examination of seventy-five dead birds. When feeding they sit close together in a line and waddle slowly forward and then fly together to drink: it is known that they will go ten to twelve miles for water, and usually at a particular hour (9 to 10 a.m.), and to the same spot.

Flight:—This is very rapid; at sunrise they leave their roosting places and go to the desert for food, flying low. They frequently fly in flocks (for warmth) and have never been seen to associate with other birds.

Nest:—A small excavation in the sand and a few blades of grass put in forms the nest, in which three eggs are usually laid; Mr. King, of Heyford, found a broken egg, which is believed to be that of a sand grouse; young have been seen in East Yorkshire, also a covey of five birds near Dewbury (Berks), three being young birds.

Description and Habits:—A minute account was given, but space prevents this being reproduced in this book. (See *Jackson's Oxford Journal* of this period).

Their difference from the pigeon family was clearly pointed out. They are protected by an Act of Parliament, and considering the numerous enemies in this country, especially man, protection is necessary if the birds are to be persuaded to come and breed or stay in this country. Their chief enemy abroad is *Falco Hendersoni*.

Migration:—Some that had escaped being shot or killed stayed in England through the winter of 1889, as about forty had been seen on various dates near Wicken Fen; one was shot in Hampshire on Jan. 1. Mr. King had told him that when they first came they seemed very tired, and allowed his shepherd and dog to come quite close. They remained on his farm, usually in one field, from May until October. [Abstract].

51st Meeting. 1889, May 14.

Dr. W. Collier gave a lecture on

“THE COMPARATIVE SENSITIVENESS OF ANIMALS TO PAIN.”

He was of opinion that animals felt pain less than man, as was inferred from (1), Pain, though felt at the part affected, was produced in the brain; hence it was reasonable to infer that a brain of small development would feel less. (2), It is known that some men feel pain less than others, those of muscular development and less intellectual habit, such as agricultural labourers and savage races. With the lower animals it is extremely doubtful if they had any pain-conducting nerves. Thus, taking these arguments together—simplicity of nervous organisation in animals and few signs of pain when injured—he thought that we might safely conclude that their sensitiveness to pain is less than in man; but he emphatically condemned all cruelty to animals. [Abstract].

52nd Meeting. 1889, May 28.

Mr. F. Gotch, M.A., gave a lecture on

“THE ELECTRIC ORGAN IN FISHES.”

He said there were in electric fishes a first-class and a second-class. The first-class were known as the Torpedo, a native of the Mediterranean, Bay of Biscay, and other places, the Electric Eel from the Amazon, and a kind of Barbel—quite a small fish—from the Nile. The common Skate was a second-class electric fish. He described the Nile Barbel, and said that the ancient opinion was that the shock given by these creatures was a sudden frost; the Nile Barbel appears in Egyptian hieroglyphics as is evidenced by its barbels and antennæ. The *electric* power of these fish was first discovered in the last century by a French physician who lived in the Isle of Rhé. In the Torpedo the electric battery consisted of four masses of hexagonal columns at the head and tail, in the Eel at the head only; in a fish two feet long about four inches was occupied with digestive organs, the rest was one huge electric battery; some eels were seven feet long. In the Nile Barbel the batteries were alongside the spine. The structure of the ‘batteries’ was explained, taking the voltaic pile as his example. The electric plates or organs were excited by the brain power, and the shock was thus subject to the fish’s will; the *force* of the shock depended upon the number of plates, and thus the rapidity with which the shocks could be sent down the nerves. The Nile Barbel had about 500 of these plates, the Skate only 70. A powerful Torpedo would transmit from 105—130 shocks a second, and this, if received on a man’s hand, would disable him for the day. Even a Torpedo of the size of half-a-crown could give a severe shock.

The uses of the electric power in fish were apparently both for defence and offence. As salt water was a vastly better conductor of electricity than fresh water, the current soon became dispersed, and the shock from the Torpedo would only be felt by creatures near; the electric eels, by putting its nose to its tail, could send a shock some distance through the water, and so paralyse for a time all small fish in the neighbourhood; it

then quietly eats all it wants, and the others recover and are available for another occasion.

The lecture was of great interest and profusely illustrated by specimens, diagrams, slides, and sections under microscopes. [Abstract].

54th Meeting. 1889, July 2.

Mr. Carus Wilson gave a lecture on

"MUSICAL AND OTHER SANDS.

After a general description of various sands, he showed the musical sand, which gave a musical note when disturbed—even a small quantity which he had in a box sounding when struck by a wooden block. He attributed the note to the fact that the grains were all of almost exactly the same size, were globular, and had their surfaces polished, so when they rubbed against each other the multitude of small vibrations made a musical note. The sand which he showed came from the Isle of Eigg; other musical sand was found at Studland Bay, but this would not sound away from that place."

55th Meeting. 1889, October 22.

Prof. S. H. Vines gave a lecture on

"THE NUTRITION OF PLANTS.

He referred mainly to green plants, and showed how the food of plants was much simpler than the food of animals. Plants derived their food from two sources; the soil, which gave them mineral food, and the air, which afforded them gaseous food—i.e., carbon dioxide (CO₂).

All animals were solely dependent on plants for their food, either directly or indirectly. The green leaf containing the chlorophyl is of great importance; it is the sole agent for absorbing CO₂, and thus both feeds the plant and purifies the air. No other substance in a plant could do it just in that way, and if there were no chlorophyl there could be no organic life. In Prof. Vines' inimitable way, he concluded that it was very risky for the whole world to depend upon chlorophyl for existence. Suppose anything went wrong with chlorophyl: the contemplation is too dreadful."

58th Meeting. 1889, December 3.

Prof. A. H. Green exhibited and explained a model showing in action the manner of

"DENUDATION AND DEPOSITION OF STRATA."

Dry sand and clay were mixed in a pan. This communicated by a sloping gutter or channel with a long shallow trough of water. Upon this mixture water from a can (with a fine rose to imitate rain falling) was poured, and some of the now muddy mixture was carried down the gutter. After the water had cleared it was seen that the solid parts had sorted themselves into deposits in progressive order of size or weight from the mouth of the gutter outwards; the coarse sand was close to the end of the gutter, finer sand further out, some sand with clay still further away, and finally, impalpable clay or mud. The Professor then applied this illustration to show how the same process had been continually going on for all

ages; tracing back from shale, through sand, to boulder formations, the old coast line of continents with their estuaries could be mapped out with considerable certainty, showing also how the shallow seas, in which the corals of the Headington beds lie (*coralline oolite*), could be traced. In Headington Quarry we had the limestone rock containing the corals very little injured, apparently *in situ* where they actually grew. At Wheatley, two miles or so away, we had the same formation, but with no corals entire, most of them absolutely comminuted, probably by the action of breakers, suggesting that the seaward edge of the ancient reef was there. Beyond, no trace of coral is found, but clay, the deposit in a sea deep enough to be undisturbed by breakers. (See *Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiii., p. 23).

Mr. Warde Fowler gave an account of his

“OBSERVATIONS ON WARBLERS AS STUDIED IN THE ALPS LAST JUNE.

He first described the Marsh Warbler (recently recognised as a British bird), which he said showed an almost absolute identity of form and plumage with another species, the Reed Warbler; dead specimens are indistinguishable, but in habit, song, nest, and eggs the two are quite distinct, and they never interbreed. The habits of Bonelli's Warbler were then described, as observed by him in the mountains bordering the Hasli Thal. This species is closely allied to the Wood Warbler, and is one that will probably push its way to England.” (*Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiii., p. 23).

59th Meeting. 1889, December 17.

Prof. A. H. Green gave a lecture on

“HOW ROCKS HAVE BEEN ALTERED, CRUSHED, AND RE-MADE BY PRESSURE.”

Briefly mentioning the facts of the deposition, subsequent upheaval, and frequent contortion of the sedimentary rocks, the Professor illustrated by diagrams, specimens, and slides the difference between a slab of slate and of clay-stone from a coal bed. The original elements of both sand and mud bands were alike. In the clay-stone the fracture was along the plane of bedding; in slate there was increased hardness, folding of strata, and fracture parallel to the axis of the fold (*i.e.*, known as slaty cleavage): pressure might have produced these effects. The homely illustration of the process of making flaky pastry (cleavage) was cited. He then passed on to the great geological puzzle of the formation of crystalline schists. His admirable explanation would occupy too much space here. (Abstract. See *Midland Naturalist*, N.S., vol. xiii., p. 24).

1890.

The Annual Meeting was called by a printed circular for Thursday, 1891, Jan. 15, in the Geological Lecture Room, but owing, apparently, to the small attendance (seven members), it was postponed to Friday, Jan. 23. The following is a full copy of the Minutes:—

*"Annual Meeting in the Large Lecture Theatre at the Museum,
at 8.30 p.m., 1891, Friday, January 23.*

The President, Mr. E. B. Poulton, in the chair.

Present:—Fifteen gentlemen, fourteen ladies—twenty-nine; several came in later.

The Minutes having been read and confirmed, new members, Mr. Henry Boswell, 109 Woodstock Road, proposed by Mr. G. C. Druce, seconded by Mr. Ryman-Hall; Dr. Romanes, St. Aldates, proposed by Mr. E. B. Poulton, seconded by Dr. Collier [were elected].

The Officers of the Society then resigned, and the President and Secretary said that they did not wish to be re-elected.

Dr. Collier also wished to retire from the Committee. The retiring President reviewed the work of the Society since its foundation in 1887, and said that as he had now been President for three years and a-half, he thought it better that there should be a change. He suggested to the Society that in the future the chairmanship should be changed more often, and that the term of office should not in any case exceed two years.

Dr. Collier proposed, and Prof. Vines seconded, the vote of thanks to the retiring officers, especially to the President and Secretary, who now did not stand for re-election. The vote was carried unanimously with applause.

Mr. E. B. Poulton proposed, and Prof. Vines seconded, that Prof. Green, M.A., F.R.S., 137 Woodstock Road, be chosen President. Carried unanimously. Mr. G. C. Druce, 118 High Street, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

Secretary:—No one was found to fill this office at first, and the matter was adjourned to Feb. 5. Later in the evening it was suggested that Mrs. F. H. Peters should be elected Secretary, but it was not brought formally before the Society.

The following Officers and Committee were then proposed from the chair (occupied by Mr. Poulton), and unanimously elected.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OR PRESIDENTS OF SECTIONS.

Ornithology	-	-	-	-	W. Warde Fowler, Lincoln Coll.
Botany	-	-	-	-	Prof. S. H. Vines, Headington Hill.
„	Sub-Sec.	Phanerogams	-	Treasurer of Society,	G. C. Druce, 118 High Street.
Photography	-	-	-	-	E. Ryman Hall, Burcot, Banbury Road.
Geology	-	-	-	-	Prof. A. H. Green, President of Society.
Physiology	-	-	-	-	F. Gotch, 11 Crick Road.
Anthropology	-	-	-	-	H. Balfour, 11 Norham Gardens.
Zoology	-	-	-	-	E. B. Poulton, 56 Banbury Road.

COMMITTEE.

C. F. Crow	-	-	-	Home Lea, Woodstock Road.
A. Sidgwick	-	-	-	64 Woodstock Road.
H. M. J. Underhill	-	-	-	7 High Street.
Col. Swinhoe	-	-	-	Avenue House, Cowley Road.
F. A. Bellamy	-	-	-	4 St. John's Road.

A Committee of fourteen altogether, including the Secretary when elected.

The Treasurer's Report was extremely satisfactory.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1890, Jan. -	28	14	10
Receipts during 1890 -	20	8	0
	<hr/>		
	49	2	10
Expenses -	12	17	7
	<hr/>		
Cash in hand 1891, Jan. 1 -	36	5	3
	<hr/>		

The Society then adjourned to the corridor, where tea was very kindly provided by the President, and to the Radcliffe Library, where various books and specimens were shown and conversation carried on until about 10.30, when a very pleasant evening was brought to a close.

A. H. GREEN."

Abstract of some of the papers and lectures given during 1890.

61st Meeting. 1890, January 28.

Mr. H. Balfour read a paper on "The Development of Ornament"; or, as he preferred, "Art as illustrated by the Art of Modern Savages."

This paper is already printed *in extenso* (*Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiii, pp. 105—110, 133—136, 151—156).

62nd Meeting. 1890, February 11.

Mr. J. B. Farmer read a paper on

"SOME RELATIONS BETWEEN PLANTS AND ANIMALS."

After speaking of the 'struggle for existence' as it happens in the vegetable world, he said the New Zealand streams, clogged by introduced watercress, were found to be cleared if willow trees were grown along the banks; the white clover will exterminate the knot-grass; the Cacti and Euphorbiæ had thorns and prickles both to prevent evaporation of moisture by heat and to protect them against animals. Some enter into an alliance, as it were, with animals to defend them against their enemies; he mentioned the Cecropia Tree (closely allied to the Bread-fruit tree) as an example. These trees maintain an army of small and very ferocious ants to protect

the trees from the most destructive and deadly ravages of another and larger genus, the Atta, or leaf-cutting ant; board and lodging are given by the trees in return for their protection. (Abstract. See *Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiii., p. 72).

The Rev. G. J. Burch exhibited his home-made model, and read a paper on

"THE MOTION OF CILIA OF ANIMALCULÆ AS SEEN BY FLASHING LIGHT."

There is a full account in the Minutes, but I refer the reader to the paper printed *in extenso* in the *Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiii., pp. 114-120.

63rd Meeting. 1890, February 25.

Mr. H. M. J. Underhill commenced to show and describe an interesting series of his own hand-painted slides of microscopic objects, but the demonstration was cut short by the failure of the supply of oxygen gas. A paper on this subject was read before the Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society, 1890, March 4, and repeated at the Oxford Natural History Society in 1891, May 21, and is printed in the *Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiii., pp. 224-229.

64th Meeting. 1890, March 11.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Latter and Dr. Collier, Prof. S. H. Vines gave a lecture on

"SOME ADAPTATIONS OF PLANTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CHLOROPHYL."

This was a continuation of a previous lecture (see 55th Meeting), and an excellent summary is given in the *Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiii., p. 95.

It was announced with much satisfaction that Mr. M. S. Pembrey had been elected to a Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship.

67th Meeting. 1890, May 28.

The Rev. G. J. Burch gave a lecture on the

"ARCHITECTURE OF ATOMS."

The lecture was illustrated by models symbolizing the different combining powers of the various elements. Thus, Hydrogen, having one affinity, was symbolized by a ball; Oxygen, with two affinities, by a stick; Carbon, with four affinities, by an equilateral tetrahedron. Each symbol represented an 'atom' of the particular element, and the different ways in which the figures could be fitted together, taken to pieces and put together again symbolized the behaviour of the 'atoms' and 'molecules' of the

elements in their combination, disintegration, and re-combination. The whole was extremely ingenious, and rendered a very abstruse subject fairly intelligible." (*Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiii., p. 191).

68th Meeting. 1890, June 10.

Mr. F. H. Peters read a paper on

"GOETHE AS A NATURALIST AND EVOLUTIONIST."

He brought out very clearly and in a very interesting manner a side of the character of the poet which is often overlooked, and showed how greatly indebted is modern science to Goethe for some of the philosophical ideas which underlie the theory of evolution.

71st Meeting. 1890, November 6.

Prof. A. H. Green read a paper by Mr. Jukes Brown on

"A BORING AT SHILLINGFORD, NEAR WALLINGFORD."

The paper is printed in the *Midland Naturalist*, xiv., pp. 201—208.

73rd Meeting. 1890, December 4.

Dr. Collier read a paper on

"MORE ABOUT GERMS."

A long technical account is given in the Minutes.

Mr. H. Balfour read a paper on

"SOME SUPPOSED PALÆOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM
NORTH AMERICA."

In a summary of his views, he said he had little doubt that they were not palæolithic, but were only some hundreds of years old, and were of the time of the North American Indians just as the white man arrived.

1891.

There is no manuscript report preserved for 1891—2 other than that recorded in the Minutes; the meeting was postponed twice.

The following postcard notice was sent out 1891, December 11 :—

"The date of the Annual Meeting is to be Tuesday, Jan. 26th, at 8 p.m., instead of Jan. 21st. Tea in the Museum will be provided free of charge, and the meeting will be followed by a variety of Exhibitions. Members are invited to bring two friends each. All those who wish to be present will kindly send in their names and those of their friends to the Secretary by Jan. 20th.

M. R. PETERS, Hon. Sec.

12, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford,
Dec. 11th, 1891."

The Minutes are as follows:—

“The Annual Meeting of the Society, which had been fixed for Jan. 26th, 1892, was postponed for a fortnight, and took place on Feb. 9th. There was a very good attendance, there being about 100 persons present, including members and their guests.

In the unavoidable absence of the President, the chair was taken by Mr. Poulton, in the large Lecture-room, at 8 p.m. Two members were declared elected—Miss Lloyd, proposed by Mrs. Harcourt, seconded by Mrs. Peters, and Mr. H. C. Payne, proposed by Mr. Peters, seconded by Professor Green. Two new members were proposed for election—Mr. B. Ryman-Hall, proposed by Mr. Ryman-Hall, seconded by Mr. Bellamy, and Sir Henry Acland, proposed by Mr. E. B. Poulton, seconded by Prof. S. H. Vines. After a short address by the Chairman, commenting on the events of the past year and reporting the present condition of the Society, the Hon. Treasurer read his Report and Balance-sheet for 1891.

It appeared that there was a sum of £36 4s. 10d. in hand at the beginning of the year, to which, after the year's expenses were deducted, £2 4s. 8d. were to be added. On the motion of Mr. Warde Fowler, carrying out the previous recommendations of the Committee, it was unanimously resolved to devote part of the funds to the commencement of a Lending Library of scientific books for the use of members. The election of officers and Committee took place, and with the exception of Mr. Gotch, Vice-President and President of Section E., all offered themselves for re-election, and were approved by the Society; they remain the same as last year. Dr. Romanes was asked by the Committee to stand for election in Mr. Gotch's place, and was duly elected by the Society.

After the conclusion of the business, Mr. E. A. Ryman-Hall exhibited with the lantern a number of instantaneous photographs of the Lake Country, taken by himself during the past summer with a hand camera. The company then adjourned to the gallery, where tea and coffee were provided. In the Library a variety of interesting Exhibitions were laid out: A collection of Tussore silk moths and their cocoons, by Colonel Swinhoe; dried mosses, by Mr. H. Boswell; sedges, by Mr. G. C. Druce; and flowers, by Miss M. Claridge. Miss B. Taylor showed some experiments with a spirometer.

The evening concluded with another lantern exhibition by Mr. Arthur Sidgwick of a number of most beautiful photographs of Greek temples and tomb sculptures, accompanied by explanations and comments of great interest.

H. M. J. UNDERHILL.

Feb. 11, 1892.”

Abstract of some of the papers and lectures given during 1901.

77th Meeting. 1891, February 5.

Mr. W. Warde Fowler read a paper on the

“ORNITHOLOGY OF ARISTOTLE.”

He said that Aristotle was influenced by the superstition of his time, but being a keen observer his descriptions are so accurate that a very large number can be identified now. His theories on migration were correct, but, like Gilbert White, he thought some hibernated; some of Aristotle's references were dealt with in detail. In conclusion, Mr. Fowler described a terrace of mud and straw built by birds in Mr. Vernon Harcourt's boat-house on the Cherwell. (*Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiv., p. 72).

78th Meeting. 1891, February 19.

Prof. S. H. Vines gave a lecture on

“THE PLANT AND THE SOIL.”

He explained the process by which the roots of plants obtained their nourishment from the soil and one of the latest botanical discoveries, viz., that the upper, or ‘living,’ soil is full of bacteria, which are essential to the growth of plants. (For a fuller account see *Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiv., p. 72).

Mr. G. C. Druce gave a lecture on

“THE BOTANY OF THE KILLARNEY DISTRICT.”

(*Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiv., p. 96).

81st Meeting. 1891, April 23.

Colonel Swinhoe gave a lecture on

“MIMICRY IN LEPIDOPTERA.”

(*Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiv., p. 120).

82nd Meeting. 1891, May 7.

Mr. H. Boswell read a paper on

“THE LIFE HISTORY OF A MOSS.”

After describing their general history, he referred to several rare mosses about Oxford.

83rd Meeting. 1891, May 21.

Mr. A. Sidgwick repeated his lecture on

“RARITY OF INSECTS.”

(*Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiv., p. 144).

Mr. H. M. J. Underhill described his

“METHOD OF PAINTING LANTERN SLIDES.”

(*Midland Naturalist*, N.S., xiv., p. 224).

"1892, REPORT.

During the year 1892, sixteen lectures have been given by members of the Society. Of these four come under the head of Botany, three Ornithology, five Zoology, one Anthropology, one Geology, and two are unclassifiable, but bear on the more philosophical and artistic sides of Natural History. On Feb. 9 a very pleasant Social Gathering took place in the Museum to celebrate the Annual Meeting of the Society. After the conclusion of the business many interesting exhibits were shown; among them were some beautiful lantern slides by Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, and photographs by Mr. Ryman Hall and Mr. Sidgwick. A delightful excursion was arranged for July 7, and those members who took part were most hospitably entertained by Mr. G. Palmer, of Reading, at Marlston House, near Hermitage. On June 8 a few members took an afternoon walk with Mr. Warde Fowler and Mr. G. Claridge Druce to Marston Copse, where interesting birds and plants were seen.

In accordance with an alteration in Rule VIII., passed at the Annual Meeting in 1891, the exhibitions and examinations of specimens now take place before the lecture for the evening. It was hoped that the change would encourage members to bring specimens and objects of interest to the meetings. The result has been only moderately satisfactory, but the Society is indebted to Mr. Druce for the frequent interesting botanical notes and specimens he had contributed.

It is to be regretted that the Library Sub-Committee has not yet been able to decide upon books to be purchased by the Society according to the resolution passed at last Annual Meeting, but as there is a divergence of opinion on the subject it is thought best to bring a new proposition before the Society this year, which it is hoped may be of wider benefit to Natural History Students. During the past year twenty new members have joined, and fourteen have left, so that we have now a total of sixty-nine gentlemen and forty-six ladies, as against sixty-seven gentlemen and thirty-seven ladies last March; making in all 115 members, as against 104. The average attendance at lectures is twenty-eight. The Society may, on the whole, be considered in a prosperous condition, although there is a tendency to leave the practical part in the hands of a few, most of the members being, as a rule, content to listen to the admirable lectures contributed, without themselves taking a very active share in the object for which a Natural History Society may be assumed to exist."

The Report preserved is in the hand-writing of Mrs. M. R. Peters.

"1893, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The record of 1893 is on the whole a very satisfactory one. The Annual Meeting, which took place on Jan. 26, was a most successful gathering, and the Society made a new and greatly-appreciated departure by inviting a number of children, through members, to hear Mr. Underhill recite folk-tales, illustrated by the lantern, in the afternoon, similar tales being told by him in the evening after the business of the Society was concluded. The Society has held twelve of its ordinary meetings during the year, at which interesting lectures on various subjects have been delivered. There have been two excursions. One on May 16, to Chipping Norton Junction, where Mr. Warde Fowler acted as guide and entertainer; and the other to Steeple Barton at the end of July, when the party were entertained by Mr. B. S. Ogle.

An Afternoon Meeting of the Society was held as an experiment on Dec. 5, and there was a very large attendance. It may be assumed that the arrangement was regarded with favour.

The average of attendance for the year is thirty-four, a decided increase upon that of last year, which was twenty-eight. Our numbers have also considerably increased. Last January we had 115 members, of whom forty-six were ladies and sixty-nine gentlemen. We now have a total of 129, of whom fifty-five are ladies and seventy-six gentlemen.

The most important event of the year was a prize competition, open to children under fifteen, the results of which have been most satisfactory, especially in the botanical branch, in which ten prizes were awarded. The scheme originated with Mr. Fowler, and a generous gift of £20 was given by Sir Henry Acland to carry it out. A third of this sum was actually expended by the Committee appointed to manage the scheme. One evening during the Autumn Session was devoted to the presentation of the prizes to the successful competitors, which ceremony was performed by Prof. Poulton, in the absence of Sir H. Acland.

In conclusion your Committee would remind you that subscriptions for 1893 have been due for a considerable time, and that those for 1894 may now be paid to the Treasurer."

The Report preserved is in the handwriting of Mrs. M. R. Peters.

1894.

"Oxfordshire Natural History and Field Club, 1895, January 24.

The Annual Meeting of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society took place on Jan. 24 [given as Jan. 23 in the MS. report] in the Museum. The Business Meeting was held in the Lecture Theatre

at 8 p.m., the President (Mr. W. Warde Fowler) occupying the chair.

The Yearly Reports of Secretary and Treasurer were approved, and then the President spoke of the work of the Society during the past year. He congratulated the Society on the number of eminent scientific men who were among its members, and who frequently contributed lectures to its meetings, but he urged the amateur members to do more practical work in the field—in the way of making and recording observations.

He made suggestions, too, as to ways in which the Society might be more helpful and stimulating in the wider area of the country. In conclusion, he nominated as his successor Mr. G. Claridge Druce, and spoke of his special fitness for the position this year, when the Society hope to entertain the Conference of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies. Mr. Druce having been voted President, with which office he combines that of Treasurer, the Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Johnson, was re-elected. Prof. Burdon Sanderson was made President of the Physiological Section, in place of Dr. Romanes. The Society then elected the Committee, and, after some further business and votes of thanks to the President, the Keeper of the Museum and the Professors who had kindly lent their rooms for lectures, the members adjourned to the corridor for refreshments, and then to the Hope Department of Zoology. Later, Professor Poulton gave a lecture on 'Impressions of America, chiefly as regards Natural History Work.' As the Business Meeting had occupied more time than had been anticipated, Prof. Poulton curtailed his lecture, kindly promising to finish it on some other occasion. He gave interesting details of his journey to the United States last winter, and of the eminent people he met in New York. The Natural History Museum there presented an exterior appearance the reverse of our own handsome building, for it is severely plain, and in this respect is a type of most American Museums. Its great feature is its collection of fossils of vertebrates, and the lecturer was interested in seeing the staff of men at work cutting out specimens which had been brought from the Rocky Mountains, embedded in the rock to be skilfully excavated at the Museum.

He alluded to the different manner in which American scientists approach the question of evolution, supporting the Lamarckian theory rather than that of Darwin.

At Harvard, the Agassiz Museum had a most attractive collection of models of flowers in glass. Its collection of fossil Edentates from South America is the best in the world, outside the Argentine Republic. Probably these remarkable Edentates did much to influence Darwin in his enquiries. The Geographical Distribution of Animals is shown extremely well in this Museum.

Prof. Poulton spoke of the pleasant academic life at Harvard,

not unlike that of our own Oxford. He refrained from continuing his impressions of the Universities on account of the lateness of the hour."

The above is a copy of a manuscript report of the Annual Meeting in the writing of Mrs. B. Johnson. The Report of the Committee for 1894, also by Mrs. Johnson, now follows:—

"1894, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The last Annual Meeting of the Society took place on Jan. 24 in the Museum. After the Business Meeting, refreshments were served in the corridor, and Col. Swinhoe kindly acted as guide in the Entomological Department. The evening closed with a lantern exhibition of photographs by Mr. G. C. Druce. During the year thirteen lectures have been given on subjects connected with several branches of Natural History. The out-door meetings have been a distinct feature of the programme. A walk to Shotover was taken under the guidance of Prof. Green, to illustrate his lecture given the evening before. The President also arranged to conduct a walk to Eynsham, but this had to be abandoned on account of unfavourable weather. On May 25 a number of members drove by brake to Appleton, then walked to Bablock-Hythe, the President and Mr. Druce drawing attention to many objects of interest on the way. An excursion to Watlington took place on June 27, by the kind invitation of a former member of the Society, the Rev. J. W. B. Bell. The party consisted of nineteen members, some cycling, and the others going and returning by brake. Mr. Bell conducted the members through Watlington Park, Russells-Water, and to Shirburn Castle, and entertained them to tea at Pyrton Vicarage. The botanists made a good collection, including several specimens rare in the neighbourhood, and Prof. Poulton found a neolithic flint implement in a heap of stones on the roadside, and drew attention to many points of geological interest.

Several exhibits have been shown previous to the lectures at the Society's meetings—notably botanical specimens by Mr. Druce.

An addition has been made to the Rules to allow working members who leave Oxford to remain connected with the Society as Corresponding Members, and the first to be elected under this new rule was our kind host at Pyrton, the Rev. J. W. B. Bell.

A small committee was formed on Oct. 24, at the suggestion of the President, to consider the Protection of Wild Birds in Oxfordshire, and report to the County Council. Mr. Underhill and Mr. Bellamy represented the Society at the Annual Conference of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies, held at Ellesmere in August. The Society has invited the Union to hold its next Conference in Oxford. At the beginning of the year the members numbered

129; the total now is 138, although thirteen have left during the year. The Corresponding Members at present number three [and one honorary member, Lord Lilford. F.A.B.]

It is with deep regret that the Committee record the death of Dr. Romanes, who was President of the Physiological Section of the Society, and one of its most distinguished members."

"1895, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Annual Meeting last year took place on January 23, in the Museum.

At the Business Meeting a suggestion was made by Mr. Peters which led to the framing of an addition to the Society's Rules—viz., 'That persons who have been recommended by the Committee may be elected members of the Society without paying any subscription, election to be renewed annually.' The evening closed with a lecture by Prof. Poulton on 'Impressions of America.' During the year 1895 twelve lectures have been given, and on several occasions short excursions or walks in the neighbourhood have been arranged. Two were Botanical walks with the President; one to Eynsham was with Mr. Warde Fowler. The Committee considered it inexpedient to arrange for excursions on a larger scale, as the resources of the members were to be called on for the special meetings of the Midland Union in July.

The Exhibits shewn at the beginning of the Society's meetings have been numerous, the President especially contributing many interesting specimens. The lectures this year have been illustrated by lantern slides to an extent unprecedented: consequently the Geological-room has been used very seldom. Prof. Poulton and Prof. Gotch have been good enough to lend their lecture-rooms on several occasions. On the 1st and 2nd July the Annual Meetings of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies were held in Oxford, at the invitation of this Society. Our own members supported the meetings loyally, but the number of outsiders was disappointing.

The proceedings included a Business Meeting, a Garden Party at Wadham College Gardens, a *Conversazione* in the Museum, and an Excursion to Blenheim and Stonesfield. The Committee take this opportunity of thanking those members who contributed so much to the success of the evening gathering by their exhibits, which in many cases had required a great deal of time and trouble.

A Library has been started this year. Miss Swann, Professor Poulton, and the President have given a number of volumes, and the Treasurer has purchased several works recommended by the Committee.

By the kindness of Prof. Poulton, the books are kept in the Hope Library, and Miss Claridge has been appointed Librarian.

At the beginning of the year the Society numbered 159 ordinary members, one honorary and three corresponding members; six have left during the year, but sixteen new members have joined us, which brings our total of members up to 172.*"

The MS. of the Report for 1895 in the writing of Mrs. Johnson is preserved.

"1896, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Annual Meeting took place on January 29, in the large Lecture Theatre in the Museum. The nomination of officers for 1896 involved only two changes, viz., election of Mrs. Victor H. Veley as Secretary, *vice* Mrs. Ernest Johnson. resigned, and the appointment of Miss Claridge as Librarian. The total number of members, as stated in Mrs. Johnson's report, read at the meeting, was 173, but eight resignations were received after Mrs. Johnson's much regretted departure from Oxford, so that at the end of 1895 the total actually stood at 165.

During the present year the Society has met twenty-two times. There have been nine lectures, three social meetings, two meetings for short papers and discussion, two botanical and three ornithological expeditions under the leadership of Mr. Druce and Mr. Warde Fowler, one general field-day and one general excursion. The meetings have been so well attended that the Geology Room has several times been overcrowded, in consequence of which the Museum Delegates most kindly consented to the use of the large Lecture Theatre during the whole of the Michaelmas Term. The number of members joining in expeditions for field-work has greatly increased, and during Easter and Trinity Terms averaged thirty. An appeal to members to record local observations and captures has met with some success, and a valuable list of *Hymenoptera Aculeata*, taken in or near Oxford, has been sent in by Mr. Laurence Young, and of geological specimens by Miss Weld. It is hoped that more members may follow these brilliant examples; the smallest contributions will be welcomed, and will be recorded in a book added to the Library for that purpose.

The death-roll of the Society for 1896 includes four honoured names, those of Prof. A. H. Green, Lord Lilford, Miss Smith, and Mr. Stedham. Prof. Green was at one time President of the Society, and both then and since took the greatest interest in the Society, and was ever ready to promote its welfare, both by loan of his lecture-room for meetings, and in many other ways. Lord Lilford, our only Honorary Member, is a loss, not only to the Society, but to the world of naturalists at large, owing to the labours in the field

* Owing to changes after this Report was read, these numbers differ slightly from the list of members printed in February.

of ornithology which have made him famous. Miss Smith's name, too, was connected with many societies besides our own, and her loss has been widely felt. By the death of Mr. Stedham we have lost one of our oldest members, whose interest in the Society and its doings was maintained long after ill-health had precluded him from attendance at the meetings. There have been only seven resignations during the year, and these for the most part were due to members leaving Oxford. Forty new members have joined, so that the present total number is 196,* of whom 187 are ordinary, and nine corresponding members. The increase of thirty-one on last year's total shows the Society to be in a flourishing state, and it is hoped that our members will rise to above 200. New Sections have been formed for Chemistry, Astronomy, and Meteorology under the respective presidency of Prof. Odling, the Radcliffe Observer, and Mr. Bellamy. Many additions have been made to the Library, which now contains about twenty-two volumes, and forty original papers and pamphlets, including several numbers of the *Linnean Society's Journal*. A complete list of these works will be issued shortly, and sent to each member with the revised membership lists for 1897. Any further additions to the Library in the shape of volumes or papers by members and others will always be gratefully received. Exhibits have been numerous and interesting, and have for the first time this year included live animals of various species.

The grateful thanks of the Committee are due to all members and lecturers who have contributed in various ways to the success of the meetings, also to Profs. Tylor, Gotch, Poulton, and Odling for kindly permitting the use of lecture-rooms in the Museum, to the Radcliffe Observer for hospitably entertaining the whole Society at the Observatory, to Sir Henry Acland for allowing the Library to be opened in the evening for our benefit on the present occasion, and for much kindly interest in the Society at all times.

The Society enters upon a new era to-night, and, while heartily welcoming the new President-elect, we take this opportunity of expressing our most hearty thanks to the retiring President (Mr. Druce) for the able manner in which he has conducted the business of the Society, and for the time and thought he has devoted to its interests throughout his term of office.

LILIAN J. VELEY."

The above was written by Mrs. Veley, and is from a fair copy; the original has not been preserved. The following is from a newspaper report of the meeting and supplements the above:—

* 202 when the list of members was printed in February; additional resignations and changes after the Annual Meeting account for the slight differences.

“On the conclusion of the business an adjournment was made to the corridor, where refreshments were provided, and afterwards there was the Library to inspect, and the various exhibits therein displayed. Soon after 9.30 the company again assembled in the Lecture Theatre, when Prof. Poulton proposed a most hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Druce for the great services he had rendered the club during his two years of presidency. This was carried with acclamation, and Mr. Druce having suitably responded, the President called upon Mr. Bellamy for his lantern slides of Old Oxford.

The lecturer's capital idea was to collect photographs of old houses and other bits of Oxford, so that when the places were pulled down and alterations made there might be some accurate record of what was there previously. In many cases the various objects depicted in Mr. Bellamy's photographs have already been swept away, such as Carfax, Crow's shop at the corner of George Street, the shops by the Indian Institute, the willow in the Botanical Gardens, etc., while a number of other spots which he showed are likely to undergo complete transformation very shortly. One or two of the slides were very pretty, notably those taken outside the precincts of the city. The evening entertainment was concluded by Mr. H. M. J. Underhill showing a few of his celebrated lantern slides, depicting minute forms of life, as seen in the microscope. In this case all the work was done by hand, the colouring being done by means of water colours. The fineness and accuracy were wonderful, and the President expressed the feeling of everyone present when he said how astonished he was at the possibility of producing such slides. The meeting, which was undoubtedly a success, broke up about 10.30 p.m.”

Among the most, if not the most, important feature of Mrs. Veley's ten years' Secretaryship was the organization of the Society into working sections, especially the field sections, and reports of their work. The following is the first sectional report; other accounts will be found in the printed Reports after 1899, and portions have been incorporated in Chapter VII.

“1897, REPORT FOR SUMMER SESSION.

During the Summer Term there have been five evening meetings and nine field expeditions and walks, which have been on the whole well attended.

In the Ornithological Section eighty members have listened to the songs of birds, with Mr. Warde Fowler. Among birds heard and seen were the following:—Cuckoo, blue tit, great tit, tree sparrow, thrush, blackbird, black cap, garden warbler, chiff chaff,

robin, yellow hammer, nightingale, stock-dove, skylark, wren, green woodpeck, reed warbler, Ray's wagtail.

In the Botanical Section twenty-five members followed Mr. Druce in search of plants, and on June 18 no less than 280 species were recorded in the course of seven miles' walk in the vicinity of Princes Risborough.

In the Entomological Section about eight members accompanied the President in search of insects, and some good records of Lepidoptera were made, which have been previously mentioned at meetings.

In the Geological Section eleven members went with Mr. Bell to Wolvercot, and learned many new and interesting things about a familiar spot.

In the department of General Zoology, which includes several subjects for which there is no special Section, six members collected fresh water fauna with the Secretary, and were introduced to the beautiful Oxford fresh water sponge, now in its full beauty in the Cherwell.

On the occasion of the General Annual Excursion, seventeen members braved the weather and had an enjoyable day in spite of rain, which damped their clothes but not their spirits. Tea was enlivened by recitation. The General Meet was only attended by three persons, inclusive of leaders of Sections. The 'Dauntless Three,' however, transformed themselves into a Botanical Section, and spent a profitable and pleasant morning under the guidance of Mr. Druce.

L. J. VELEY."

The original MS. copy in Mrs. Veley's writing is preserved.

"1897, COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

During the year 1897-8 the Society has met twenty-two times, and the Committee three times.

There have been twelve lectures, two social meetings, seven field expeditions (in the Summer Term), and one general excursion. The lectures have been well attended, the minimum number of persons present being fifty, the maximum ninety-eight; 135 members have taken part in field expeditions, minimum attendance on single occasion being three, the maximum fifty. The Society has lost twenty members during the year; nearly all these were resignations necessitated by departure from Oxford. But twenty new members have joined, so that the total number of members has stood as high as 215, and now stands at 196, exactly the same as that declared at the Annual Meeting last year. Of these, 183 are ordinary, nine corresponding, and four life members.

The death-roll of the Society bears one honoured name, that of Mr. Stone, Fellow of the Royal Society, late Radcliffe Observer, and President of Section H. His loss was sincerely mourned by all, and his kindness and hospitality will ever be gratefully remembered. As a tribute of respect to his memory, the Society sent a wreath to his funeral, and no nomination was made to the vacant presidency until the year had elapsed. Three Committee members have resigned, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, on account of pressure of business; Mr. W. Garstang, on account of having been appointed Naturalist to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth; Mr. W. P. Pycraft, to take up a large sphere of work in the Ornithological Department of the British Museum. Their loss will be regretted.

The President of Section C wishes to express her regret that, owing to ill-health she has not been hitherto able to give as much help to the Photographic Section as she wished, but she hopes to do more in 1898.

For similar reasons the Librarian was unable to be present that night, or to furnish a separate Report. At her request it is stated that several volumes have been added to the Library during the past year. Mr. Druce and Mr. Bellamy have kindly presented books. Among those purchased by the Committee may be mentioned Phillips' *Geology of Oxfordshire and the Thames Valley*, also *Our Native Ferns*. About twelve volumes have been borrowed by members during the past year. Thanks are due to Prof. Poulton for very kindly permitting the books to be kept in the Hope Department, also to Mr. Holland for giving out volumes when the Librarian was not present. Exhibits have been numerous, and there is a prospect of some of special interest in the coming year. Valuable lists of local fauna have been drawn up by the President and others, and of geological finds by Mr. Bell; it is hoped that these may be published, if funds permit. The grateful thanks of the Committee are due to all members and lecturers who have contributed in various ways to the success of the meetings, more especially to Prof. Tylor and the Museum Delegates for the privilege of using the Lecture Theatre; to Sir H. Acland, for opening the Library and permitting the use of the corridor; to the Linacre Professor, for the loan of diagrams; to the Hope Professor, for admitting members to view the Hope Collections; to Mr. Robinson for presiding at the lantern; to Mr. Trim, Mr. Walker, Mr. Ford, Mr. Bayzand and many others for efficient help in various departments. In conclusion, the Committee and Officers express their sincere thanks to the retiring President, in recognition of his kind assistance to the Society during his year of office, and beg to offer a cordial welcome to the President for 1898."

"1898—99, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

During the year 1898 the Society has met twenty-one times, and the Committee seven times. There have been thirteen lectures, two social meetings, seven field expeditions (in the Summer Term), and one general excursion. The lectures have been well attended. The minimum number of persons present, sixty (ten more than the last year); the maximum, 115 (seventeen more than the year before); thirty members resigned during the year, and most of these on account of leaving Oxford; fifty-nine new members joined, so that the total number of members now stands at 233, as against 196 at the Annual Meeting in June, 1898. Of these, six are Life Members, twelve Corresponding Members, and 215 Ordinary Members. Among the resignations those of Mr. and Mrs. Crow, two of our very oldest members, are much to be regretted. In leaving Oxford they carry with them the Society's best wishes for their happiness in their new home. Mr. Crow's departure has created a vacancy on the Committee, which it is hoped Mr. C. V. A. Peel will fill.

The President of the Photography Section regrets that, owing to ill-health, she has felt obliged to resign her post, being unable to take an active part in the proceedings of the Society, of which she is a Life Member, and in which she has always taken a most kindly interest. The President of Meteorology has resigned also, in order to exchange this post, with the approval of the Society, for the Presidency of the Photographic Section, in which he hopes to be able to render more active service to the Society. Mr. H. N. Dickson has kindly consented to be nominated to fill this vacancy, and offers valuable help in the form of classes for members.

The Committee recommends that a new Section for Mineralogy be created, and that Prof. Miers, F.R.S., be nominated as President thereof. Prof. Miers is kind enough to take an interest in the Society, and to offer help and instruction by taking members round the Museum Collection.

At the request of the Librarian it is stated that the following is a report of the condition and additions to the Library in 1898.*

Besides the usual course of lectures in Michaelmas Term, the Society made a fresh departure by instituting a course of six lectures to children during the Christmas holidays. These lectures were the happy thought of our President, and the scheme was carried out and made a great success by his energy and enterprise. The lecturers were Prof. Poulton, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and the President himself. The attendances were large, and enabled the Society, when all expenses were paid, to present £10 to the funds of the Radcliffe Infirmary."

The MS. of this Report is in Mrs. Veley's writing, and is

* This portion of the report is given in Chapter IX.

preserved among the Society's papers. It should, however, be pointed out that the Society should not claim any credit for the course of lectures to children that year.

"1899, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

During the year the Society has held twelve General and two Social Meetings. The Committee has met seven times. Sectional gatherings have been very numerous and well attended. Professor Vines has most kindly held weekly classes for Section B during three Terms. The Radcliffe Observer has devoted two evenings a Term for the last two Terms to the instruction of Section As. Mr. Dickson has held the classes for Section M. During part of the year the President has held classes for Section G., and has also taken members for Geological cycling and walking expeditions to Stonesfield and Wolvercot. Mr. Druce has conducted Botanical expeditions to Boar's Hill and to Begbroke, where Mr. H. A. Evans hospitably entertained the members at tea. Besides these, there has been a general half-day cycling excursion, and the general annual excursion, which was more largely attended than ever. The Society has therefore spent a very active year, and has, as a result of the organization by Sections, more than trebled its number of fixtures, though without increasing the subscriptions. The number of members still continues to rise. This time last year we had 230 members; fourteen have been lost through resignations, chiefly owing to departure from Oxford, and three by death. Forty-four new members have joined, bringing the total up to 255. In spite of this increase in members and increase in fixtures, meaning treble, the number of notices sent out, by careful economy in printing—viz., abolishing lecture lists, putting notices of two or more meetings on one card, etc., the total expenditure in stationery has actually been reduced. The Secretary has this year sent out 2,700 post-cards, as against 2,800 last year. The Sections have all received additions; 15 more members have joined Section As.; 4 Section A.; 22 Section B.; 2 Section C.; 8 Section E.; 8 Section G.; 7 Section M.; 3 Section Min.; 12 Section O.; 2 Section P.; 4 Section Ph.; 10 Section Z. As this makes a total of 97, as against 44 new members, it will be seen that many have either taken on additional Sections or are recruits from the ranks of the X.'s, and from both facts it seems reasonable to conclude that the Sectional system has been generally approved of, and may be considered to have justified its existence. The three members who have been lost to us by death during the past year are Mrs. Wharton, Mr. Ward of Wadham College, and Mr. Abbott. Another member, Mr. M. R. Church, has left us to serve his Queen and country in South Africa, and the hearty good wishes of the Society go with him. A vacancy

has been made in the Committee by the departure of Mrs. Peters from Oxford, and the remaining members have co-opted Mr. H. Ward to fill it. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have been placed on the list of corresponding members.

L. J. VELEY, *Hon. Sec.*"

"1900, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 23, 1901).

During the year the Society has held fifteen General Meetings, and the Committee has met four times. The number of members still continues to rise. At the Annual Meeting last year the number was 255; thirty members having been lost during the year, two of these by death, and the rest by resignations, chiefly owing to departure from Oxford. The deaths of Sir Henry Acland and Sir John Conroy have deprived the Society of two of its most distinguished members; the former was a life member and most active benefactor of the Society, and both are universally regretted. Fifty-five new members have joined in the year, bringing the total up to 280, not inclusive of nominations at the present meeting.

The attendance at meetings has been very large.

Several of the Sections have been active during the year. In Section B. the President gave a course of weekly lectures during Hilary and Trinity Terms, and was only prevented by ill-health from continuing these. The President of Section Mi. showed and explained to members of Section Mi. and G. the collections of precious stones in the University Museum. The President of Section G. generously opened his University lectures and field-days to members of his Section. The Presidents of Fb. and E. conducted joint expeditions for field work to Bagley Wood and Wytham in the Summer Term. The President of Fz. began a course of instruction in Elementary Zoology, with special reference to field work, during Hilary and Trinity Terms, and conducted five field-days in the Summer Term.

The Annual General Excursion took place on June 23, and was attended by 35 members, who drove to Letcombe Regis, by the kind invitation of Mr. Silver, Lord of the Manor, to see his renowned collection of New Zealand Birds. Mr. and Mrs. Silver afterwards most hospitably entertained the members of the Society at tea, and by their kind and cordial welcome made the day a most pleasant and memorable one. Mr. Silver has since been elected an honorary member of the Society in recognition of his kindness.

The Committee has finally completed the preparation of the Society's first Annual Report, which will be published and issued to members as soon as possible after the Annual Meeting. It will include a list of *Hymenoptera Aculeata* of the Oxford District, care-

fully brought up to date, and it is hoped that similar lists of local fauna and flora, from the records of members and others, will accompany the Report each year.

LILIAN J. VELEY, *Hon. Sec.*"

"1901, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 22, 1902).

During the year the Society has held fifteen General Meetings; the Committee has met five times and Sub-Committees twice.

The most important event of the year has been the amalgamation of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society with the Ashmolean Society, under the new title of the Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire.

A Special General Meeting was held for this purpose on Wednesday, 1901, May 22, when the proposal for amalgamation was formally put and carried.

The Ashmolean Society brought in fourteen new members, and its valuable library, of which a more detailed account will be found in the Librarian's Report. The officers of the Ashmolean Society were added to our Committee. The number of members of our Society continues to increase; the total number at the Annual Meeting last year was 282; forty-four new members joined (exclusive of Ashmoleans); twenty-four resigned; the total number, including the Ashmolean members, now stands at 315, exclusive of nominations at this meeting. The attendance at meetings has been very large.

The General Annual Excursion took place on June 20, when thirty-eight members spent a day at Burnham Beeches. There have been several Sectional Meetings and Field Days. The Presidents of Fz and Fb conducted a joint Expedition to Streatley, for Aldworth, on May 13; members had tea at Streatley, and returned to Oxford at 6.25 p.m. Mr. Bell took members of Section G to Wolvercot on May 25. The President of Fb conducted an Expedition to Yarnton Meadows on June 13, when some good finds were made, and the party was most kindly entertained at tea by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin at their beautiful old Manor House. The President of Section G has continued his course of Lectures on Historical Geology, and his Field Days were attended by members. On July 8 our Treasurer, Mr. G. C. Druce, then Mayor of Oxford, generously entertained the whole Society at a *Conversazione* at the Town Hall, to celebrate the amalgamation, and to meet the members of the Photographic Convention of the United Kingdom, who were visiting Oxford. Mr. and Mrs. H. Balfour, Dr. and Mrs. V. H. Veley, and Miss Claridge, as officers of the Ashmolean Natural History Society, assisted him to receive his guests.

The Society gave a course of six Christmas Lectures to children,

organized by Mr. Bell, during the Christmas holidays; the proceeds of admission, amounting (after deduction of expenses) to about £15, were given to the Radcliffe Infirmary. Very large audiences attended, and a wish was generally expressed that these Lectures should be made an annual institution.

The Society's Annual Report for 1901, including a list of members up to date, lists of local fauna, revised rules, and all other information relating to the work and organization of the Society, is in course of preparation, and will be issued to members as soon as possible after the present meeting. The Lecture List for Hilary Term is also complete, and will be issued to members on Jan. 25.

LILIAN J. VELEY, *Hon. Sec.*"

"1902, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 21, 1903.)

The Society has had a prosperous year: fifteen General Meetings have been held; the Committee has met five times, and there have been meetings of the Library Committee in addition. About nine Sectional meetings, special lectures, and classes have been held, particulars of which will be printed in the Report for 1902. These include many field expeditions.

The General Annual Excursion was held on July 10, when, by kind permission of Lord Moreton, the Society visited the Sarsden Estates.

The Society is still growing; the total number of members at the Annual Meeting of 1902 was 308; twenty-eight resigned during the year, forty-three new members joined; the total number now stands at 323, exclusive of nominations at the present meeting.

The attendance at meetings has been large.

The Christmas Lectures to Children were given during the Christmas holidays, and the attendance at each averaged 180. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, were devoted to library expenses.

The most important events of the year have been—

- (1) The transit of the Society's Library to its new quarters in the room formerly known as the Glastonbury Kitchen, in the University Museum, and
- (2) the completion of the purchase, and transfer to the Society, of the land at Cothill (to be known as the Ruskin Plot), by the generous gift of Mr. Henry Willett.

Particulars of both these events will be given elsewhere in the printed Report, to be issued at once.

Notices of all meetings, &c., are now to be seen on the Society's new notice-board, in the Ashmolean Library, which will be open for the first time to-night.

L. J. VELEY, *Hon. Sec.*"

"1903, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 27, 1904).

The Society continues to prosper; during 1903 the number of General Meetings held was fourteen, one less than usual, as it was now considered advisable to hold no meeting in Eights' Week, but the attendance at all was very satisfactory. The Committee has met five times, and a Sub-Committee once. Ten of the fifteen Sections have been active, and a very large number of Sectional meetings have taken place, including courses of special lectures, classes, astronomical evenings, and many field expeditions, particulars of which will be printed in the Report for 1903.

This year the General Annual Excursion was not held owing to the continued rain and floods, but members of the Society, under the guidance of Mr. Druce, visited their new property, the Ruskin Plot, and a large number also went to Middleton Park, Bicester, by the kind permission of Lord Jersey. The Christmas Lectures to Children were held as usual during the Christmas holidays, and the attendance at each of the six lectures was larger than that at the corresponding lectures in 1902; the profits which amounted to £15 8s. 3d., were devoted to the expenses of the Ashmolean Library.

The Society still continues to grow; the total number of members last year was 323. Forty-seven new members joined during 1903 (four more than last year), and twenty-six resigned (or two less than last year). The total now stands at 344, exclusive of nominations at the present meeting. The field work of the year has had satisfactory results, thirty-six species having been added to the Diptera list, and over 100 species of Mollusca recorded as found within a five-mile radius of Oxford; particulars of these records will be published in the Report for 1903, which will shortly be ready for issue.

L. J. VELEY, *Hon. Sec.*"

"1904, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 25, 1905).

The past year has been a prosperous one for the Society. Fifteen General Meetings were held, and the Committee met five times. Much active work has been done in seven of the Sections, including field-work and special lectures and classes, of which an account appears separately in the Annual Report. The General Annual Excursion was held on June 23rd, at Reading, where Messrs. Sutton and Sons most generously entertained the members at their Seed Trial Grounds. The Christmas Lectures to Children were a great success; the numbers present at four out of the six lectures breaking all previous records; the profits (£15 14s. 6d.)

went towards the completion of purchase of the Society's land at Cothill. Perhaps the most important event of the year has been the acquisition by the Society of this new piece of land adjoining the Ruskin Reserve, which abolishes the right of way through the Reserve and gives the Society a beautifully wooded piece of ground forming a natural boundary. The Society has to thank the Treasurer for making this purchase possible at short notice by advancing nearly £100—the sum required. It is satisfactory to note that the Society is still growing, though rather less rapidly than last year. Thirty-nine new members joined in 1904 (seventeen gentlemen and twenty-two ladies), and nineteen resigned (eight gentlemen and eleven ladies); the present total stands at 353, as against 333 last Annual Meeting; this is exclusive of nominations at this meeting. It is hoped to reach 400 this year. The results of work in the various Sections appear in detail in the Report, and need not be described here.

L. J. VELEY, *Hon. Sec.*"

"1905, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting on Feb. 1, 1906).

The year 1905, though not especially eventful, has been a year of satisfactory progress for the Society. Sixteen General Meetings have been held, one of these being a joint meeting with the Oxford Camera Club on the occasion of Colonel Willoughby Verner's excellent lecture dealing with the photography of bird-life 'In the Spanish Wilds.' The Committee also met oftener than usual, viz., seven times. Active work has been done in several of the Sections, of which a detailed account will appear in the Annual Report under their respective headings.

Besides field-days, an excursion was made by about fifty members in July, under the guidance of the President, to the beautiful home of Sir Edmund and Lady Verney, whose kindly welcome and hospitality on this occasion will always be pleasantly remembered. The General Annual Excursion, in which fifty members took part, was on August 1st, and had for its destination Shirburn Castle and Pyrton; at the latter place members were most kindly entertained at the Vicarage by the Rev. J. W. B. Bell, M.A.

The Christmas Lectures to Children were five in number, instead of six but the audiences were satisfactorily large, and the profits amounted to £12 2s., which will go, as last year, towards wiping off the debt on the purchase of the Society's land at Cothill. Rather more than half this loan has now been repaid.

The growth of the Society has not been so rapid as in past years, but our numbers are still rising slowly. Forty-two members joined in 1905, of whom twenty-three were gentlemen and nineteen ladies; twenty-four members left during the year, of whom fourteen

were gentlemen and ten ladies. Leaving Oxford was the cause of eleven of these resignations, and the Society had to deplore the death of no less than four members, among whom were both our honorary members, Mr. S. W. Silver, F.L.S., and Mr. Henry Willett (donor of the Ruskin Reserve), whose special services to the Society will live in our memories; also our loved and honoured President of the Physiological Section, Sir John Burdon-Sanderson, who often regretted that failing health prevented him from actively doing more for the Society in which he took so kindly an interest.

The number of members therefore now stands at 370, exclusive of nominations at the present meeting, as against 352 at last Annual Meeting, an increase of eighteen in 1905, as against the increase of twenty in 1904.

Among the removals from Oxford we have to regret the departure of the President of the Entomological Section, Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter, whose active work and genial presence will be much missed among us. His evening classes held during 1905 were steadily and regularly attended by ten members, and were much appreciated, and his report for the year past, as also his and Mr. H. C. Napier's latest additions to the Record of local fauna, will be found in the pages of the Annual Report.

A loss to the Committee, due to leaving Oxford, is also Dr. Tutton, F.R.S., whose splendid photographic achievements used to be a popular feature of the lantern displays at Annual Meetings.

Altogether the Society has lost some very valuable members in 1905, but it is to be hoped that their successors will earnestly help to maintain and build up the Society, not merely in numbers but in the far more important matter of working efficiency, so that it may exist not only as a means of pleasure but as a power for good.

L. J. VELEY, *Hon. Sec.*"

"1906, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 24, 1907.)

Fifteen General Meetings have been held; that on Feb. 22 was open to all members of the University. The attendance fluctuated considerably, but there appears to be no decrease in the average of last year when the day of meeting was Wednesday; the Committee recommend that the meetings should continue to be on Thursday for the next twelve months. Owing to the very frequent attendance of the same non-members, whether introduced or not, the Committee desire that the privilege of introducing friends to the General Meetings should not be abused.

Besides the General Meetings, additional meetings have been held in Sections Field Botany, Entomology, Field Zoology, and Physiology. Professor F. Gotch very kindly gave a course of four

lectures on 'Nutrition and Growth;' thirty-six members of the Section availed themselves of the privilege. The President of Sections Anthropology and Geology have permitted the attendance of members to their lectures, and the Committee desire to express their thanks to them.

The Annual Excursion took place on July 17, the destination being the Royal Kew Gardens; it was an ideal day, and twenty-nine attended.

The Christmas Lectures to Children were five in number, and the audiences were large, varying from 175 to 275.

The number of members elected in 1906 was thirty-one, of whom twenty-one were ladies and ten were gentlemen; during the year ending Dec. 31, fifty-one members were removed from the Society's books, forty-one through resignation or removal from Oxford, eight were removed for non-payment of subscriptions or through no address, and two deaths occurred, Prof. W. F. R. Weldon and Mr. G. H. Morrell. The Society has also lost, by removal to Reading, the ever-ready help of Dr. H. N. Dickson; in recognition of his numerous services, the Committee recommend his election as a Corresponding Member. Though the loss seems large, it should be pointed out that nearly 50 per cent. of it is due to an attempt to obtain arrears of subscriptions, and to free the 'list of members' of names of those who, by their unbusiness-like qualities, not only encumber and give an erroneous impression of the number of members in the Society, but cost it some pounds a year: the Committee intend to make more use of the latter part of Rule V., and ask for stronger powers than the Rules now provide."

The next part of the Report relates to Cothill and will be reprinted in Chapter IX.

"Owing to certain difficulties about space in the Museum, the usual Soirée connected with the Annual Meeting was not held. One meeting, in the afternoon of May 25, was held in the Morphological Lecture Room.

The Committee desire to express the thanks of the Society to Commander J. J. Walker for the time bestowed in writing the large and important local list of Coleoptera, which it is intended to print as part of this year's report.

It has come to the knowledge of the Committee that certain members have removed or destroyed rare plants in the Cothill Reserve, or have encouraged or permitted their friends or strangers to remove them. The Committee propose that a new Rule be passed rendering such members liable to expulsion from the Society and to consider the other persons as trespassers. *

* A new Rule, to form part of Rule V., was passed the same evening.

Owing to the continual difficulty in getting members to pay their very small annual subscriptions, the Committee have decided to put in force the fourth paragraph of Rule V.—relating to expulsion—which has hitherto remained in abeyance.

The Committee offer their congratulations to the President of Section G. (Prof. Sollas) for the honour bestowed upon him by the Geological Society in awarding him the Wollaston Medal.

F. A. BELLAMY, *Hon. Sec.*"

CHAPTER VII.

EXCURSIONS AND FIELD DAYS; RECORD LISTS; AND MIDLAND UNION OF NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES.

Introduction. Chronological Account of Walks, Field Days, and Excursions, 1880—1905, October 1. Lists of Diptera. Alphabetical List of Places visited. Geological Report. Record of Fungi. Where to find Mollusca (reprinted). Midland Union Meetings, 1881 and 1882. Society rejoined it in 1888. Northampton Meeting, 1888. Invitation to meet in Oxford. Twelfth Meeting at Oxford, 1889, September 23—24, full account. The President's Address (Mr. E. B. Poulton). Other Meetings, 1890—1894. Eighteenth and last Meeting held at Oxford, 1895, July 1—2, full account. The President's Address (Mr. G. C. Druce).

THE order in which the data is arranged in this Chapter is chronological. For the first few years, 1880—1883 and 1887—1889, the information given is almost entirely derived from the Minute-books; from 1889 to 1899 records of field-work or excursions have not been made, except the short account incorporated in the Annual Reports (these are given in Chapter VI.). The brief information given for this period depends solely upon the post-card notices of the meetings which I have always preserved since 1899 (some have also been kept by the Secretaries), and upon my recollection, having attended a large number of these out-door meetings. I shall be glad to know of any excursion or field-day that I have not recorded here. From the time when the Reports of the Society's work for each year have been printed, 1900, the account of the field-work has been annually recorded; and, with the exception of occasional notes, I have merely rearranged and re-printed those reports.

In addition to the field-days arranged by the Society we are greatly indebted to several Presidents of Sections for their great kindness in permitting the members in the particular Sections over which they preside to attend their lectures as given to members of the University (see Chapter VI.); and,

in the case of Geology, to attend the field-days, when quarries near and far away are visited. Prof. H. A. Miers (Section Mi.) and Mr. H. Balfour have also shown members in Section G., Mi., and A. many of the interesting specimens and objects under their special care in the University Museum.

Mr. A. M. Bell, in 1898, prepared a report upon the recent discovery of geological specimens at Wolvercot, Shotover, Iffley, Kirtlington, and Stonesfield. Though the records are not specifically attached to any one excursion, the Society has had field-days to all these places, except Iffley, and I have, therefore, included Mr. Bell's excellent report among the excursions, as being supplementary to them. May we hope for further reports from him.

For a similar reason, I have reprinted Mr. G. C. Hughes' original lists of local Diptera. All those records are from specimens taken on the Society's field-days to Cholsey, Upton, Compton Downs, Streatley, Wantage, and Sutton Courtney. It is much to be regretted that the Society will not further reap the benefit of Mr. Hughes' experience and work with Diptera; the subject was too trying for his eyesight, so he has advisedly, but reluctantly, given up his work in that subject.

Although the Society will not have his records of Diptera, there is a gain in another department of Natural History in which there is ample room for much work in the County, Fungi. The Society and local Botany have already derived an acquisition from Mr. Hughes' change of subject, as, in the Report for 1904, pp. 46—48, he gave a list of 136 Fungi found within two miles of Rousham, which species or locality are not recorded in Mr. Druce's *Flora of Oxfordshire*.

I reprint the list at the end of the Excursions. Likewise I reprint Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter's excellent guide in the Report for 1904, pp. 42—45, as to where mollusca may be found near Oxford, as it appears to me that it is an aid to field-work and an encouragement to the formation of local lists of natural history fauna. On the other hand, the lists of specimens found near Oxford by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. H. C. Napier, and printed in the Society's Reports for 1903, p. 52—54; 1904, p. 41; and 1905, p. 39, are not reprinted, both by reason of the space these lists would occupy, and by reason of Mr. H. C. Napier's intention to bring up the lists to date,

also by a desire that he will re-arrange all the old records and his own in one list, with localities and dates in some cases. It is hoped that he or Mr. Carpenter will be able to find sufficient leisure time to write such a list for the Society. A reference to a discovery at Cothill by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Napier, an account of which was given in the Report for 1905, p. 37, will be found in Chapter IX.

The lists of Hymenoptera-Aculeata, in the Report for 1900, p. 13, Lepidoptera, in the Report for 1901, p. 16, which needs extensive correction or—and arrangements are in progress for this to be done—to be re-written, and Coleoptera, in the Report for 1906, p. 51, would occupy too much space and serve no useful purpose if incorporated in a book with various other matters.

SHOTOVER HILL.

1880, November 10, Wednesday. G.

Mr. E. B. Poulton conducted a walk to Shotover as a sequel to his lecture on Tuesday, November 9. No details given in the Minutes.

1881.

The monthly walks arranged were postponed owing to the bad and inclement weather.

SUMMERTOWN CLAY AND GRAVEL PITS.

1881, May 30, Monday. G.

Mr. E. B. Poulton led the excursion and described the geological features. Met at the Martyr's Memorial at 2.30 p.m. No details in the Minutes.

SHOTOVER HILL.

1881, June 3, Friday. Fb.

Mr. F. T. Richards conducted a botanical walk. Meeting place, corner of the first road leading to Shotover Hill at 2.30 p.m.; one friend allowed. No details in the Minutes; but a printed notice of these two excursions is preserved in the Minute-book.

BAGLEY WOOD.

1881, June 9, Thursday. E. Fb.

The entomologists and botanists had a joint walk to Bagley Wood. The only insects noted on the Minutes as seen during the walk were the Greasy Fritillary (*Melitæa aurinia*), the small pencil bordered Fritillary (*Argynnis selene*)

and the large pencil bordered Fritillary (*A. Euphrosyne*). The plants seen were *Potentilla procumbens*, *Carex pallescens*, *Campanula hederacea*, *Rosa Borreri*, *Sphagnum cymbifolium*, and *Anlacomnium palustre*.

After this excursion there is no record in the Minutes or from notices of meetings of any other field-day or walk having been accomplished or arranged. So we must pass on to the year 1887. Within a month after the Revival Meeting the first excursion took place; and the summaries in this Chapter are either from the Minutes, the printed Reports, or from my recollection.

For secretarial use I prepared a book in which I have tabulated and indexed all the excursions held during 1880—1905: this Chapter is substantially a copy of the details.

STONESFIELD AND FAWLER.

1887, June 15, Wednesday.

G.

Present: Mrs. Pinchin, J. R. Pinchin, H. F. Pinchin, Mrs. Crow, Miss Claridge, H. M. J. Underhill, Dr. Schönland, Rev. E. Fox, Miss Fox, B. S. Ogle, Hugh Hall, G. Carter, M. S. Pembury, Miss Saunders, Miss Sheard, Mr. and Mrs. Amphlett, Miss Ling, Miss J. Shepherd, F. A. Bather, Miss Dover, Mr. Stedham, Miss Stedham—23.

Started from New Inn 1.3 p.m., reached Stonesfield 2.40 p.m. Some ascended the Tower to view the general country and Mr. Bather explained its geology. Tea at Inn; Stonesfield pits were visited.

The quarries or mines are only worked in the autumn, from towards the end of October; the stone is brought to the surface and left for the winter frosts to split into thin slabs, which are shaped for roofing purposes. They are sold by the thousand, but the thousand is only 700; the pits have probably been worked since the time of the Romans, and this form of counting may date from then.

At 4 p.m., walked to Fawler, several quarries explored, and typical fossils were collected. Spring of cold water from clay at Fawler. Left Fawler 6.20 p.m., and walked along the G.W.R. line (by permission) to the Roman Villa, where the tessellated pavement was seen. Members brought their own provisions (except tea at the inn). Started for home

about 8 p.m., but inspected several quarries on the way through Handborough and Bladon.

Geology admirably explained by F. A. Bather (New Coll.); two brakes from Taylor (New Inn) at 30s. and 5s. for drivers, each; other expenses 19s. 11d.; total £4 9s. 11d. or 3s. 10.9d. each.

A printed report from the *Oxford Chronicle* is in the Minute-book II. p. 15.

OTMOOR AND BRILL.

1887, August 11, Thursday.

Postponed from July 12, Tuesday.

Present: E. B. Poulton, Mr. and Mrs. Leask, G. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Crow, Rev. E. Fox, Rev. J. W. B. Bell, Rev. J. Woods, M. S. Pembrey, H. M. J. Underhill, R. S. Underhill, Miss Mabel Underhill—13. Left Oxford at 10 a.m., through Marston and Wood Eaton, where a quarry was visited, Islip, Charlton, Merton, Ambrosden. On Blackthorne Hill a quarry of forest marble was examined, very rich in fossils; then on to Boarstal Decoy. Lunch there; the horses were sent on to Brill. Decoy visited and the keeper explained the method of catching wild ducks. Walked up Muswell Hill and to Brill; weather was hazy. There are some good quarries of oolite and clay on Brill Hill; in one was Henbane growing. Mr. Poulton explained the geology of the various places. Nine specimens of the caterpillar of the Eyed Hawk Moth were found, also caterpillars of Buff Tip Moth and Tortoiseshell Butterfly. After a meat tea at Mr. Judd's (The Sun Inn), for which 1s. 6d. each, inclusive, was paid; reached Oxford 8 p.m. Cost of brake was 35s., which was a bad one and hired from Campion. Excursion cost 5s. 2d. each.

GIBRALTAR QUARRIES.

1887, October 6, Thursday.

G.

Thirteen members assembled at 12.15 G.W.R. for Kirtlington. Met by Rev. E. Fox, who explained the geology of the district. The section of rock disclosed by the railway cutting was examined; the party then went to the quarry where the bones of the *Ceteosaurus*—discovered by Mr. E. Chapman (Broad Street)—now in the Museum, were found;

thence to the Gibraltar Quarry, where the usual fossils of the district were found. Mr. Druce got a rare rose in fruit.

Returned by the 3.25 train; two others rode over on tricycles, but they did not find the party.

BAGLEY WOOD.

1888, May 16, Wednesday.

Fb.

Present: Mrs. Amphlett, Miss Amphlett, Miss Bell, Rev. J. W. B. Bell, Mrs. Crow, Miss Claridge, Miss Carter, Miss Fisher, Miss A. Fisher, Dr. Schönland, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, and Mr. Mostyn.

Walked from Carfax at 2.15 p.m. The Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*) was seen.

MOULSFORD, UNWELL WOOD, AND STREATLEY.

1888, May 31, Thursday.

A delightful excursion, but only six went, Miss Claridge, Mrs. Crow, Mr. Emberlin, Miss N. Emberlin, Miss A. Emberlin, and Mr. H. M. J. Underhill.

Left by the 11.40 a.m. train to Moultsford, and returned by the 6.18 p.m. from Goring, Oxford at 7.47. Cost 5s. 4d. each. *Aquilegia*, *Ornithogalum*, and other commoner plants were seen.

KINGHAM.

1888, July 17, Tuesday.

O.E.

Present: Mrs. Pinchin, J. R. Pinchin, H. T. Pinchin, Mr. and Mrs. Crow, Dr. Schönland, Miss Claridge, Mr. M. S. Pembrey, Miss Emberlin, Miss N. Emberlin, Miss Payne, Miss E. Hughes, Miss Embling, Miss Dover, Rev. J. W. B. Bell, Mr. E. B. Poulton, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill and three visitors—20.

Left Oxford for Chipping Norton Junction by the 11.50 a.m. train, and were met by Mr. Warde Fowler. The walk was up Addlestrop Hill, through a park and round to Kingham, where Mr. Warde Fowler entertained the members to tea. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to him for his kind attention, hospitality, and for the ornithological information given. Various insects were seen, including the Painted Lady Butterfly, Six-spot Burnet Moth, *Chrysotoxum arcuatum* fly, and others. Meadow Rue was seen in flower. The party returned by the 8.8 p.m. train.

EYNSHAM WEIR AND PINKHILL LOCK.

1888, August 16, Thursday. E. Fz.

Left Medley by boat at 11.30 a.m. Nine members: Mrs. Burdon Sanderson, Miss Emberlin, Miss N. Emberlin, Miss Sheard, Mr. Poulton, Rev. J. W. B. Bell, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, Mr. Pembrey, and Mr. A. W. Sheard, and nine visitors, amongst whom were Prof. and Mrs. Meldola.

Total, eighteen.

The day was dull, cold, and gloomy; and, having reached within half a mile of Pinkhill Lock by 2 p.m., the party had a picnic lunch; then hunted for specimens. Mr. Poulton found about three dozen of Puss Moth Caterpillars, Mr. J. W. B. Bell a specimen of the Eyed Hawk Moth; Mr. Underhill obtained an animalcule, the little Eyebrow (*Ophrydium versatile*), in a backwater at Pinkhill.

Business seems to have been transacted on this excursion, for E. F. Simkinson was elected a member of the Society, although there is nothing in the Minutes or printed Reports to say that he had been nominated; E. S. Billups was also nominated.

HEADINGTON WICK.

1888, August 30, Thursday. Fb.

Present: Mr. and Mrs. Crow, Rev. J. W. B. Bell and two of his daughters, Mr. G. C. Druce and a friend, Mr. W. G. Emberlin, Dr. Schönland, Mr. M. S. Pembrey, and Mr. H. M. J. Underhill. Total, eleven.

The party started at 4.5 p.m. from Magdalen Bridge, under the guidance of Mr. Druce; he found a rare catch-fly (*Silene anglica*), which he had not before met with near Oxford; *Gnaphalium uliginosum* var. *pilulare*, a Toad-flax, Corncockle, Hemp Agrimony, etc., were also seen. A young and injured Magpie was caught by Mr. Pembrey, and a fine specimen of the Tiger Moth was obtained.

A fine double rainbow was seen, and described in the Minutes. That is the kind of spirit that should pervade the Society's Field-days; let nothing escape observation or from being recorded.

SHOTOVER AND HORSPATH.

1888, September 13, Thursday. Fb.

Met at 2.15 p.m. at Magdalen Bridge, and walked there

and back. About ten members attended, Mr. Druce and Dr. Schönland directing. A Lizard was caught by Mr. Pembrey.

OPEN MAGDALEN.

1888, September 20, Thursday. E.

Started at 6.30—9 p.m.; conducted by the Rev. Hermann Newman. Mr. and Mrs. Crow, Miss Claridge, Dr. Schönland, Mr. Pembrey, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, Mr. R. S. Underhill, and three visitors also went. The intention of the excursion was to “sugar” for moths; it was a fine evening, but only five moths were caught by ten persons—half a moth each. As most of them had purchased lamps and prepared sugar for the occasion, it was calculated that each moth cost 1s. 3½d.

This was quite a new venture and, though the “party spent a very enjoyable evening” sugaring for moths, the results do not appear to justify the Committee in arranging similar excursions at such an extravagant rate.

WOLVERCOT CLAYPIT.

1889, April 12, Friday. G.

Prof. A. H. Green conducted a party of seventeen to this pit. Met at the Museum at 2.30 p.m. Prof. Green explained the geological features of the Oxford clay and neighbouring strata. A few fossils such as ammonites, oysters, belemnites, were found, but no antlers.

BABLOCK-HYTHE FERRY AND STANTON HARCOURT.

1889, June 4, Tuesday. Fb.

Nineteen went, conducted by Mr. G. C. Druce. Drove to Bablock-Hythe Ferry and Stanton Harcourt, viâ Cumnor. Mr. Arnatt shewed his collection of birds of the neighbourhood. Mr. Porter shewed the party over the house, Pope's Tower, Kitchen, and Church.

Polygonum Bistorta was discovered by Bablock-Hythe Ferry, on the Berkshire side.

OXFORD.

1889, September 23—24, Monday and Tuesday.

Twelfth Meeting of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies.

The bad weather (one inch of rain fell) prevented the excursion to Shotover on Sept. 24. Went to the Botanic

Garden instead; shown by Mr. J. B. Farmer and Mr. G. C. Druce. (This meeting is fully described in the latter part of this Chapter).

UNWELL WOOD AND STREATLEY.

1890, June 6, Friday.

Left G.W.R. 11.32 a.m.; returned to Oxford by 8 p.m. Mr. Poulton and Mr. Druce conducted the excursion. Total cost, 3s. 9½d. each.

Walked from Moulsoford Station across the Downs to Unwell Wood, where the party had lunch, and through to Streatley, where tea was provided at the inn on the Berkshire side of the river.

FARINGDON AND LECHLADE.

1891, May 30, Saturday. G., Fb.

Twenty went; eleven visitors. Prof. Green, Mr. Druce, Miss B. Taylor, and Mr. F. A. Bellamy left Oxford by the 8.40 a.m. train to Uffington, walked to Faringdon, visiting quarries and hunting for flowers by the way.

Lunch at Faringdon. Met the rest of the party at Faringdon at 2.50 p.m. Reduced fare, 2s. 11d. each.

Combined party walked behind Eaton Wood to Buscot and Faringdon. Shade of the blue-bells very fine in the wood.

Sponges, spines of sea-urchins, etc., seen in the quarries; also sand wasps and sand martins.

Tea at the New Inn, Lechlade. Cost of expedition, 4s. 11d. each.

ASTON ROWANT, BEACON HILL, SHIRBURN, PYRTON.

1891, July 9, Thursday.

At the Rev. J. W. B. Bell's invitation.

Train left Oxford 8.25 a.m. for Princes Risborough at 9.37. Geology explained by Mr. E. B. Poulton. Left Princes Risborough 10.30; arrived at Aston Rowant at 10.54 a.m. Met by the Rev. J. W. B. Bell; conducted over Beacon Hill, by Cuckoo Pen, Shirburn Castle, to Pyrton Vicarage, where tea was provided by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

Left Watlington by the 5.45 train. Cost, 3s. each.

MARSTON COPSE.

1892, June 8, Wednesday. O., Fb.

A few members accompanied Mr. Warde Fowler and Mr. Druce to Marston Fields and Copse. Started at 2.30 p.m. from High Street. Birds heard or seen: Lesser White-throat, Greater Whitethroat, Chiff-chaff, Nightingale, and Reed Warbler; nests of the two last were seen.

Flowers seen: *Serratula tinctoria*, *Habenaria bifolia*, *Neottia Nidus-avis*, *Orchis maculata*, *Bromus racemosus*, *Valeriana dioica*, *Pimpinella major*, *Arctium lappa*, *Sanicula europæa*, *Sium latifolium*, *Ænanthe fluviatilis* (Canadian water-thyme).

HERMITAGE AND MARLSTONE HOUSE.

1892, July 7, Thursday. Annual.

Eighteen went. The names are: Mr. and Mrs. Poulton, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Crow, Mrs. Amphlett, Miss B. Taylor, Miss Shepherd, Miss Abrahall, Mr. F. W. Ansell, Mr. H. Boswell, Col. C. Swinhoe, Mr. W. W. Fowler, Mr. G. C. Druce, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, Mr. B. S. Ogle, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, and Mr. F. A. Bellamy. Left Oxford 12.30 train; reached Hermitage 1.40 p.m. Mr. F. A. Bellamy went by an early train to Didcot, and walked across the Downs to Compton Station. Met at Hermitage, Cold Ash Common, by Mr. G. Palmer; lovely day, delightful walk; entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Palmer; returned by 7.5 train, Oxford 8.26.

Plants seen: *Equisetum sylvaticum*, *Orobis tuberosus*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, *Habenaria chlorantha*, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, *Aira præcox*, *Aira caryophyllea*, *Hieracium umbellatum*, *Hieracium boreale*, *Carex vesicaria*, and *Orobanche minor*.

Wood Warblers nest seen.

Mr. Poulton, Mr. Warde Fowler, Col. Swinhoe, and Mr. Druce conducted. Cost about 3s. each.

BRUERN ABBEY WOOD, CHURCHILL HEATH, FIFIELD HEATH, FIFIELD, MERRYMOOUTH, IDBURY, FOXCOTE.

1893, May 16, Tuesday. G. O. Fb. E.

Eighteen went. Postcard said 3s. 6d. return. To Chipping Norton Junction, conducted by Mr. Warde Fowler, Colonel Swinhoe, Prof. Green, and Mr. G. C. Druce, accompanied by Mr. W. C. Carnegie.

Walked to Churchill Heath Wood and Boulder Wood, Fifield Heath, Fifield, Merrymouth Inn, on the Cotswolds, Idbury, Foxcote to the Hotel at Chipping Norton Junction at 5.30, when tea was provided by the kindness of Mr. W. Warde Fowler.

Birds seen or heard by Mr. W. Fowler: Blackcap, Garden Warbler, Nightingale, Tree Pipit, Woodpecker, Corn-bunting.

Plants seen by Mr. G. C. Druce: *Genista tinctoria*, *Lathyrus macrorhizus*, *Colchicum autumnale* (leaves only), *Sagina procumbens* (*spinosa*), *Cerastium arvense*, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, *Polygala serpyllacea*, *Lastræa dilatata*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Anthyrium Filix-femina*.

Prof. Green pointed out the geological points of interest—the valley was lower lias, hills capped with lower oolite, to reach which the ironstone of middle lias was crossed. In the lower oolite were found *Terebratula*, *Rhynchonella*, *Gervillia*, and *Clypeus Plotii*.

STEEPLE ASTON AND HEYFORD.

1893, July 22, Saturday. Fb. E.

Left Oxford 3.15 p.m. for Somerton, 3.52.

Mr. B. S. Ogle met the party and conducted it by the fields to his house, where he entertained it to tea; visited his garden and library; walked, viâ canal and cheese factory, to Heyford Station, 8.29; Oxford, 8.55. Fine day; warm.

EYNHAM TO OXFORD.

1894, May 10, Thursday. O.

Left Oxford by 12.20 train for Eynsham. Mr. Warde Fowler conducted the party back to Oxford by Wytham Wood and the River Thames. Large quantity of dead (trapped) moles seen.

APPLETON AND BABLOCK-HYTHER FERRY.

1894, May 25, Friday. Fb.

Seventeen went. Drove to Appleton, then walked by the Thames from Ridges Weir to Bablock-Hythe Ferry, where tea was had. Probable cost, 3s. 9d. per head.

SHOTOVER.

1894, June 7, Thursday. G.

Walk from Cowley Marsh to Shotover with Prof. Green;

2 p.m. from Magdalen Bridge. Various quarries visited, and an excellent description of the country given.

WATLINGTON PARK, RUSSELL'S WATER, SHIRBURN CASTLE.

1894, June 27. Annual.

Nineteen went; some drove, some cycled. Met by Mr. Bell; 10.30 from Indian Institute; walked through Watlington Park by Russell's Water and Shirburn Castle to Pyrton Vicarage, where tea was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

Plants seen: *Habenaria viridis*, *Orchis maculata*, *Neottia Nidus-avis*, *Geranium Columbinum*, *Aquilegia*, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, *Veronica officinalis*, *Iberis amara*, *Spiræa Filipendula*, *Listera ovata*, *Reseda lutea*, *Veronica montana*, *Sanicula europæa*. Cost, 3s. 1½d. each.

EYNHAM ROAD TO CUMNOR.

1895, May 14, Tuesday. Fb.

Walk with Mr. G. C. Druce through the fields from Eynsham Road to Cumnor.

EYNHAM TO OXFORD BY THE THAMES.

1895, May 18, Saturday. O.

Walk with Mr. Warde Fowler. Nine went by the 12.20 train to Eynsham; returned by the river and across Port Meadow.

WOLVERCOT.

1895, June 6. Thursday. G.

Walk with Mr. A. M. Bell; visited the clay pits, where a number of the usual fossils were found. Returned to Mr. Bell's house, where Mr. and Mrs. Bell had provided tea.

WOODSTOCK (BLENHEIM PALACE), STONESFIELD,
HANDBOROUGH.

1895, July 1—2, Monday and Tuesday.

Eighteenth Meeting of the Midland Union. Excursion was with Prof. Green to Stonesfield Quarries; lunch at Woodstock, visited Blenheim Palace; tea at Long Handborough. Roman Villa visited. (See later in this Chapter).

RADLEY TO OXFORD.

1895, September 7, Saturday. Fb.

By 2.20 train to Radley, through fields at the back of

Radley College and to the Abingdon Road near Bagley Wood and Oxford.

Mr. G. C. Druce conducted. Fine day.

1896, April 30, Thursday. Fb.

Walk arranged with Mr. G. C. Druce; met at G.W.R., and tram terminus.

RADLEY.

1896, May 14, Thursday. O.

Ornithological walk with Mr. Warde Fowler; met at 2.20 train to Radley Station; walked back to Oxford.

THE WHITE HORSE, UFFINGTON, WAYLAND'S SMITHY,
ASHDOWN.

1896, May 19, Tuesday. Annual.

The following is the post-card notice :

"On Thursday, May 19th, 1896, to the White Horse, Berkshire; trains 8.42, Uffington 10.12 a.m; Uffington 6.38, Oxford 8.28 p.m.

For members unable to spend the whole day :

Oxford 12.30, Uffington 2.10 p.m.; Uffington 2.21, Oxford 5.33 p.m. Train party to meet the President at G.W.R. Station up platform for the 8.42 train. Cyclists to meet Mr. H. M. J. Underhill at the Martyr's Memorial at 8.30 a.m. punctually. Distance to Uffington twenty-one miles; one party will ride back, in any case. Walk to the White Horse, Wayland Smith's Cave, and (if possible) the Sarsen Stones (Ashdown), and back to Uffington.

Luncheon: Members to bring and carry their own and picnic on the White Horse Hill. Tea (eggs, jam, cake) at "White Horse" Inn, Uffington, at 4.30. Probable cost per head 5s. 3d., cyclists 2s. Total extent of walk about eight miles."

Many interesting flowers, including *Lepidium Draba*, were seen, and the various objects of interest in the neighbourhood were visited. The walk in the warm sunshine along the Ridgeway was too tiring to some. The whole programme was carried through. The tea provided should have been better, for the price paid.

PORT MEADOW.

1896, May 30, Saturday. Fz.

Met at Port Meadow 2.30 p.m., under the Presidents of the field sections.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PARKS.

1896, June 4, 11, 18, Thursday. O.

Mr. Warde Fowler met members at 9.15 a.m. to learn to distinguish the songs of birds; very numerous attended and much enjoyed by the members, but such large parties were not sufficiently silent to encourage wild birds to sing. One morning was very wet.

WYTHAM PARK.

1896, June 18, Thursday. Fb.

With Mr. G. C. Druce. Met at the Indian Institute 2 p.m. Drove to Wytham Park; 1s. 6d. each. Walked through the Park home, viâ Godstow.

MESOPOTAMIA.

1897, May 8, Saturday. O.

Met Mr. Warde Fowler at 9.15 a.m., to learn the songs of birds. Many members attended: too many. The birds beat a hasty retreat or were mostly songless, doubtless to the disappointment of the forty to fifty intending listeners.

WOLVERCOT CLAY PITS.

1897, May 14, Friday. G.

Eleven met Mr. A. M. Bell at 2.30 p.m., Rawlinson Road; had a geological walk to Wolvercot clay pits.

Some members were afterwards entertained to tea at Mr. and Mrs. Bell's house.

MARSTON LANE TO ELSFIELD.

1897, May 25, Tuesday. Fb.

Botanical walk with Mr. Druce; eighteen met at Mesopotamia Bridge.

WYTHAM PARK.

1897, May 28, Friday. E.

Entomological walk with Mr. A. Sidgwick; seven met at Wytham Park Lodge-gate, Botley Road, 3 p.m.

Walked to the sandy part above Oaken Holt; Mr. F. A.

Bellamy gathered various plants in flowers to show at the meeting on June 2.

FERRY HINKSEY AND BOAR'S HILL.

1897, June 5, Saturday. O.

Ornithological walk with Mr. Warde Fowler to Boar's Hill. Met at 3.30 at Ferry Hinksey Road. Mrs. A. H. Green entertained the party to tea at "The Cottage," Boar's Hill.

1897, June 12, Saturday. Fz.

Six met Mrs. Veley at Norham Gardens, 2.30, for fresh water fauna collecting.

PRINCES RISBOROUGH, WHITE CROSS HILL, PULPIT WOOD,
AND VELVET LAWN.

1897, June 18, Friday. Annual.

Early train left G.W.R. 8.20 a.m., Princes Risborough 9.37 and later train at 11.20; Princes Risborough 12.15. Cyclists started from Magdalen Bridge at 10 a.m., through Albury, Thame, Kingsey, Long Wick (twenty miles), and left them at the "George and Dragon," Princes Risborough. Parties assembled at 1 p.m. at White Cross Hill; picnic lunch there, then walked to Pulpit Wood and Velvet Lawn, Great Kimble, and back to Princes Risborough. Total walk, not including Combe Hill, six miles.

Cold meat tea in the large room at the "George and Dragon": 1s. 9d. each; satisfactory and plenty. Thunderstorm in the afternoon, cleared up about 6 p.m.

Returned 7.19, arrived at Oxford 8.15; fare 2s. 3d. Names received late paid full fare.

Large quantity of *Ophrys apifera* seen, also *Pyrola minor*, near Princes Risborough.

PORT MEADOW.

1897, June 24, Thursday. Fb., Fz., O.

Botanists met Mr. Druce 9.30 a.m.

Ornithologists met Mr. Warde Fowler.

Fresh water fauna collectors met Mrs. Veley.

NORTH HINKSEY.

1897, June 24, Thursday. E.

Entomologists met Mr. A. Sidgwick at 3.30 p.m.

At the evening meeting on June 25 members were invited to bring the objects obtained and read reports of the results of the field work.

OLD HEADINGTON FIELDS.

1898, May 5, Thursday. Fb.

Walk with Mr. Druce; met at Mesopotamia 2.30 p.m., walked to the fields about Old Headington.

STONESFIELD.

1898, May 7, Saturday. G.

Cycle excursion to Stonesfield with Mr. A. M. Bell. Distance from North Oxford twenty-four miles altogether. Met at 2.30 p.m., Rawlinson Road.

MESOPOTAMIA, JOE PULLEN'S TREE TO MARSTON.

1898, May 17, Tuesday. Fb. Fz.

General walk; Mr. Druce, Mrs. Veley, and others (about twenty) present. Met at 2.30 p.m.

The destination and object of the walk was voted upon at the place of the meeting.

SHOTOVER.

1898, May 21, Saturday. G.

Walk with Mr. A. M. Bell to Shotover Quarries. Met at 1.30 p.m. at Magdalen Bridge. A shortened walk was arranged for those who did not care for the whole walk.

NORTH HINKSEY.

1898, May 30, Monday. Fz.

Met Mrs. Veley at 2.30 p.m. at Ferry Hinksey Lane, to collect fresh-water fauna.

TRING.

1898, June 3, Friday. Annual.

The Annual Excursion was to Tring to visit the Zoological Museum in the Park, by the Hon. Walter Rothschild's kind permission. Train left L.N.W.R. 9.45 a.m., returned at 8; fare 7s. 6d. inclusive. Cyclists started at 9 a.m. from Magdalen Bridge; tickets 2s.

Tea arranged for 4.45 p.m. at the "Rose and Crown," High Street, Tring.

Lord Rothschild gave permission for any of the party to wander in any part of the Park.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

1898, June 15, Wednesday. O.

The Ornithological Section had tea at Lincoln College, 4.30 p.m., by Mr. Warde Fowler's kind invitation. General discussion on birds.

SHOTOVER.

1898, June 18, Saturday. G.

Geological cycling expedition to Shotover with Mr. A. M. Bell; met at Magdalen Bridge at noon.

WOLVERCOT.

1899, May 13, Saturday. G.

Geological expedition with Mr. A. M. Bell. Met at Rawlinson Road at 2.30 p.m., and walked to Wolvercot. Twelve went.

BOAR'S HILL.

1899, May 17, Wednesday. Fb.

Botanical walk with Mr. Druce to Boar's Hill, viâ Hinksey Ferry. Met at L.N.W.R. Station.

CLIFTON HAMPDEN.

1899, June 2, Friday. P.

The President of Section P. arranged to meet the members at the G.W.R. Station at 2.23 p.m. for Culham; then walk to Clifton Hampden for the purpose of photographing in that neighbourhood. Return from Culham at 6.42 p.m.; fare 1s. 3d. The result did not justify a repetition of such excursions.

STONESFIELD.

1899, June 3, Saturday. G.

Geological cycling excursion to Stonesfield with Mr. A. M. Bell; met at Rawlinson Road at noon.

KIRTLINGTON QUARRIES.

1899, June 8, Thursday. G.

Cycling expedition to Kirtlington Quarries; met at Rawlinson Road at 2 p.m.

YARNTON, BEGBROKE.

1899, June 15, Thursday. Fb.

Botanical walk with Mr. Druce. Train 2.25 to Yarnton,

and walked through fields to Begbroke, where Mr. H. A. Evans provided tea for the party; fare, 4d.

Delightful day and evening; some walked back to Oxford.

BANBURY, BROUGHTON CASTLE, TADMARTON, COMPTON
WYNYATES, EDGEHILL.

1899, June 17, Saturday. Annual.

Left G.W.R. by 8.42 train for Banbury, arrived at 9.17. Drove in three or four vehicles, about forty persons, via Broughton Castle, where we visited the Castle, and were allowed to go over most of it, by the great kindness of Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, though they were then residing there. They received us in the drawing-room, where their young daughters were also present, shewed us many beautiful photographs, paintings, etc., and the old white-washed oak wainscot, which has just been discovered covering the wall in one room; the lakes, gardens, etc., we also visited. A most charming old castle. Thence we visited Broughton Church, the aged Vicar kindly coming out to show and explain the interesting points.

The party then assembled and continued the journey to Tadmarton and Compton Wynyates. Two vehicles took the wrong road, and the others had to wait above Compton Wynyates House; then picnic lunch on the earth-works overlooking the house.

By the kindness of Lord Northampton the house was visited, and almost every part was inspected with much interest. The garden was kept in a delightful old style, and was a veritable botanic garden.

The very curious church, with the "night and morning roof," was also visited.

Thence the party drove, through a very hilly country, to the Round House at Edgehill, where a view of Coventry was obtained. Tea was provided at 5 p.m.; and thence to Banbury, via Brailes.

Train left 8.4, Oxford 8.57 p.m. Total cost, 7s. 6d. each. A charming day, and altogether considered the best excursion the Society ever had. I should like to remark that, with the exception of the old garden at Compton Wynyates, natural history was conspicuous by its absence. The excur-

sion would have brought credit to an Architectural or Archæological Society.

The horses and vehicles provided at Banbury were bad. The tea at the Round House was very satisfactory.

WYTHAM PARK.

1899, July 19, Wednesday. Fb.

Mr. Druce conducted a botanical walk to Wytham Park; met at L. and N. W. Station at 2.30 p.m. Returned viâ Wytham, where tea and strawberries were obtained, and Godstow.

From this point (1900) the Society commenced to print Reports of the year's work, and much of the information which follows is reprinted from the Reports (1900—1906).

WOLVERCOT.

1900, May 5, Saturday. G.

Walk to Wolvercot Clay Pits with Mr. A. M. Bell; met at 2.30 p.m., Rawlinson Road. The party were afterwards entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Bell with their customary kindness.

BOAR'S HILL.

1900, May 9, Wednesday. Fb., E.

Botanical and Entomological joint walk under Mr. Druce and Mr. Pogson-Smith's direction.

To meet at Carfax at 2.30 p.m., but postponed owing to rain.

BAGLEY WOOD.

1900, May 25, Friday. Fb., E.

Botanical and Entomological walk to Bagley Wood under Mr. Druce and Mr. Pogson-Smith's direction; met at Carfax at 2.30 p.m.

WYTHAM PARK AND PORT MEADOW.

1900, June 8, Friday. Fb., E.

Botanical and Entomological walk to Wytham Park, and back through Wytham and Port Meadow, with Mr. Druce and Mr. Pogson-Smith; met at G.W.R. 2.30 p.m. Long walk; tea at Wytham at 7 p.m.

The President of Section G. opened his University Lectures and Field Excursions to members of the Section. (See *The University Gazette* "Notices for Subjects.").

The President of Section Fz. (Mrs. Veley) conducted five Field-day Excursions in connection with her class in Elementary Zoology during 1900.

The President of Section Mi. (Prof. H. A. Miers) showed portions of the Museum Collections of Stones to members of Sections Mi. and G.

BESSELSLEIGH, LETCOMBE REGIS, COTHILL, MARCHAM.

1900, June 23, Saturday. Annual.

Thirty-five met at 10 a.m. in Broad Street, drove via Besselsleigh to Letcombe Regis, visited Cothill and Marcham. Picnic lunch.

By Mr. S. W. Silver's kind invitation the party visited his house at Letcombe Regis, where his collection of New Zealand birds and many other curious objects of interest, greenhouses and garden were seen. Mr. Silver, the Lord of the Manor, formally received us at his gate. He had most kindly provided tea in tents in the garden, and afterwards the party wandered to the streams and lake. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Silver and family for their hospitality and enjoyable time we had spent, the party drove to Wantage, where tea had previously been arranged for 5 p.m. at the "Bear," Wantage. The Church and Victoria Hall—the latter containing a fine series of portraits of Victoria Cross recipients, collected and given to Wantage by Lord and Lady Wantage—were visited.

Cost 7s. each, cyclists 2s. 6d. each. Arrived at Oxford at 9.30 p.m.

STREATLEY, ALDWORTH.

1901, May 13, Monday. Fb. Fz.

Joint excursion with Mr. Druce and Mrs. Veley. Train 11.30 to Goring, walked through Streatley up the hill to Aldworth, visited the Church, photographs of the old Yew Tree taken. A pleasant day, nineteen went, including Bishop Mitchinson. Not much found. Returned by 6.25 train. Cost 3s. 1d. each.

WOLVERCOT.

1901, May 25, Saturday. G.

Expedition with Mr. A. M. Bell to Wolvercot Clay-pits. Some walked, some cycled; all (twenty-one) met at the Bridge at 3 p.m. Photographs of the party were taken. All were invited to tea with Mr. and Mrs. Bell at 7 Rawlinson Road.

The President of Section G. (Prof. Sollas) allowed members of this Section to attend his lectures on Historical Geology and the Field Excursions.

See *The University Gazette* for 1901 for the subjects.

YARNTON.

1901, June 13, Thursday. Fb.

With Mr. Druce: left Oxford 2.25, Yarnton 2.33. Walked through the Yarnton Meadows, and afterwards visited the Manor House by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, who provided a delightful tea in the old hall or dining-room: other parts of the house were allowed to be seen. Explored the gardens, very interesting, and the large tithe-barn. Returned by 5.53 train, Oxford 6.2. Eighteen went.

DROPMORE, BURNHAM BEECHES.

1901, June 20, Thursday. Annual.

Left Oxford G.W.R. 9.25, arrived Burnham Station 11.54 a.m. Drove by Dropmore to Burnham Beeches and back to the station 6.40 p.m., Oxford 8.36. Picnic lunch. At 4.30 plain tea was provided. Cost 7s. 6d. inclusive. Thirty-eight went.

WOLVERCOT.

1902, May 31, Saturday. G.

Mr. A. M. Bell accompanied eighteen members of this Section to Wolvercot Clay-pits, and gave an interesting geological description of the quarries and surrounding country. Some fine specimens of *Gryphæa dilatata* and ammonites were found. Mr. and Mrs. Bell entertained the members to tea at 7 Rawlinson Road.

CHOLSEY BY UNWELL WOOD, COMPTON.

1902, June 2, Monday.

E.

A party of five members, viz.,: the President of the Section (Mr. B. S. Ogle), Mrs. L. J. Veley, Miss Claridge, Mr. G. C. Hughes and Mr. F. A. Bellamy, left Oxford by the 9.25 a.m. train for Cholsey for the special purpose of collecting specimens for a *Diptera* list. Another member joined them from Wantage. A successful hour was spent about the ditches, from the station on the way to Unwell Wood; specimens were also obtained from quarries along the road-side to the Downs above Unwell Wood. On the open Downs the wind was rather too strong, but in the shelter of a copse a number of varieties were caught; crossing the Downs a little time was spent on the Roman Camp, the highest point about there, and then a walk through lanes sheltered by hawthorn, crab-apple, blackthorn and honeysuckle, brought us to the village of Upton; a few minutes to spare enabled us to visit the ancient Church (exterior). Oxford was reached at 5.15 p.m. Several hundreds of specimens were caught during the day, and twenty-nine species were added, after examination by Mr. Hughes, to the *Diptera* list. A few days previous to this the ground had been walked over and a suitable way chosen by Mr. Ogle and Mr. Bellamy. Picnic lunch, *no* tea. Total cost 2s. 4½d. (Society's Report, 1902, p. 38).

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President of Section G. (Prof. Sollas) permitted members of this Section to attend his University Lectures and Field-day Excursions during the year 1902.

CORNBURY PARK.

1902, June 5, Tuesday.

Fb. G.

Thirty members of this Section, under the guidance of its President, Mr. G. Claridge Druce, visited Cornbury Park, by the kind permission of Mr. Vernon Watney, and were generously entertained at tea in the house at five o'clock by Lady Margaret Watney. A walk was taken past Charlbury Church to the main entrance to the Park, along the avenue, by the house, through the Park to the ponds. On the way a good, but unsuccessful, hunt was made for a rare Oxfordshire plant, *Manchia erecta*; Wychwood being a very old

record place for it. Owing to the lateness of the season—neither *Rosa canina*, nor *Centaurea nigra* were in flower, though they ought to have been for some time—very few flowers were seen; the chief ones were *Colchicum autumnale* (leaves and seeds), *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Habenaria viridis*, *Helleborus foetidus* (in Sibthorp's 1794 locality), *Pyrus torminalis*, *Cynoglossum officinale*, and *C. montanum*: the last had been gathered by Miss Watney a few days before from its old locality.

After tea the old garden and greenhouses were visited, where Lady Margaret Watney indicated the more interesting plants; some of the members then walked to the end of the long beech-tree avenue to see the enormous beech still growing there.* The Cornbury Stone Quarries, still extensively worked for building-stone on the estate, were visited. The party left Oxford by the 2.25 p.m. train for Charlbury and returned at 9.10 p.m. (Report, 1902, p. 37).

WHEATLEY AND SHOTOVER.

1902, June 17, Tuesday. G.

A joint walk from Wheatley to Shotover was arranged with members of Section G, but owing to the lateness of the season and continued unfavourable weather post-cards were sent to the members of both Sections postponing the walk; attempts were made until September to have the excursion, but as the weather had not proved suitable by the time of the Annual Meeting, it was postponed.

CHURCHILL, SARSDEN LAKE.

1902, July 10, Thursday. Annual.

The Annual Excursion was held on Thursday, July 10, 1902, when a party of thirty-eight members left Oxford by the 11.20 a.m. fast train for Chipping Norton Junction; cost, 3s. 6d. each. On arrival there a heavy shower of rain detained them at the station for twenty minutes. It was intended to walk from the station, where Mr. W. C. Carnegie, of the Sarsden Estates, had arranged to meet the party, to Norrell's and Churchill Heath Woods, in which a picnic lunch was to take place at 1.15 p.m.; then visit Sarsden Lake, in and around which a fine collection of water-lilies (foreign) and

* It is with great regret that I have to state that this beech, of great height and dimensions and one of the two largest beech trees in Great Britain, was destroyed during a gale in 1903, Sept. See note in the Appendix.

other plants and trees had been placed, afterwards proceed to Churchill, the Smith (geologist) Monument, and Warren Hastings' birthplace, then to Sarsden for tea at 4.30 p.m., with additional walk after tea for those who cared to go either to Sarsgrove, Lyneham Camp, or Bruern Wood, near Nulton, the rest to walk to Sarsden siding; but owing to the rain causing the grass and woods to be too wet the party decided to omit the whole of the first part of the programme, to keep to the road instead, and go to Churchill, so as to be near shelter as the weather seemed uncertain. The Church, with a tower (two-thirds) on the model of that of Magdalen College, the Conduit, Smith Monument, erected to his memory in his native place by Lord Moreton, Warren Hastings' House, and the School were visited. In the latter there was abundant evidence that nature-study was most admirably taught by an able and enthusiastic master.

Another heavy shower occurred during and after lunch, which was partaken of in the Institute rooms, so a start could not be made until nearly 3 p.m., and after visiting Sarsden conservatory and gardens, a meat tea was arranged by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie in their house instead of on the lawn. Afterwards a start was made for the high road by way of Lyneham Camp, and Shipton Station was reached, some only arrived two or three minutes before the 8.26 p.m. train started. A great quantity of *Orchis pyramidalis* was seen by the road-side and in the adjacent quarries; very little else of special interest was noted. As very little of the programme was carried out, it would be well if another excursion to Sarsden and neighbourhood were made by the Society. Lord Moreton kindly gave permission for the members to visit any part of the estate (9,000 acres), and expressed his regret that he was unable to be at Sarsden on the day of the visit. By his kindness a collection of flint implements was shown. (Report for 1902, p. 35).

CANAL FROM WANTAGE ROAD STATION TO WANTAGE.

1902, July 28, Monday.

Fz.

Section Fz was unable to have as many fixtures as usual during 1902, owing to the fact that its President was at work daily, in the latter half of the year, in cataloguing the Society's Library. However, on Monday, July 28, an expedition for field work was arranged in conjunction with Section E, when

Mrs. Victor H. Veley, Mr. Ogle, and Mr. Hughes conducted about twenty members by the 1.5 train from Oxford to Wantage Road, with the intention of working along that part of the disused Berks and Wilts canal which lies between Wantage Road Station and Wantage. Our member, Mr. R. Clement, met the party at the station, and kindly acted as guide. Owing to the unlucky fact, unknown both to Oxford members and their guide, that the water had newly been drained off from the canal, the expedition was not fruitful of results as regarded the collection of fresh-water fauna; the curious larva of *Stratiomys chameleon* was, however, taken, and those interested in Mollusca got good specimens of the rather local *Limnaea auricularia*, together with *Planorbis corneus*, *Paludina contecta* and *P. vivipara*, some *Unionidae*, and other species more or less common. Members of Section E had more scope for their activities on dry land, and under the auspices of Mr. Ogle and Mr. Hughes, twenty-eight species were added to the Diptera list. Wantage was reached at 5 p.m., when Mr. and Mrs. Clement most hospitably welcomed the large party, and kindly gave them a most refreshing tea in their charming garden. Afterwards members visited the collections of Mr. R. Clement, and also the Victoria Cross Gallery, and other sights of Wantage, returning by tram to the Wantage Road Station for the 8.15 train, which brought them back to Oxford at 9.3 p.m.

A record of fifty-seven species of Diptera, taken on the above two field-days, and identified by the dipterologist, Mr. G. C. Hughes, of Rousham, follows below. About seventy-five species were actually taken; the remainder had not all been identified in time to be recorded in the present issue, but will, with Oxfordshire captures and the results of other field-days, form part of a local Diptera List to be published by the Society, with the co-operation of Mr. Hughes, to whom special thanks are due for the time and labour he has given to the work. (Report for 1902, p. 38).

Record of Diptera

Taken from Cholsey to Upton, on June 2; and near Wantage, on July 28, 1902, by G. C. Hughes.

<i>Dilophus febrilis</i> . L.	Wantage.	<i>Bibio venosus</i> . Mg.	Cholsey.
<i>Bibio hortulanus</i> . L.	Cholsey.	<i>Ptychoptera albimana</i> . F.	Cholsey.

<i>Limnobia tripunctata</i> . F. Cholsey.	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i> . L. Cholsey.
<i>Pachyrrhina maculosa</i> . Mg. Cholsey.	<i>Eristalis tenax</i> . L. Cholsey, Wantage.
<i>Tipula vernalis</i> . Mg. Cholsey.	<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i> . L. Cholsey, Wantage.
<i>Odontomyia viridula</i> . F. Wantage.	<i>Syritta pipiens</i> . L. Cholsey, Wantage.
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i> . Scop. Wantage.	<i>Chrysotoxum cautum</i> . Harris. Cholsey.
<i>Chrysops caecutiens</i> . L. Wantage.	<i>Myopa buccata</i> . L. Wantage.
<i>Leptis scolopacea</i> . L. Wantage.	<i>Sarcophaga carnaria</i> . L. Cholsey, Wantage.
<i>Chrysopilus auratus</i> . F. Wantage.	<i>Musca corvina</i> . F. Wantage.
<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i> . Deg. Wantage.	<i>Cyrtoneura stabulans</i> . Flin. Wantage.
<i>Dioctria rufipes</i> . Deg. Wantage.	<i>Morellia hortorum</i> . Flin. Wantage.
<i>Scenopinus fenestralis</i> . L. Wantage.	<i>Calliphora erythrocephala</i> . Mg. Cholsey, Wantage.
<i>Empis tessellata</i> . F. Wantage.	<i>Lucilia caesar</i> . L. Cholsey.
„ <i>trigramma</i> . Mg. Wantage.	„ <i>sylvarum</i> . Mg. Wantage.
„ <i>lutea</i> . Mg. Wantage.	„ <i>sericata</i> . Mg. Wantage.
<i>Pachymeria femorata</i> . F. Wantage.	<i>Mydaea vespertina</i> . Flin. Cholsey.
<i>Argyra argentina</i> . Mg. Wantage.	„ <i>impuncta</i> . Flin. Cholsey.
<i>Pipizella virens</i> . F. Cholsey.	„ <i>separata</i> . Mg. Cholsey.
<i>Pipiza luteitarsis</i> . Ztt. Cholsey.	<i>Spilogaster duplicata</i> . Mg. Cholsey.
<i>Chilosia pulchripes</i> . Lw. Wantage.	„ <i>communis</i> . Dsv. Cholsey.
<i>Platychirus manicatus</i> . Mg. Wantage.	<i>Hydrotaea dentipes</i> . F. Cholsey.
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i> . L. Cholsey, Wantage.	<i>Scatophaga stercoraria</i> . L. Wantage.
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i> . F. Cholsey, Wantage.	<i>Sepedon sphegeus</i> . F. Wantage.
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i> . L. Wantage.	<i>Platystoma seminationis</i> . F. Wantage.
<i>Syrphus luniger</i> . Mg. Cholsey, Wantage.	<i>Opomyza germinationis</i> . L. Wantage.
<i>Syrphus bifasciatus</i> . F. Cholsey, Wantage.	<i>Themira putris</i> . L. Cholsey.
<i>Syrphus balteatus</i> . Deg. Wantage.	<i>Chloropisca glabra</i> . Mg. Cholsey.
<i>Rhingia campestris</i> . L. Cholsey, Wantage.	

(From the Report for 1902, p. 39).

The President of Section G (Prof. Sollas) permitted members of the Section to attend his University lectures and his field-day excursions during 1903.

WHEATLEY TO SHOTOVER.

1903, May 19, Tuesday. Fb. G.

On May 19 Mr. A. M. Bell, M.A., conducted an expedition to Shotover; twenty-two members went by the 2.45 p.m. train to Wheatley, and walked back over Shotover; reaching

Oxford about 6.30 p.m. This had been planned as a joint expedition with Section Fb., but at the last moment Mr. Druce was prevented from attending; the botanists therefore became geologists for this occasion, and a pleasant and profitable afternoon was spent under Mr. Bell's guidance. Cost, 8d. each.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

1903, June 4, Thursday. Fb.

Mr. Druce gave a most interesting historical account of the rise and development of the garden, with much interesting matter relating to those who, from its origin, were connected with the garden and Oxford botany in general. The arrangements and details of particular plants were pointed out and the Fielding Herbarium and Library were visited on this day and a previous occasion—May 27. Thirty to thirty-five attended each time.

COMPTON TO STREATLEY.

1903, June 8, Monday. Fz. E.

A joint excursion was organized by Mrs. Veley, Mr. Ogle, and Mr. Hughes to Compton for collection of Diptera chiefly. Members went to Compton by the 9.25 a.m. train, and walked to Streatley; returned by the 5.3 p.m. to Oxford. The party numbered fifteen, and a very pleasant day was spent, but too much wind for collecting flies; picnic lunch. Cost each 3s. 1½d. (Report for 1903 p. 45). A list of addition to the 1902 list will be found after the excursion to Sutton Courtney on July 28.

MIDDLETON PARK.

1903, July. Fb.

This year, owing to the continued rain and floods, no annual excursion was held, but members accompanied Mr. Druce on a botanical expedition to Middleton Park, by kind permission of the Earl of Jersey; it was largely attended, about forty members and friends occupying two brakes on the pleasant drive to Middleton, where, in the absence of Lord Jersey, they were received by Mr. J. Little. Under his guidance and that of the head gardener the grounds were inspected. Tea was provided in the pavilion, and at its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks to the Earl of Jersey was

proposed by Dr. Veley and seconded by Mr. G. C. Druce. The woods and park were then explored. These are situated partly on the great oolite and partly on cornbrash, and here and there the clay is cut down to by brooks. In places there is some drift deposit, so that even close to the house small patches of Ling (*Calluna Erica*) show that there was once an ericetal flora. But the chief vegetation is distinctly of a calcareous nature. *Campanula glomerata* is frequent, and the Pyramidal Orchid (*Orchis pyramidalis*) occurs, and fine bushes of Juniper (*Juniperus communis*), a very local plant in North Oxfordshire, are found. The Frog Orchid (*Habenaria viridis*) grows near the house, as also some fine plants of *Asplenium Trichomanes*, also very rare in the county. The Great Throatwort (*Campanula latifolia*) is quite naturalised, but probably not native, in the pleasure grounds, where also is to be found a handsome grass, *Poa Chaixii*, which may have been introduced, although no evidence on the point can be obtained. It grows in Berkshire in an apparently native situation, and this is its only known Oxfordshire habitat. A rare species of bramble, *Rubus rudis*, also grows near the house, and in a small woodland to the west grows the local Water Avens (*Geum rivale*). The other interesting plants observed in the Park were the Wall Lettuce (*Lactuca muralis*), the Helleborine (*Epipactis latifolia*), the Grasses, *Avena pubescens*, *Koeleria cristata*, *Poa nemoralis*, *Bromus erectus*, *Brachypodium pinnatum*, the Thyme, *Thymus Chamædrys*, the Dropwort, *Spiraea Filipendula*, and the Rock-rose *Helianthemum Chamæcistus*. A visit to the habitat of that rare and beautiful plant, the Meadow Sage (*Salvia pratensis*) was rewarded by the members seeing it in glorious flowers, one or two pure white specimens also growing with it. A pleasant homeward drive concluded a most enjoyable field-day. Many glow worms were seen by the roadside on the way home. (Report 1903, p. 44).

SUTTON COURTNEY AND ABINGDON.

1903, July 28, Tuesday. E. Fz.

A second expedition was arranged for July 28, when a walk to Sutton Courtney and Appleton was undertaken. Nine members went, and in spite of heavy rain, which rendered it impossible to do as good work as usual, some

additions were made to the Diptera list. Records of the species taken at both expeditions held in 1903 are appended. Train at 9.25 a.m., G.W.R. Walked along the Thames tow-path to Sutton Courtney, and returned from Culham or Abingdon.

Record of Diptera

Taken from Compton to Streatley on June 8 and from Sutton Courtney to Abingdon on July 28, 1903. By G. C. Hughes.

[These are additions to the list published in the Report for 1902. About eighty species were taken on these two expeditions altogether, of which twenty are not yet identified. (Ab.) signifies Abingdon; (C. to S.) stands for Compton to Streatley.]

Amalopis immaculata. Mg. (Ab.)	Stomoxys calcitrans. L. (C. to S.)
Tipula rufina. Mg. (Ab.)	Pollenia rudis. F. (Ab.)
„ ochracea. Mg. (Ab.)	Pyrellia cadaverina. L. (C. to S.)
Pachygaster ater. Pz. (Ab.)	Calliphora vomitoria. L. (C. to S.)
Oxycera pygmaea. Fln. (Ab.)	Euphoria cornicina. F. (C. to S.)
Leptis lineola. F. (Ab.)	Polietes lardaria. F. (C. to S.)
Thereva bipunctata. Mg. (Ab.)	„ albolineata. Fln. (Ab.)
Pæcilobothrus nobilitatus. L. (Ab.)	Spilogaster quadrimaculata. Fln. (Ab.)
Platychirus albimanus. F. (Ab.)	
Platychirus clypeatus. Mg. (Ab.)	Hylemyia seticrura. Rnd (Ab.)
Catabomba pyrastris. L. (Ab.)	„ nigrescens. Rnd (C. to S.)
Syrphus vitripennis. Mg. (Ab.)	Hylemyia pullula. Ztt. (Ab.)
„ corollae. F. (Ab.)	Anthomyia pluvialis. L. (Ab.)
„ cinctus. Fln. (C. to S.)	Phorbia ignota. Rnd. (C. to S.)
Ascia podagrica. F. (Ab.)	Pegomyia versicolor. Mg. (Ab.)
Helophilus pendulus. L. (Ab.)	Dryomyza flaveola. F. (C. to S.)
Gymnochaeta viridis. Fln. (C. to S.)	Seoptera vibrans. L. (Ab.)
Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis. Mg. (C. to S.)	Meromyza pratorum. Mg. (C. to S.)
	Centor cereris. Fln. (Ab.)

(From the Report for 1903, p. 51).

COTHILL.

1903, September 18, Friday. Fb.

On the beautiful afternoon when the members visited Cot-hill most of the interesting species which are enumerated in the account of the Ruskin Plot, which appeared in the Report for 1902, were observed. One, which by an oversight was omitted, the handsome grass of Parnassus, *Parnassia palustris*, was in splendid show.

On the open part of the adjacent woodland a bramble, *Rubus plicatus*, not previously noticed for this neighbourhood,

was observed. It grows on Boar's Hill, and may have been brought to this place by birds.

Since the *Flora of Berkshire* was written, the Genus *Euphrasia* has been critically examined and monographed by Dr. R. von Wettstein, of Vienna, and several species not previously recognised in our British list are described by him. Hitherto Cothill had only been credited with *Euphrasia nemorosa*, but this visit resulted in adding a new species to the Berkshire Flora, namely, *E. stricta*, Host, and the President of Fb. has also found in Berkshire *E. Rostkoviana*, *E. Kernerii*, &c.

At Cothill the Peppermint *Mentha piperita* was seen, and on the village walls *Sedum dasyphyllum* and a grass *Poa bulbosa*, of which only a solitary specimen existed some years ago, but has now spread. It owes its origin probably to the adjacent corn-mill, as it is the viviporous form and very doubtfully indigenous inland in Britain.

A word of advice may be necessary to the members, many of whom began to recklessly pluck the plants on the "Plot." May a gentle protest be made against the practice. A specimen for the herbarium or for examination at home may be carefully cut, but pulling the roots, even of common things, is to be deprecated, and gathering the Sun Dew, which only occurs in a very limited quality, is to be most studiously avoided.

It is to the careless only that this warning is intended to be given; but members must bear in mind that each is the custodian of a portion of nature's domain which is to be handed on from one generation to another unspoiled. (Report for 1903, p. 44).

Started at 2.30 p.m. from the Martyrs' Memorial with Mr. Druce; drove to Cothill; twenty-seven went; cost, 2s. each.

SECTION Fz. FIELD ZOOLOGY.

In May, Mrs. Victor H. Velej issued a reply post-card to members of her Section, offering to provide help in any one of five suggested ways: viz. (1) informal classes, for help in any special direction needed; (2) a connected course of lectures; (3) single lectures on separate subjects, for members who could not attend regularly; (4) single expeditions for observation and practice in nature-study (*not collecting*); (5)

some organized and systematic field-work, each member to undertake a certain share. Members were asked to vote on these suggestions, and also to say what day and hour would suit each individual best.

A very large number of answers was received, but unfortunately, owing to sudden family bereavement and consequent absence from home nearly all the summer, the President was unable to carry out what had been planned. The replies have, however, all been carefully filed, and will serve as a help in the future in ascertaining what will be most helpful to members. It may be interesting to note that the voting was as follows:—Suggestions 1 and 5 found few adherents; the votes for 2 and 3 were many and equal, but a large majority voted for 4, and a still larger majority for Saturday afternoons as the time—a result which seems to point to Saturday afternoon observation-practice as a possible and desirable line of work when the weather becomes suitable for out-of-door occupations.

Meanwhile members may rest assured that their wishes are not forgotten.

Individual members have been far from idle; Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter and Mr. H. C. Napier have been working at the Mollusca of the Oxford district, and a first instalment of the record of species taken within a five-mile radius is published on p. 52. (Report for 1903, p. 46).

LOCKINGE.

1904, June 3, Friday.

Fb.

The field-day to Lockinge. Under the conductorship of the President, Mr. G. C. Druce, a large party drove in brakes to Lockinge, up Cumnor Hill, where the Milk Licorice (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) and the Zig-zag Clover (*Trifolium medium*) were pointed out, and on to Besilsleigh, where in the Park of the Lenthalls the wild tulip and stars of Bethlehem, relics of the old garden, grow with other aliens in a semi-naturalised condition, and in the vicinity the handsome elms with drooping foliage, which were duly admired and photographed. The village walls have plenty of *Sedum dasyphyllum*. Frilford Heath, with its patches of *Cerastium arvense*, *Trifolium arvense* and Viper's Bugloss next attracted attention, and it was explained that at one time it yielded a rare clover, *Trifolium*

scabrum. Near by is the little stream which comes from the Ruskin Reserve, and in some places it has masses of a rather rare mint (*Mentha longifolia*). Crossing the railway at Wantage Road Station the party entered the park of Lady Wantage, with its picturesque groups of cattle, which appeared much interested in the visitors. The canal, known as the Berks and Swindon Canal, was closed; it is now almost grown up with vegetation and deserves systematic investigation. The Hawthorns were in magnificent bloom, and tufts of the English and Spanish Broom, of the Berberis and Cornus and other planted shrubs, including the Cornish Elm, and Rose of Sharon, which were great favourites of Lord Wantage, made the three-mile drive through the park none too long. Lady Wantage had with great kindness invited the members to tea in her beautiful morning-room, which looks over the charming gardens to the picturesque church. A long corridor leads from the room into the great conservatory, but it was difficult to say where the room ended and the conservatory began, so numerous were the flowers. A most wonderfully beautiful series of colours in the most delicate shades were afforded by the masses of *Schizanthus*, a solanaceous plant, and the Gloxinias with their superb velvety richness, and orchids in their bizarre coloration, were in great show.

After Lady Wantage had kindly received the members and tea had been enjoyed, Dr. Veley proposed a most hearty vote of thanks to Lady Wantage for her kindness, which was carried with acclamation. The company then inspected the magnificent collection of pictures, now one of the finest in England, containing as it does the Soult Murillo, La Vierge Coupée, the Blenheim Vandyke, Queen Henrietta Maria, two magnificent Turners, Sheerness, and Walton-on-Thames Bridge, which were painted by the artist in his best period. Four splendid Corots, Morning, Noonday, Sunset, and Moonlight, attracted great attention; the Enchanted Castle, by Claude Lorraine, was a special favourite of the Earl of Beaconsfield; but to give a complete list would occupy the whole pages of the Report, and time flew all too quickly amid such beautiful surroundings. The walk up the picturesque Betterton Glen, through which flows the Ginge brook, was a great delight, the crystal-clear water from the chalk flowing

between banks covered with ferns and flowers, the luxuriance of the Hart's tongue being especially noticeable. There is here a great clump of *Osmunda*, which was brought from one of Lady Wantage's woods in Southern Berkshire.

A short visit was paid to the interesting church, which is, in its oldest portion, Transition Norman of about 1280; the Sedilla and Squint being noticeable features. The east window has the three large lights filled with fine stained glass, representing St. Oswald, St. Martin, and St. George, designed by Lady Jane Lindsay.

After a delightful stroll through the gardens and grounds, the party reluctantly took their places in the carriages, and a pleasant, if somewhat late, drive brought them to Oxford, after what had been, it was generally acknowledged, one of the pleasantest field-days hitherto enjoyed. (Report for 1904, p. 32).

Left Oxford at 2 p.m.; cost 3s. 6d. each.

MAGDALEN WATER WALKS.

1904, June 9, Thursday.

The President conducted on June 9 a large party round the Magdalen Water Walks, in order to show what a large variety of plants could be observed even within the boundary of Oxford.

In Addison's Walk several local species were pointed out, such as *Vinca minor*, the Periwinkle, *Poa nemoralis*, the Wood Poa, *Aster paniculatus*, a North American Aster, and the Hornbeam. Two Hawkweeds, *Hieracium pellucidum* and *H. sciaophilum*, were also noticed growing in some plenty near the old mill. Over a hundred species of native plants were recorded, besides, of course, many introduced species. The beautiful Plane, the fine Bird Cherry, and the graceful Birch in the College precincts were also admired; but the too careful pointing of the stonework in recent years has quite destroyed *Arabis Turrita*, a South European species, which once flourished there; but the Oxford Ragwort still grows on the walls and the Fritillary in the College meadows. (Report for 1904, p. 34).

THE UNIVERSITY PARKS.

1904, June 16, Thursday.

On June 16th the President conducted a large party

through the Parks, in order to show the large variety of planted shrubs, which includes a very representative collection of Thorns, both European and American. Among them there is a specimen of the Glastonbury Thorn, which usually puts out some flowers in mid-winter, but owes its name to its being descended from the celebrated Thorn of Glastonbury, which is said to owe its origin to Joseph of Arimathæa. The legend tells that Joseph on landing in England went towards Glastonbury, and on being fatigued after his ascent of Weary-all hill leant upon his staff, and this being left in the ground grew and was found to flower on Christmas Day. The original thorn, which was an object of the greatest veneration, was said to have lived till the days of Elizabeth, when it fell, not from disease, but from the misdirected zeal of puritanical intolerance. Cuttings were, however, in existence, and these still continue to exhibit the strange peculiarity of flowering in January.

The Willows also include some interesting plants, and at one time it was a very complete collection, including nearly all the Smithian Salices from the collections of Mr. Borrer, the Rev. J. Leefe, &c. Now the labels are in many instances unfortunately lost. The Parks, although so long under cultivation, still yield the orchis *Helleborine latifolia*, which was discovered there by the Sub-Librarian (Miss Claridge), and *Avena pubescens*, *Galium erectum*, *Trisetum flavescens*, &c., are to be found in pasturage. (Report for 1904, p. 34).

LODDON BRIDGE TO TWYFORD, SUTTONS' TRIAL SEED
GROUNDS, READING.

1904, June 23, Thursday. Annual.

Left G.W.R. 11.2 to Reading. Drove to Loddon Bridge. Lunch in the fields where the Loddon Lilies grow, then walked to Twyford Station for train to Reading; then electric tram to Sutton & Co's Trial Seed Ground; conducted over the grounds and greenhouses; and in the large central conservatory tea was provided for the party by the kindness of Messrs. Sutton & Sons. After a hearty vote of thanks had been passed the party—some had visited the Abbey ruins—returned to Oxford by 7.40 train; Oxford 8.35. Cost 6s. each. (From post-card notice).

CHAWLEY CLAY PITS.

1904, June 25, Saturday.

G.

On Saturday, June 25, a joint excursion was made with the Geologists' Association. The party from London arrived at Oxford shortly after three o'clock, and were met at the station by some thirty members of this Society. Most unfortunately family reasons prevented Professor Sollas from being present to act as director. His place was taken by Miss Healey. The united party walked to Chawley Brick Pit by way of Ferry Hinksey. The mass of the clay in this pit is Kimmeridge, but that at the top filling hollows in the Ironsands is Gault. Anyone familiar with Shotover will at once be struck by the total absence of the Portland beds which are so well developed there, and which should intervene between the Kimmeridge clay and the Ironsands. The Gault is hollowed out in a long trough which is filled with gravel, and herein lies the chief interest of the pit, for it is extremely difficult if not impossible to account for the relative positions of the clay and gravel without invoking the agency of ice. Some of the pebbles in the gravel bear glacial striae, and along the line of junction they have been driven into the clay, which is itself slickensided. The evidence that the clay is Gault is contained in a few fragments of *Ammonitis interruptus* which have been found in it, and is confirmed by the discovery of phosphatic nodules on this occasion. Any one having a little time to devote to the cause of science could not do better than search for more and better fossils in this clay and also in the Ironsands, which so far have proved unfossiliferous. As the Ironsands of Shotover are fresh-water and the corresponding beds at Baldon and Culham are marine, the discovery of fossils here would be of great interest.

The party had tea at Cumnor, after which some returned to the pit and others found their way direct to Oxford. (Report for 1904, p. 35).

Photographs of the sections were taken by Mr. F. A. Bellamy, and copies are in the Slide Collection. It is hoped that photographic members will take frequent photographs of the faces of the sections as they are from time to time exposed and before being quarried away; a good series once

or twice a year. This would form a nice piece of pleasant and useful work for the Society and science.

Professor W. J. Sollas, F.R.S., lectured as usual during each of the three Terms, and his field-days were open to members.

CHOLSEY BY FIELDS AND RIVER TO GORING.

1904, June 30, Thursday. E.

Mr. Ogle conducted an expedition for collecting Diptera on Thursday, June 30th. Members went by the 1.5 p.m. train to Cholsey, and walked from thence to Goring, over quite different ground from that taken on the last expedition. The expedition did not prove quite as productive from an entomological point of view as had been hoped, but a good many flies were handed over to Mr. G. C. Hughes for subsequent identification, and an enjoyable afternoon was spent. Members returned by train from Goring in the evening. (Report for 1904, p. 32).

Six went, cost 2s. 9½d. each; not much taken, a dull day.

1905.

The President of Section G. (Prof. Sollas) kindly allowed members of the Section to attend one of his University Courses and the Field-day Excursions during 1905.

CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR.

1905, May 19, Friday. Fb.

The Botanical Section, under the leadership of the President, made a joint excursion with the Architectural Society to Charlton-on-Otmoor and Merton on May 19th, a most pleasant drive being enjoyed. The Rev. G. Prior very kindly entertained the party to tea, and the interesting shrubs in his garden were much admired. The magnificent Rood Screen at Charlton attracted great attention. A considerable number of plants were noticed. (Report for 1905, p. 30).

Met at Indian Institute at 1.45 sharp. Cost, 3s. 6d. each.

BINSEY GREEN.

1905, May 22, Monday. Fb.

Mr. Druce conducted a walk about Binsey Green. Met

at Kingston Road tram, 3 p.m. Saw many interesting marsh plants. *Hottonia* was in good condition, and the *Eleocharis acicularis* was noticed in Plot's classic locality. *Apium repens* was also gathered. Mrs. Jerrard kindly entertained the party to tea. (Report for 1905, p. 30).

CLAYDON PARK.

1905, July 28, Friday.

Fb.

On July 28 an expedition was made under the conductorship of the President, Mr. G. C. Druce, to Claydon Park. The party were most hospitably received by Sir Edmund and Lady Verney, and shewn over the very interesting mansion, partly built by Adam for Ralph, Earl Verney, in 1752, with its collection of portraits, which were graphically described by Lady Verney.

The splendid Vandykes were objects of special interest. The rooms are very spacious, and are ornamented with magnificent wood carving. The old furniture, too, is of great value. The Florence Nightingale room attracted much attention. The grand staircase is of great beauty, being inlaid with ivory and ebony, and the balustrade is of beautifully-wrought ironwork, representing standing corn, which bends and rustles as one ascends the stairs.

After the mansion the Church was visited, where some fine monuments to the Verneys, Giffards, and Calverts were seen. A colony of bats was also discovered.

Tea was served in the garden, when the President proposed and Dr. Veley seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Sir Edmund and Lady Verney for their great kindness, which was carried with great applause.

The botanists were rewarded by seeing both kinds of the Hawthorn, *C. Oxyacantha*, the rarer form, being not infrequent in the district. A fern, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, was noticed, and round the lake grew *Bidens tripartita*, *Lycopus*, *Typha latifolia*, etc. The sedges *Carex riparia*, *C. acutiformis*, and *C. acuta* occurred. The white water lilies were very luxuriant. The maple, both as the hairy and the glabrous fruited form, was observed. (Report for 1905, p. 30).

The party left the L. & N.W. Station at 2.25 p.m. and returned at 8.10 p.m.; fare 2s. 2d. each; full fare for those who did not send in their names.

PYRTON AND SHIRBURN CASTLE.

1905, August 1, Tuesday. Annual.

The Annual Excursion was made on August 1 to Pyrton and Shirburn Castle, under the conductorship of the President, Mr. G. Claridge Druce. The party drove out by way of Chalgrove field, where the monument to Hampden was inspected, through Watlington to Shirburn, where they were met by the Rev. J. W. B. Bell, who acted as cicerone in the inspection of the Moated Castle, which Lady Macclesfield had kindly permitted.

The pictures include the celebrated Holbein portrait of Erasmus and a Vandyke portrait of Laud.

In the frame of the reputed portrait of Queen Katherine Parr is a recess containing a lock of hair which was cut from the head of the Queen when the coffin was opened at Sudely Castle in 1799. The library is exceptionally rich in Caxtons. Shirburn was originally granted to Robert D'Oiley at the time of the Conquest; he built a Castle there, but the present building was probably not finished till the end of the 14th century. The moat and drawbridge, still in working order, are interesting. The water in the moat was violently moved in 1755, when the great earthquake which destroyed Lisbon took place; the phenomenon was carefully described by Lord Parker at the time.

The party then drove to the foot of the chalk downs and climbed up the Chilterns, where they had some very interesting botanising. Among the shrubs, *Malva moschata*, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, *Aquilegia*, *Veronica officinalis*, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, *Hypericum pulchrum*, and *H. montanum* were noticed, while the downs yielded *Campanula glomerata*, *Gentiana Amarella*, *Asperula cynanchica*, *Iberis amara*, *Carlina*, *Avena pubescens*, *Koeleria*, *Bromus erectus*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Rosa Eglanteria*, a most attractive display of *Epilobium angustifolium* in fine blossom, and other flowers.

The party were caught in a sharp shower on their way to Pyrton Vicarage, where the Rev. J. W. B. Bell and his wife and daughters entertained them to tea in a most hospitable manner, and an hour was most enjoyably spent. The Church where John Hampden was married was visited, and a delightful walk made thence to the beautiful Manor House,

which was very kindly shown by the owner, Mr. E. S. Hamersley.*

It is one of the most pleasing of the many beautiful homes England can boast of, the whole place being singularly free from misplaced restoration. The botanists were pleased to see the Spear Mint quite naturalised in the ornamental water. The excursion, which was largely attended, was acknowledged to be one of the most successful of the many pleasant field-days which the members of the Society had enjoyed. (Report for 1905, p. 31).

Drags started from Broad Street at 9.30 a.m.; total walk necessary was four miles (extended to seven by some who visited Minnie Grove). Tickets 4s. each to those only who sent in their names before July 30.

An alphabetical list of places visited during the Society's Excursions and Field-days, 1880—1905.

Addlestrop.	1888, July 17, E., O.
Aldworth.	1901, May 13, Fb., Fz.
Appleton.	1894, May 25, Fb.
Ashdown.	1896, May 19, (annual).
Aston Rowant.	1891, July 9, (annual).
Bablock-Hythe Ferry.	1889, June 4, Fb. 1894, May 25, Fb.
Bagley Wood.	1881, June 9, Fb., E. 1888, May 16, Fb. 1900, May 25, Fb., E.
Banbury.	1899, June 17, (annual).
Beacon Hill (Pyrton).	1891, July 9, (annual).
Begbroke.	1899, June 15, Fb.
Besselsleigh.	1900, June 23, (annual).
Binsey Green.	1905, May 22, Fb.
Blenheim Palace.	1895, July 2, (Midland Union).
Boars Hill.	1897, June 5, O. 1899, May 17, Fb. 1900, May 9, Fb., E.
Borstal Decoy	1887, August 11.

* Pyrton Manor House is of great interest. It belonged originally to the family of Hampden's father-in-law, and had it not been so far from Chalgrove, Hampden would have been carried there to die. The house was built in 1590, and has been unaltered since; hence it is a most perfect, and perhaps unique, example of a country gentleman's house, of moderate size, of the 16th century.

Brill.	1887, August 11, Fb., E., G.
Broughton Castle.	1899, June 17, (annual).
Bruern Woods.	1893, May 16, Fb., E., G., O.
Burnham Beeches.	1901, June 20, (annual).
Buscot.	1891, May 30, Fb., G.
Charlbury.	1902, June 5, Fb.
Charlton-on-Otmoor.	1905, May 19, Fb.
Chawley (Cumnor).	1904, June 25, G.
Cholsey to Compton.	1902, June 2, E.
Cholsey to Goring.	1904, June 30, E.
Churchill Heath.	1893, May 16, Fb., E., G., O.
Churchill.	1902, July 10, (annual).
Claydon Park.	1905, July 28, Fb.
Clifton Hampden	1899, June 2, P.
Cold Ash Common.	1892, July 7, (annual).
Compton Downs.	1902, June 2, E.
Compton to Streatley.	1903, June 8, E., Fz.
Compton Wynyatts.	1899, June 17, (annual).
Cornbury Park.	1902, June 5, Fb.
Cothill.	1900, June 23, (annual).
	1903, September 18, Fb.
Cowley Marsh.	1894, June 7, G.
Cuckoo Pen (Pyrton).	1891, July 9, (annual).
Culham.	1903, July 28, E., Fz.
Cumnor.	1894, May 25, Fb.
	1895, May 14, Fb.
Dropmore.	1901, June 20, (annual).
Dudley.	1891, Oct. 12—13, (Midland Union).
Eaton Wood.	1891, May 30, Fb.
Edgehill.	1899, June 17, (annual).
Elsfield (by fields).	1897, May 25, Fb.
Eynsham (boat).	1888, August 16, (annual).
Eynsham to Oxford (river- bank).	1894, May 10, O.
	1895, May 18, O.
Eynsham Road to Cumnor.	1895, May 14, Fb.
Faringdon.	1891, May 30, Fb., G.
Fawler.	1887, June 15, G.
Fifield and Fifield Heath.	1893, May 16, Fb. E., G., O.
Foxcote.	1893, May 16, Fb., E., G., O.

Gibraltar Quarries.	1887, Oct. 6., G. 1899, June 8, G.
Godstow.	1899, July 19, Fb.
Goring.	1901, May 13, Fb., Fz. 1904, June 30, E., Fz.
Great Kimble.	1897, June 18. (annual).
Handborough.	1887, June 15, G. 1895, July 1—2, (Midland ^u Union).
Headington (Old) fields.	1898, May 5, Fb.
Headington Wick	1888, August 30, Fb.
Hermitage.	1892, July 7. (annual).
Heyford.	1893, July 22, Fb., E.
Hinksey Ferry (North).	1897, June 5, O. 1897, June 24, E. 1898, May 30, Fz, 1899, May 17, Fb.
Horspath.	1888, September 13, Fb.
Idbury.	1893, May 16, G., E., Fb., O.
Kingham.	1888, July 17, O., E.
Lechlade.	1891, May 30, Fb., G.
Letcombe Regis.	1900, June 23, (annual).
Lockinge.	1904, June 3, Fb.
Loddon Bridge to Twy- ford.	1904, June 23, (annual).
Lyneham Camp.	1902, July 10, (annual).
Marcham.	1900, June 23, (annual).
Marlstone House	1892, July 7, (annual).
Marston Copse.	1892, June 8, O., Fb.
„ Lane to fields.	1897, May 25, Fb.
„ New, from Joe Pullen's Tree.	1898, May 17, Fb., Fz.
Merrymouth Inn, Idbury.	1893, May 16, Fb., E., G., O.
Merton.	1905, May 19, Fb.
Middleton Park.	1903, July, Fb.
Minnie Grove (Pyrton).	1905, August 1 (annual).
Moulsford.	1888, May 31, Fb.
Muswell Hill.	1887, August 11, Fb., E., G.
Northampton.	1888, July 4—5, (Midland Union).
Open Magdalen.	1888, September 20, E.

- Otmoor. 1887, August 11, Fb., E., G.
1905, May 19, Fb.
- OXFORD.
- Botanic Gardens. 1889, Sept. 23—24, (Midland Union).
1903, May 27, June 4.
- Magdalen Walks. 1904, June 9, Fb.
- Mesopotamia and Parks. 1896, June 4, 11, and 18, O.
1897, May 8, O.
1898, May 17, Fb., Fz.
1904, June 16, Fb.
- Port Meadow. 1896, May 30, Fz.
1897, June 24, Fb., O., Fz.
1900, June 8, Fb., E.
- Pinkhill Lock (boat). 1888, August 16. (annual).
- Princes Risborough. 1897, June 18, (annual).
- Pulpit Wood. 1897, June 18, (annual).
- Pyrton. 1891, July 9, (annual).
1894, June 27, (annual).
- Pyrton Gully. 1905, August 1, (annual).
- Radley Wood. 1895, September 7, Fb.
1896, May 14, O.
- Reading (Suttons' ground). 1904, June 23, (annual).
- Ridge's Weir. 1894, May 25, Fb.
- Roman Villa (Handboro'). 1887, June 15.
1895, July 1—2, (Midland Union).
- Russell's Water. 1894, June 27, (annual).
- Sarsden Lake. 1902, July 10, (annual).
- Shirburn. 1891, July 9, (annual).
1894, June 27, (annual).
1905, August 1, (annual).
- Shotover. 1880, November 10, G.
1881, June 3, B.
1888, September 13, Fb.
1894, June 7, G.
1898, May 21, G.
1898, June 18, G.
1902, June 17, Fb., G.
1903, May 19, Fb., G.
- Stanton Harcourt. 1889, June 4, Fb.
- Steeple Aston and Somerton. 1893, July 22, Fb., E.
- Stonesfield. 1887, June 15, G.
1895, July 2, (Midland Union).

Stonesfield.	1898, May 7, G. 1899, June 3, G.
Streatley.	1888, May 31, Fb. 1890, June 6, G., Fb. 1901, May 13, Fb., Fz. 1903, June 8, E., Fz.
Summertown Pits.	1881, May 30, G.
Sutton Courtney.	1903, July 28, E., Fz.
Tadmarton.	1899, June 17, (annual).
Tring Park and Museum.	1898, June 3, (annual).
Uffington.	1896, May 19, (annual).
Unwell Wood.	1888, May 31, Fb. 1890, June 6, G., Fb.
Velvet Lawn (Princes Risborough.	1897, June 18, (annual).
Wantage.	1900, June 23, (annual). 1902, July 28, E., Fz.
Wantage Road Canal.	1902, July 28, E., Fz.
Watlington Park.	1894, June 27, (annual).
Wayland's Smithy.	1896, May 19, (annual).
West Hill and Gully.	1905, August 1, (annual).
Wheatley.	1902, June 17, Fb., G. 1903, May 19, Fb., G.
White Horse Hill.	1896, May 19, (annual).
White Cross Hill (Princes Risborough).	1897, June 18, (annual).
Wolvercot Pits.	1889, April 12, G. 1895, June 6, G. 1897, May 14, G. 1899, May 13, G. 1900, May 5, G. 1901, May 25, G. 1902, May 31, G.
Wytham Park.	1896, June 18, Fb. 1897, May 28, E. 1899, July 19, Fb. 1900, June 8, Fb., E.
Yarnton.	1899, June 15, Fb. 1901, June 13, Fb.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

By A. M. Bell, M.A.

In presenting a Geological Report* to the Natural History Society for the first time I have thought it necessary only to give a list of the more important finds which have been made, in connexion with our Society, during the past few years. Detailed lists of the fossils of the district will be found in Phillips. I shall follow the order in age of the various deposits.

The Stonesfield Oolite, the most interesting of all our deposits, has provided an illustrative collection.

Megalosaurus Bucklandi. The upper portion of a rib in good preservation. Also the impression of a large tooth. These two have been presented to the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge, where *Megalosaurus* was not represented.

Protochelys Stricklandi, a name suggested by Mr. Lydekker, and preferable to *Testudo*, since the fossils of Stonesfield undoubtedly represent marine and not land tortoises, to which the name *Testudo* should be limited; three scutes; two unfortunately from the same position.

It is very desirable that a reproduction of this creature, the earliest of our Chelonia, should be made. Phillips says that the Museum possesses a good series, but I have been unable to find there more than two scutes, though I have made inquiries.

Rhamphorhynchus; terminal and second phalanx in good preservation, with a few other bones.

Plantae; a few fine Cycad leaves, the fruit of *Thuytes*, and two fruit-bearing fronds. One of these leaves, unfortunately fragmentary, belongs to an undescribed species. Its venation closely resembles *Bowenia spectabilis*, *Hooker*, a somewhat rare modern Cycad, found in Borneo, as was shown to me by Mr. Seward, of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1903 I was delighted by securing a perfect Cycad pinna, hitherto unobserved. I at once communicated the discovery to Professor Seward and found that fragmentary pinnæ of the same species were known, and had been entitled *Naiadca obtusa*, an unfortunate name, as the plant is far removed from *Naiadeæ*. In the Catalogues of Mesozoic Plants, Vol. II., published in

* With additions and corrections by Mr. Bell in 1908, February.

1904, Professor Seward has figured the Stonesfield pinna as the type specimen of a new species, *Spherozomites Belli*, Seward. The specimen has been presented to the Oxford Museum.

Elytra of Beetles; fully thirty have been obtained, belonging to at least four species. One of these was not represented in the Oxford Museum; and the specimen was presented to the Hope Collection.

In connection with the Stonesfield formation I have been much interested by finding in it two pebbles of quartz, and one of lydian stone. Oolite pebbles have long been observed in the "Slate," which seems indeed to be largely formed by the decay of an oolite formation. I have one of these pebbles containing a fossil *Nerinaea*. This forces us to believe either that there was a great lapse of time between the oolite in question and the slate, or else that fossil-producing powers were more rapid than we are inclined to imagine.

The presence of quartz pebbles has not to my knowledge been previously noticed. It points to a connection between the Stonesfield lagoon and some quartz-bearing region of the north, and finds a counterpart in the pebbles of quartz, jasper, and chert which appear in the Coralline Oolite. These are more frequent, and indicate the beginning of the rising land which finally emerged after the Portland.

The Great Oolite of Kirtlington has produced a rib of *Megalosaurus Bucklandi*, not so striking as that from Stonesfield.

Teleosaurus, a fine scute, from near the lower extremity.

The Forest Marble, beyond Blenheim, yielded a small but perfect tooth of *Ceteosaurus*. The late Professor Green was much interested in this find, which was presented to the Oxford Museum, as it possessed no perfect tooth of *Ceteosaurus*. [Note by Mr. Bell in 1904. "Apparently this tooth has been lost, as I am unable to see it in the Museum."].

The Oxford Clay has produced—

Nautilus hexagonus, Sow., at Summertown. This fossil had never been obtained from the clay before, though found both above and below it. Now in the Oxford Museum.

Leedsia problematica, Newton. A fin-ray of this extremely rare and curious fish was obtained at Wolvercot; it was about two feet long. Now in the Oxford Museum. Identified by Mr. Newton, F.R.S. [Note by Mr. Bell in 1907. "Two

large *Pleiosaur* teeth have been found, and presented to the Oxford Museum, which had no such examples."].

Cycadeostrobus sphaericus, Carruthers. A broken cone of this rare plant was found at Wolvercot; it was identified by Mr. Murray and Mr. West, of the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road. Now in the Oxford Museum.

Saurian remains are frequent. *Teleosaurus* vertebrae were found this spring at Summertown. *Pleiosaurus*, one tooth, *ibidem*. *Ichthyosaurus*, humerus, many paddlebones, and one coracoid of the same animal, obtained by Mr. Vassall, and now in the Museum of Repton School. From Wolvercot, two perfect ribs of *Ichthyosaurus*; the larger of these is now in the Oxford Museum.

From the Oxford clay at Wolvercot an erratic has also been obtained. A pebble was found about sixty feet deep in the clay, about two inches square by one inch in thickness, weight six ounces. It was covered with an *Ostrea*, common in the clay, two *Serpulae* and one starlike *Foraminifer*. A section of it was taken by Mr. Butler, of Brompton Road, and it proves to be a Rhyolite. It had been rolled and partially rounded before it reached the clay. From this source it may have floated in the root of a tree and been carried on the ocean to the spot where it was found. Such observations are important, as they lead to inferences in winds or currents which prevailed in past ages. Its original home is problematical, but a river-valley among the Welsh mountains may be suggested as the nearest which has a show of probability.

The Calcareous Grit at Headington has produced—

Opis Phillipsii, presented to the Cambridge Museum.

Phasianella striata, a fine cast. Two *Cycad* fruits, but the inside filled by calcite, leaving little or no trace of organisation. Also a *Saurian Tooth*, hitherto perhaps only recorded from the Kimmeridge. (Phillips, *Diagr.* xcii., p. 389).

The Kimmeridge Clay, especially at Shotover, gives up an annual tribute of *saurian* remains.

Plesiosaurus, twenty-two vertebrae, found together; now in the Oxford Museum. Also three ribs, two of which are in very perfect preservation.

Pleiosaurus, nine vertebrae, found together; now in the Oxford Museum. Paddlebones also are not unfrequent, but

unfortunately they are not found together. Tooth of *Pleiosaurus* are not common: only one nearly perfect one, without the portion buried in the jaw, has been obtained.

Ichthyosaurus, two humeri of apparently the same species, which is a small one. Vertebrae, many but isolated, and of various species.

Quaternary Deposits of great interest have been closely observed at Wolvercot and at Iffley.

The Wolvercot deposit has been described by me in the *Antiquary* (November, 1894). A lenticular layer of peat was found, and the following plants were identified by Mr. Clement Reid, F.G.S.

Ranunculus repens, *R. aquatilis*, *R. sceleratus*. *Potentilla Tormentilla*. *Heracleum Sphondylium*. *Hippuris vulgaris*. *Carex rostrata*. *Scirpus palustris* and *lacustris*. Also a *Potamogeton*, a *Viola*.

This list is remarkable, as all these plants are found in the Oxfordshire of to-day, whereas in deposits of similar age some relic of the vegetation of glacial times has usually been found. The wood of *Taxus* has since been found; identified by Dr. Church, of the Botanic Garden. Many fresh-water shells were also identified, but none of a species extinct. *Corbicula fluminalis* has, however, been obtained at Summertown.

[*Note on Plants* by Mr. Bell in 1908, Feb. "Further examination of the plants of this peat-layer, which has now disappeared, was made. The most important additions made were a number of mosses, which were found in remarkable preservation. They were decided by Mr. H. N. Dixon, of Northampton, and have been described in a paper read before the Geological Society, and published in their Journal, 1904, Vol. LX.].

The most interesting finds have been connected with *Homo sapiens*, as a very interesting and illustrative series of flint-implements has been obtained at Wolvercot. They combine rarity of size and shape with a perfection of preservation, which is not usually expected from a gravel-bed. They are chiefly wrought out of flints fresh from the chalk, which must have been brought from some distance, perhaps from Wallingford or Pangbourne. The majority of these tools must have been used in the immediate neighbourhood of the spot where they were found. Occasionally flints long exposed, and in two cases quartzite pebbles from the Northern Drift have been employed.

The usual large mammalian bones, *Elephas*, *Equus*, *Bos*, *Cervus* are abundant ; and one example of the Reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*).

At Iffley worked flints have been found, along with bones of *Elephas primigenius*, Hippopotamus, and Rhinoceros.

[Note by Mr. Bell, 1908, Feb. "When the above was written, I had obtained at Iffley only a few palaeolithic implements, chiefly fragments. Since that time a remarkable collection of about fifty implements has grown upon my hands. They are chiefly of rude forms, and some apparently of great antiquity. At least twelve are formed of quartzite, not of flint, which is a rare occurrence. One is worked from a tertiary *silex*, or sarsen-stone, and another of a silicious lava. This indicates the rudeness of the time ; the population of Oxfordshire either were ignorant that flints could be obtained in chalk rock, or it was difficult for them to journey or to trade as far as Pangbourne. They utilised for their tools local material. When Lonsdale Road, Summertown, was being made, a fine palæolithic implement was obtained at a depth of twelve feet, and near it teeth of *Felis leo*, var. *spelæus*, the Cave Lion, and of *Ursus spelæus*, the Cave Bear. Both of these were new to the Oxford gravels, and have been given to the Oxford Museum."].

A recent deposit of the existing river near Faringdon produced several teeth of the Beaver (*Castor fiber*), whose recent presence in our neighbourhood is most interesting, as the beaver is one of the last animals exterminated by man. It was in the country in the 7th century, when the invading Saxons gave the name *Beverstone* to a place in Gloucestershire, near the source of the Avon. The Faringdon beavers were the direct ancestors of those at *Beverstone*, and their presence should not pass unnoticed. It is probable that dams, created by the beaver across the Thames valley at various points such as Goring, where the banks draw near to each other, had no slight influence in creating the flat alluvial fields, which are so noticeable at the present day.

I should acknowledge my obligation to Mr. Carter, of St. Clement's, in obtaining a number of the above ; and also to Mr. Alfred Ryman, of Stonesfield, for his care in observing and preserving the Stonesfield specimens.

(From the Report for 1902, pp. 32—35, with corrections and additional notes by Mr. A. M. Bell).

Record of Fungi.

By G. C. Hughes.

The following Fungi, additional to the list published in the *Flora of Oxfordshire* (Druce), have been found by Mr. George C. Hughes within a radius of two miles from Rousham in Oxfordshire:—

<i>Amanita magnificus</i> , Fr.	<i>Pluteus nanus</i> , Pers.
<i>Lepiota procerus</i> , var. <i>rachodes</i> , Vitt.	„ „ var. <i>lutescens</i> , Fr.
„ <i>acutesquamosus</i> , Wm.	„ <i>phlebophorus</i> , Ditm.
„ <i>Badhami</i> , Berk.	<i>Entoloma sericeus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>clypeolarius</i> , Bull.	<i>Clitopilus orcella</i> , Bull.
„ <i>amianthinus</i> , Scop.	<i>Nolanea pisciodorus</i> , Cesati.
<i>Tricholoma flavo-brunneus</i> , Fr.	<i>Pholiota unicolor</i> , Fl. Dan.
„ <i>albo-brunneus</i> , Pers.	<i>Inocybe asterosporus</i> , Quel.
„ <i>scalpturatus</i> , Fr.	<i>Galera hypnorum</i> , Batsch.
„ „ var. <i>argyrea</i> - ceus, Bull.	<i>Agaricus*</i> <i>campestris</i> , var. <i>pratensis</i> , Vitt.
„ <i>imbricatus</i> , Fr.	„ <i>silvaticus</i> , Schaeff.
„ <i>loricatus</i> , Fr.	„ <i>haemorrhoidarius</i> , Schulz.
„ <i>amethystinus</i> , Scop.	<i>Stropharia albo-cyaneus</i> , Desm.
„ <i>sordidus</i> , Fr.	<i>Hypholoma lacrymabundus</i> , Fr.
<i>Clitocybe rivulosus</i> , Pers.	„ <i>hydrophilus</i> , Bull.
„ <i>phyllophilus</i> , Fr.	<i>Psilocybe semilanceatus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>inversus</i> , Scop.	<i>Psathyra semivestitus</i> , B. and Br.
<i>Pleurotus petaloides</i> , Bull.	<i>Panaeolus campanulatus</i> , L.
„ <i>applicatus</i> , Batsch.	„ <i>subbalteatus</i> , B. and Br.
„ <i>striatulus</i> , Fr.	<i>Coprinus niveus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>chionaeus</i> , Pers.	„ <i>deliquescens</i> , Fr.
<i>Collybia longipes</i> , Bull.	<i>Bolbitius titubans</i> , Fr.
„ <i>platyphyllus</i> , Fr.	<i>Paxillus atro-tomentosus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>fusipes</i> , Bull.	<i>Hygrophorus cossus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>tenacellus</i> , Pers.	„ <i>pratensis</i> , Fr.
„ <i>muscigenus</i> , Schum.	„ <i>niveus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>coracinus</i> , Fr.	„ <i>russocoriaceus</i> , B. and Br.
<i>Mycena ammoniacus</i> , Fr.	„ <i>ovinus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>debilis</i> , Fr.	„ <i>puniceus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>sanguinolentus</i> , A. and S.	„ <i>chlorophanus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>galopus</i> , Fr.	„ <i>calyptraeformis</i> , B. and Br.
„ <i>vulgaris</i> , Pers.	
„ <i>citrinellus</i> , Pers.	
„ <i>tenerrimus</i> , Berk.	<i>Gomphideus glutinosus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>capillaris</i> , Schum.	<i>Lactarius turpis</i> , Fr.
<i>Omphalia fibula</i> , var. <i>Swartzii</i> , Fr.	„ <i>pubescens</i> , Sch.
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i> , var. <i>patricius</i> , Schulz.	„ <i>quietus</i> , Fr.
„ <i>cervinus</i> , var. <i>eximius</i> , Saund. and Sm.	„ <i>theiogalus</i> , Fr.
	„ <i>subdulcis</i> , Fr.
	<i>Russula adusta</i> , Fr.

* Genus, *Psalliota*, by M. C. Cooke.

Russula adusta, var. albo-nigra, Fr.	Cyphella capula, Fr.
„ depallens, Fr.	„ muscigena, Fr.
„ lepida, Fr.	„ villosa, Karst.
Marasmius candidus, Bolt.	Clavaria cinerea, Bull.
„ epiphyllus, Fr.	„ stricta, Pers.
Boletus badius, Fr.	Calocera viscosa, Fr.
„ piperatus, Bull.	Tremella sarcoides, Sm.
„ radicans, Krombh.	Naematelia virescens, Corda.
„ aestivalis, Fr.	Dacrymyces torta, Mass.
„ versipellis, Fr.	Mutinus caninus, Fr.
Polyporus giganteus, Fr.	Lycoperdon perlatum, Pers.
„ Rostkovii, Fr.	„ plumbeum, Pers.
„ picipes, Fr.	Bispora monilioides, Corda.
„ chionæus, Fr.	Puccinia coronata, Corda.
„ caesius, Fr.	„ syngenesiarum, Lk.
„ adustus, Fr.	„ buxi, D.C.
„ dryadeus, Fr.	Urocystis violae, B. and Br.
Fomes fomentarius, Fr.	Cystopus candidus, Lev.
„ fulvus, Fr.	Tubercularia vulgaris, Tode.
Polystictis radiatus, Fr.	Oidium leucoconium, Desm.
„ abietinus, Fr.	„ Tuckeri, Berk.
Daedalea aurea, Fr.	„ monilioides, Thum.
„ latissima, Fr.	Trichothecium roseum, Lk.
Meruleus laeticolor, B. and Br.	Cylindrium flavo-virens, Bon.
Hydnum sordidum, Weinm.	Zygodesmus fuscus, Corda.
„ farinaceum, Pers.	Sepedonium chrysospermum, Fr.
Thelephora laciniata, Pers.	Syzygites megalocarpus, Ehrb.
Stereum ochroleucum, Fr.	Cyathicula coronata, Bull.
Corticium sambuci, Fr.	Humaria humosa, Fr.
Cyphella Pimii, Phill.	Otidea leporina, Fckl.

(From the Report for 1904, pp. 46—49).

In the Record of Fungi given by Mr. Hughes in the Report for 1904, no authority or book of reference is quoted in regard to the nomenclature. Whilst reading the proof-sheets for this book there appeared to me to be several mis-prints as to the usual agreement in gender. Being unable to find out what handbook had been adopted I decided to correct the specific name according to the works of that eminent veteran in fungi and hepaticæ, Mr. M. C. Cooke, and have used the specific names as given in his "Handbook of British Fungi," 1871, 1883; and Illustrations, 8 vols. The generic name or name of a sub-genus, such as sub-genus *Psalliota* for genus *Agaricus*, I have not altered, other than the diphthong æ.

It seems to me to be both logical and scientific if, in adopting a name for any object in natural history, the classic rule

were adopted, that the specific name be treated as an adjective and made to agree in gender and case, except where the genitive is used. I wish that the Corresponding Societies of the British Association would take up this matter with a view to getting the *terminology* settled by International co-operation: there seems too much freedom in this respect in handbooks and lists.

WHERE TO FIND SHELLS ROUND OXFORD.

By G. D. H. Carpenter.

The following notes, it is hoped, may be useful to those who are trying to form a representative collection of the Mollusca of Oxford. It is not to be thought that every locality in and around Oxford has been thoroughly explored, probably there are several other species yet to be found. Thus in an old record of the Ashmolean Society Mr. Whiteaves mentions the rare *Limnæa glutinoæ* as having been found in Oxford (1857); I have not as yet found this shell. The following species seem to be more or less common in ditches and streams in Oxford. *Bithynia tentaculata* and *B. Leachii*; *Vivipara vivipara* and *V. contecta*; *Limnæa peregra*, *L. auricularia*, *L. stagnalis*, *L. palustris*; *Planorbis vortex*. *P. spirorbis*, *P. complanatus*, *P. corneus*; *Physa hypnorum*.

In the Cherwell may be found in the mud at the bottom, *Anodonta cygnæa* and *A. anatina*; *Unio tumidus* and *U. pictorum*. By worrying among the roots of the willows with a net, *Sperium corneum* may be taken in plenty; of the univalves, *Limnæa stagnalis* and *L. auricularia* with both species of *Vivipara*, are some of the larger shells which can be taken on the weeds.

In the canal may be found the "Zebra mussel," *Dreissensia polymorpha*, firmly attached to the stones of the bank, and with it *Neritina fluviatilis*. By fishing about amongst the weeds there may be found *Bithynia tentaculata* and *B. Leachii*, both species of *Vivipara* in plenty, *Limnæa auricularia* also in plenty; *Valvata piscinalis* and *V. cristata* can also be found.

The streams about Ferry Hinksey abound in *Limnæa palustris*, and in one of them I have also found *Neritina fluviatilis*.

There is a ditch in the Binsey Meadows, parallel with the towpath, and it is crowded with *Limnæa palustris*, *Planorbis corneus*, and other species. Both species of *Valvata* can be

found in this ditch; and on the stems of the rushes the curious little "fresh-water limpet," *Ancylus lacustris*.

I have taken two varieties of *Limnæa peregra* in Oxford: one has a thin shell and expanded margin to the mouth, and approaches the variety *labiosa*: the other is the variety *acuminata*.

A very good locality for *Planorbis complanatus*, *P. vortex*, *P. spirorbis*, and *P. contortus* is under Walton Bridge, in a very stagnant pool which lies between the canal and the railway. *P. carinatus* I have only found in one locality near the Cherwell, together with its flattened variety *disciformis*.

In the ditch which surrounds the first field at the bottom of the lane leading to Marston Ferry many of the common species can be found; *Physa hydnorum* is abundant; and *Ancylus lacustris* may be found in plenty on the reeds.

Finally it is interesting to find on the water-lilies in the tank in the Botanical Gardens a foreign species of *Bulimus*, which must have been introduced.

The following terrestrial species I have found in Gee's old nursery gardens in the north of Oxford by searching among nettles, under stones or logs of wood, or on walls, &c., *Limax agrestis*, *L. maximus*, and its spotted variety *maculata*, *Amalia marginata*, and *A. gagates*, *Vitrina pellucida*, *Zonites cellarius*, *Z. nitidulus*, *Arion ater*, *Helix aspersa*, *H. nemoralis*, *H. rufescens*, *H. rotundata*, *Bulimus obscurus*, *Clausilia rugosa*, and *Azeca lubrica*. *Helix aspersa* varies greatly. Some are smaller and approach the variety *minor*, some larger and more globose, and some are much more conical. One specimen I obtained was of a yellowish brown colour with three rather narrow longitudinal dark bands and no other markings. Another specimen was nearly all dark brown with very little of the lighter markings. The variety *marmorata*, which is dark with light zig-zag markings, can also be found in this locality. Of *Helix rufescens* the reddish variety *rubens* may be taken plentifully; and I have also found very flattened specimens of *H. rotundata* amongst nettles. By digging in the garden, especially in the autumn, I have found the "snail-slug," *Testacella haliotidæa*, and *Cæcilianella acicula*: both subterranean in their habits. The following common species may be found by examining the hedge along the canal between Wolvercot and Oxford after rain: *Helix nemoralis*, *H. arbustorum*, *H. cantiana*, *H. virgata*,

and *H. ericetorum*. Also the following varieties of these species: *nemoralis* var. *castanea* (brown), *libellula* (yellow), and *rubella* (pink). I have taken one *nemoralis* on the canal bank which had a very much more conical shell than is usual. The variety *alpestris* of *H. arbustorum*, variety *albida* of *H. cantiana*, and varieties *minor* and *alba* of *H. refuscens* can also be found in this locality. I have two specimens of *H. cantiana* here with a much more raised spire, approaching the variety *pyramidata*. The occurrence of *H. ericetorum* in such a damp locality is curious: it has lately quite disappeared from the spot where I used to find it. The best place to find this species that I know of is a field near Henwood on Cumnor Hill, through which runs a footpath from Ferry Hinksey. This field dips down suddenly to a little valley, and on this slope may be found *Helix ericetorum*, *H. virgata*, and *H. caperata*. Many of the specimens of *ericetorum* are distorted and poorly marked: I have taken the dirty-yellowish variety *lutescens* and the variety *alba*, besides specimens with the spire very much raised. The white variety *albicans* of *H. virgata* can also be taken here; and a curious brownish variety with a tendency to a lighter band round the periphery, which approaches the variety *leucozona*.

The heaps of unbroken stones for road making which are deposited by the roadside on the top of Cumnor Hill I have found to be very good hunting-ground for *Pupa marginata*, which may be taken in numbers; and an occasional *Vertigo pygmæa* occurs in the same locality: but I have found this most plentifully in a similar hiding-place near to Woodstock. By turning over stones in a lane on Headington Hill I have found *Helix arbustorum* and its variety *alpestris*, and also the garlic-smelling *Zonites alliarius*. *Arion hortensis* is much more common up there than down in Oxford.

On Shotover Hill *Helix caperata* can be found plentifully, but the specimens seem rather poorly marked, and to tend rather towards a uniform earth-colour. The best marked specimens I have found in the following locality. Just after the roads to Wantage and Faringdon have diverged from each other there is a cross-road uniting them, and by the side of this road specimens of *H. caperata*, with bold black markings, can be found among the roots of the short grass. I have also found here its variety *ornata*: which is white with a

pronounced black band, and one specimen of the raised variety *subscalaris*.

By searching among fallen leaves in Marston Copse the following species may be found: *Carychium minimum*, *Zonites purus*, *Z. crystallinus*, *Z. fulvus*, *Helix aculeata*, *H. rotundata*, *H. pygmæa*, and *Vertigo endentula*.

This last autumn I discovered a ditch which has yielded two good local shells. It is by the side of the Bicester Road just after crossing the Cherwell. Among the iris roots and dead leaves at the bottom I found *Helix sericea* and a *Zonites* which has been identified for me as the very local *Z. excavatus*, which is only found, I believe, in thirteen of the counties of Great Britain. Neither *sericea* nor *excavatus* are recorded for Oxford in the old list of 1857, published by the Ashmolean Society. Other species which I found at the bottom of this ditch are *Limnæa palustris*, *Physa fontinalis*, *Limax lævis*, *Zonites purus*, *crystallinus* and *fulvus*, *Helix arbustorum*, *hispida* and *concinna*, *Carychium minimum* and a thin shelled variety of *Succinea putris*. Both *Succinea putris* and *S. elegans* I found in the Iffley meadows last spring. *S. elegans* is very common along the banks of the Cherwell.

There is an old wall by the roadside in Woodeaton, opposite to the church; and under the loose top stones of this may be found very fine specimens of *Helix pulchella* and its ribbed variety *costata*; as well as *Pupa marginata* and *Clausilia rugosa*. A few *Helix rupestris* may also be found here, but a splendid locality for this species is an old wall by the side of the road between Islip and Stow-wood. This wall is close by the road which goes off to Noke: and by turning over the loose top stones *H. rupestris* may be found in thousands, almost to the exclusion of everything else.

All the above localities are within about five miles of Oxford. If the range be extended to the Chilterns (under twenty miles) the following species may also be found:—

On the trunks of the beech trees are *Clausilia laminata* and a decollated variety, and *Bulimus montana*. Other common species occur in plenty on the beech trees, *Clausilia rugosa* and a decollated variety of it, and *Bulimus obscurus*. Among the fallen leaves I found *Limax arborum* and *Zonites purus* variety *margaritacea*. *Helix aculeata* seemed very common, and I also found *H. lapicida*. On the open downs are *H. ericetorum* (fine,

well marked specimens, typical in every way), *H. virgata*, *H. caeperata*, and *H. cantiana*. The specimens of *H. caeperata* from the Chilterns are larger than the Oxford specimens and whiter, many of them being pure white, forming the variety *alba*. *H. cantiana* seems to have rather thinner and more delicate shells on the Chilterns than it does in Oxford itself. (Report for 1904, pp. 42—45).

This ends a summary of the Excursions and Field-days to the autumn of 1905.

Before passing to the next Chapter, on Exhibits, it will be of interest to place on record an account of the Society's connection with the Midland Union of Natural History Societies.

Twice the Union met in Oxford, at the invitation of our Society. Only a brief reference will be made to some of the other years during which the Society was a member of the Union.

THE MIDLAND UNION OF NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES.

One of the chief features in the early days of the Natural History Society of Oxfordshire was certainly the connection with the Midland Union, with which may be mentioned the *Midland Naturalist*.

It was our Treasurer (Mr. G. C. Druce) who first recommended our Society to be extravagant and spend money in this direction. But through his usual acumen something more than mutual benefit was derived by joining the Union; a substantial profit accrued to the balance-sheet on the occasion of the visit of the Union to Oxford in 1889, sufficient to cover many years' subscriptions.

The following letter, dated 1880, Dec. 23, was received from Mr. E. W. Badger, the Editor of the *Midland Naturalist* :

"Dear Sir,

I am very pleased to receive your favour enclosing report of your new Society, and shall be glad to receive monthly reports by 15th of each month. You will find what you have sent in *Midland Naturalist* for July.

The Oxfordshire Natural History Society will of course be admitted to the Union; indeed you may report that it is admitted, though the formal act cannot be done until the Council meets. . . .

I am, yours faithfully,

EDW. W. BADGER."

It was at the meeting in 1881, Feb. 9, that the Secretary (Mr. G. C. Druce) announced "that the Society had joined the Union," and gave notice that two prizes had been offered, one by the Council of the Union, the Darwin Prize; the other by the President of the Union, Sir H. Wake.

On the agenda for the 4th meeting, 1881, April 28, appears "Notice of Midland Union Meeting, proposal about circulating a notice." The next reference is, 1881, June 11, "Notice of the Meeting of the Midland Union at Cheltenham;" it was, I believe, attended by Mr. Druce and other members.

A post-card from Mr. E. de Hamel, dated 1882, June 9, is preserved among the Society's correspondence, and acknowledges a receipt of five shillings from Mr. Druce for the Oxford Natural History Society subscription to the Midland Union for 1882; so the Society was certainly a member of the Union in that year. The Meeting was at Nottingham, 1882, June 15 and 16.

So far as the Minute-books and records are concerned, this is the last reference until the Committee in 1888, January 25, when Mr. Druce spoke of affiliating the Society to the Midland Naturalists' Union, and said the advantages were the right to participate in the Annual Meeting held for two days in different places, and suggested an invitation to Oxford. The Committee decided that Mr. Druce should bring forward the proposition at the Annual Meeting, 1888, Jan. 31. It was then explained that, besides the meeting, two delegates could be sent to represent our Society on the Council; the President of the inviting Society was President of the Union for the year, reports and papers may be sent to the *Midland Naturalist*, and the cost was a capitation fee of threepence annually, then amounting to 17s. 6d. Several members spoke, and the motion was passed unanimously.

A letter having been received from the Secretaries of the Union regarding an invitation to hold the next Meeting at Oxford, it was favourably discussed in Committee, 1889, March 6, and decided to bring the matter before the Society on March 27, also to recommend that an invitation be sent. The Secretary made a statement at the Meeting, 1888, March 13, but owing to the small attendance, it was agreed to defer the decision till the next Meeting 1888, March 27. After a discussion, the following motion, proposed by the Rev. B. Pim

and seconded by Mr. M. S. Pembrey, was passed "That a committee be appointed to draw up a scheme of the proposed meeting, suggesting date and giving details of expenses; to form a guarantee fund; and to report to the Society April 24."

The Committee were Rev. B. Pim, M. S. Pembrey, G. Carter, H. M. J. Underhill, G. C. Druce, Mrs. C. F. Crow, Miss B. Bell. The report was not made on April 24, but a Special or sub-Committee Meeting was held on April 27, and all members were present except Mr. Druce. A copy of their report, dated 1888, May 1, is appended in the Minute-book; this was discussed at the General Meeting of May 8. Messrs. Carter, Pembrey, Burch, and Collier speaking more or less against the proposed invitation, and Messrs. Stedham, Bell, Schönland, Emberlin and Underhill in favour of it. Finally, the Secretary proposed "that the invitation be deferred for a year"; this was seconded by Mr. Carter and carried by five votes to four; a very large number not voting. The opposition or reluctance to the Union meeting at Oxford was the question of expense; it was thought that our Society was too young to have to guarantee a sum of nearly £50 to cover expenses, notwithstanding that £13 had been guaranteed by a few members in addition to about £10 worth of tickets.

At the same meeting the Secretary was directed to pay the capitation fee on the basis of the number of members on the books on January 1 who had paid their subscriptions.

The President and Secretary were appointed to represent the Society on the Council of the Union during the Meeting at Northampton on July 4 and 5; Mr. G. C. Druce to act in case either of these officers did not go.

The Secretary of the Northampton Natural History Society asked for help of Exhibits for the Soirée on July 4 and offered accommodation for any Oxford members attending the meeting.

The following report is from the Minute-book :—

MIDLAND NATURALISTS' UNION MEETING AT NORTHAMPTON.

1888, July 4 and 5, Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Poulton, Mr. and Mrs. Crow, Miss Claridge, Mr. G. C. Druce, and Mr. H. M. J. Underhill

attended. Mr. Poulton and Mr. Underhill represented the Oxford Society at the Committee Meeting.

A tour of the various churches in Northampton was made, two of them being fine specimens of Norman work.

In the evening there was a *Conversazione* in the Town Hall, and about 300 were present, which was considered a small attendance. Mr. Poulton and Mr. Underhill showed and explained lantern slides of caterpillars and insects' eyes, which have already been shown at Oxford; Mr. Underhill also brought his microscopic slides of eyes. On Thursday the proposed geological excursion was abandoned, owing to the small number wishing to go. The other excursion to Fawsley Park and Badby Woods had sixteen, seven being from Oxford. An enjoyable day was spent. Mr. Poulton caught a small snake, and a good many caterpillars and butterflies were obtained. A quantity of *Plumatella repens* was found in Fawsley Pond.

The Oxford members were entertained at various houses.

At the Committee Meeting, 1889, June 11, the question of inviting the Midland Union to Oxford was discussed, and on the motion of Dr. Collier, it was unanimously decided to send an invitation for the third week in September.

In 1889, July 3, the following letter was read from the Secretaries of the Union, accepting the invitation to Oxford:—

“ Birmingham,
1889, June 26.

My dear Sir,

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union on Monday, Prof. Hillhouse in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st. That the best thanks of the Union be given to the Oxfordshire Natural History Society for their cordial invitation to hold the Annual Meeting of the Union for the present year at Oxford, and to express the pleasure it gives the Committee to observe the hearty manner in which the Oxfordshire Society are taking up the matter.

2nd. That the dates indicated by the Oxford Society, the 23rd and 24th of September, be fixed for the meeting.

Allow me personally to express the pleasure which has been given by your letter, and I trust that the meeting will go a long way towards reviving the interest in the Union, which of late has found but little expression. There can be no doubt that it would ever be

a blot to allow the Union to die through inanition, or to stop the good work which is being done by aspirants for the Darwin Medal.

I am most anxious that the meeting shall be the most successful of any ever held. I shall be very glad to run over and see you, if by so doing this object can at all be helped on. A line in reference to this will greatly oblige. Again thanking you for your kindness,

I am, dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

KINETON PARKES,

Hon. Sec. Midland Union of Natural
History Societies.

H. M. J. Underhill, Esq."

The programme proposed by the Committee was read, and the substance was as follows:—Day of meeting to be Sept. 23 and 24. Committee at noon; tea at 4 p.m.; to view Oxford, 2—4 p.m.; Inaugural Address by Mr. E. B. Poulton on "Heredity," and a discussion to follow. Soirée in the Museum, 8—11 p.m., with exhibits.

Sept. 24.—To Shotover, 9—12 a.m.; lunch, 1 p.m.; to view Oxford, 2—6 p.m. Expenses to be covered by tickets, 10s. 6d. each. £15 to be voted from the Society's funds, and a guarantee fund to be formed; members to invite visitors. These suggestions were substantially agreed to.

A Committee Meeting to consider estimates was held, 1889, July 24. The President announced that the Dean had very willingly granted the use of Christ Church Hall for the lunch, and permission to hold the Soirée in the Museum had been obtained; the programme of the Soirée was considered. So far a great amount of work must have been accomplished by the Committee, and especially by Mr. Poulton and Mr. Underhill, and it is disappointing to see recorded on the Minutes of the Committee, 1889, Sept. 2: "That although the invitation to the Midland Naturalist Union Meetings had been published in the August number of the *Midland Naturalist*, he (Mr. H. M. J. Underhill) had just discovered that the *circulars of invitation* had not been sent out from Birmingham until August 29. Consequently the number of acceptances had been very small—only sixteen. He had written four times to Mr. K. Parkes without having received a reply." A discussion then took place, and it was the unanimous feeling that, with so small a number of guests, it was not worth while to hold the meeting. It was, however,

agreed to make one more effort, and to issue a Circular to various Secretaries and others stating that only if fifty acceptances were received by Sept. 9 would the meeting be held; if not, it would be given up. The Secretary sent out thirty-nine copies of the Circular the same night.

“7, High Street, Oxford,

September 2nd, 1889.

Dear Sir,

We have just discovered that the Midland Naturalists' Union was forgotten—not by us. The accompanying circular is a copy, and we hope that ere this you have had the full number for your Society from Birmingham. Consequently, we have had as yet only twenty acceptances of our invitation, and with so small a number it would not be worth while to hold the meetings. But we do not wish to give them up without an effort. And so we urge upon you the necessity of *calling upon* all your members likely to come, and personally persuading them to do so. The 10s. 6d. ticket includes the excursion and luncheon, as well as all the other meetings.

But we cannot give a more definite promise than is on the circular as to entertaining visitors free of expense; so those who come must be ready to put up at hotels if necessary.

Unless I receive a minimum of *fifty names* by Monday morning, Sept. 9th, we shall not hold the meetings. The shortness of the time compels us to take this course, and you will see that the only way to get up this number is for you to see people personally and talk to them.

The Union pressed us to give the invitation, so we look to all members for support, and we shall do our best to make the affair a success. Mr. Francis Galton is expected to be present to take part in the discussion on Heredity.

H.M. J. UNDERHILL, Secretary.”

At the next Committee, 1889, Sept. 9, it was announced that fifty had promised to attend the meeting. It was left to Mr. Poulton and Mr. Underhill to make the arrangements for tickets from Alden's, at the Museum, the details of the programme, excursion to Shotover, and lunch at Christ Church.

The twelfth Annual Meeting eventually took place at Oxford. Members assembled at the Museum at 2 p.m., were taken to various places in Oxford from 3.30 to 4.30 p.m., tea was served in one of the corridors of the Museum; and at 4.30 p.m. the meeting commenced under the presi-

dency of Mr. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., in the large Lecture-room.

The President opened a discussion on the subject of
 "HEREDITY,"
 and it was maintained with great vigour by Mr. Francis Galton, Dr. W. Collier, and Dr. Lawson Tait; there was a large audience. A full report of this discussion and the subsequent *Conversazione* and Lunch may be found in the local newspapers of the period, in the *Midland Naturalist*, XII., 245—258, 269—282; and a newspaper report is preserved in the Minute-book, also a sample of tickets, notices, and programme of the *Conversazione*—the last is reprinted here.

I regret that the length of the paper on "Heredity," about twenty pages, prevents it being reproduced in this book.

It may be briefly mentioned that 600 were present at the Museum in the evening. The following is a complete programme of exhibits and experiments:—

"THE MIDLAND UNION OF NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING AT OXFORD.

CONVERSAZIONE

(Held by kind permission of the Delegates in the University Museum).

8 to 11.30 p.m., Monday, Sept. 23, 1889.

PROGRAMME.

At 9.30 p.m., in the large Lecture Theatre in the North Gallery, Dr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., will shew a series of specimens illustrating savage methods of procuring fire, and Mr. Henry Balfour, M.A., will discourse on bows and arrows, and will describe a series of specimens illustrating the Lapland Whale Fishery.

The Radcliffe Library (West Gallery) will be open during the evening, by kind permission of the Librarian, Sir Henry Acland, K.C.B., D.M., F.R.S.

The Corridor (outside the Radcliffe Library). Mr. F. A. Bellamy, F.R.Met.Soc., will shew a number of meteorological records (consisting of barograms and thermograms, also continuous records from the anemometer, rain-gauge, and the sunshine recorder) from the Radcliffe Observatory, by permission of the Radcliffe Observer, Mr. E. J. Stone.

The Court of the Clarendon Laboratory will be open by kind permission of Professor R. B. Clifton, F.R.S., who, assisted by Mr. Walter B. Clifton, will exhibit acoustical apparatus in the Lecture-room of the Laboratory.

The Hope Collection of Insects (South Gallery), unrivalled in certain departments, will, by kind permission of Professor J. O. Westwood, M.A., be exhibited by Rev. J. W. B. Bell, M.A., and Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, M.A.

In the Central Court of the Museum, the Rev. F. J. Smith, M.A., will shew some recent forms of apparatus employed in physical research. By kind permission of the Dr. W. H. Jackson, M.A., Mr. O. H. Latter, B.A., will exhibit microscopical preparations and living specimens of various animals, and Mr. P. C. Mitchell, B.A., will shew the working of microtomes and the methods employed in the preparation of microscopical sections. The Rev. J. G. Burch, B.A., will exhibit his perspective microscope. Mr. G. C. Druce, M.A., will exhibit the grasses of Oxfordshire. Mr. J. B. Farmer, B.A., will exhibit a method by which Algae, &c., may be grown upon a microscopic slide, and will also shew some botanical specimens. Anthropometric apparatus will also be exhibited.

In the South Corridor, Mr. W. W. Fisher, M.A., will shew experiments with Oxygen. Mr. V. H. Veley, M.A., will shew chemical experiments.

In the Geological Lecture Room in the South Corridor, Mr. M. S. Pembrey, B.A., will shew some physiological experiments.

In the Lecture Rooms in the South Gallery, Sir John Conroy, M.A., will shew some experiments on fluorescence. Mr. D. H. Nagel, M.A., will shew experiments with sensitive flames.

In the Large Lecture Theatre (North Gallery), Mr. H. M. J. Underhill will exhibit his coloured slides, with the oxy-hydrogen lantern, representing the microscopic organisms from the ponds and rivers near Oxford.

Carriages may be ordered at 11.30 p.m."

At the next meeting, 1889, Oct. 22, a statement of the financial result of the Union Meeting was made to the effect that there was a balance of £5 in hand and the guaranteed fund had not been drawn upon: a most satisfactory result considering the apparent want of sympathy shown in the earlier stage of the meeting, and is a pleasant corollary to Prof. Hillhouse's words in Christ Church Hall, which may be given—"He ventured to say that in no previous meeting of that Union, certainly no meeting for the last eight or ten years, had the duties of hosts been attended with so much assiduity or with so much success as on the present occasion. He asked those present to accord a most hearty vote of thanks . . . and coupled the names of Mr. Poulton and Mr. Underhill with the toast."

On Tuesday, Sept. 24, the arrangements for the Shotover excursion had to be abandoned owing to the incessant heavy rain—over one inch fell—so Mr. Poulton showed and described geological specimens in the museum cases during the morning; and at 1 p.m. about 90 sat down to lunch in Christ Church Hall, when votes of thanks were cordially passed to the Oxford Society, to the Dean of Christ Church, and to Mr. Poulton and Mr. Underhill. The rain having ceased during the afternoon, a party accompanied Mr. Druce and Mr. J. B. Farmer, and were shown over the Botanic Gardens, greenhouses, library and herbarium, and it is needless to say that with such guides the visit was much enjoyed.

A meeting of the Union took place at Dudley, 1891, Oct. 12, and 13; notices were sent to Mrs. Peters, but arrived too late to be sent out to members of the Society. At a Committee Meeting held on Oct. 13 it was resolved to send a letter of complaint to the Secretary of the Union at Birmingham threatening to withdraw from the Union if such negligence occurred again. Mr. F. A. Bellamy attended the meeting and represented the Society at the request of the Secretary, Mrs. Peters; a great storm of wind and rain occurred during the evening and night, and considerable damage was done to trees on the Earl Dudley's estates. The next morning the party visited the caverns of one of his lordship's underground slate quarries, which were lit up with many thousands of candles, the subterranean canal, the lias lime kilns, and the quarries and rocks where Murchison was crowned "King of Siluria" at one of the British Association Meetings.

At the Annual Meeting, 1893, Feb. 2, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill said he had represented the Society at the meeting at Oswestry in August 1892; the other delegate, Mr. F. A. Bellamy, was unable to go.

At the meeting, 1892, Nov. 24, the President announced that particulars were being prepared by the Secretaries of the Midland Union and were to be circulated with the object of rousing interest in the Union.

A Special Meeting was held, 1893, July 8, Saturday, 4 p.m., to consider questions relating to the Midland Union and the *Midland Naturalist*.

Mr. Underhill and Mr. F. A. Bellamy were elected as

delegates to represent the Oxford Natural History Society at the meeting of the Union at Birmingham, 1893, July 11—12; they were instructed to vote against the continuance of the *Midland Naturalist*, and were "instructed to vote for the continuance of the Union, and if it be found necessary to increase the annual subscription paid by the Societies, they are to use their discretion in supporting the proposal."

At the Committee Meeting, 1894, April 23, a resolution was passed, in answer to letters from the Secretary of the Midland Union, "that the Society shall continue to belong to the Midland Union, and endeavour to send representatives to the Conference, but the Society adheres to the opinion previously expressed with regard to a journal."

At the Committee Meeting, 1894, May 14, delegates were appointed to represent the Society at the next meeting of the Union at Ellesmere; on July 12 the affairs of the Union were further discussed, and the delegates (finally Mr. Underhill and Mr. F. A. Bellamy were appointed) were instructed to use their discretion in inviting the Union to Oxford, to make it understood that the Committee would unanimously advise the Society to sanction the invitation, and to suggest that the end of September would suit our Society.

The two delegates attended and carried out their instructions, even to the extent of inviting the Union to Oxford. The Oxford members assisted with papers or exhibits, and a most successful meeting was held; some extended their visit, and much useful work was done. (See the 17th Report of the Union). *Corydalis claviculata*, new to the district, being found at Welshampton Moss by the writer.

The President of the Society (Mr. W. Warde Fowler) reported to the meeting, 1894, Nov. 21, "that the Committee recommended the Society to send an invitation to the Midland Union of Natural History Societies to hold their Conference next summer in Oxford." After some remarks the meeting voted that the invitation should be given. But at the Committee Meeting on Nov. 30 attention was drawn to the fact that the British Association next year would meet in September, and it was decided to ask the Secretary of the Midland Union if the Conference could be held on July 1 and 2.

On Wednesday, May 1, it was agreed to invite the Northampton Natural History Society to the Midland Union

Conference, although not affiliated to it. On May 13 preliminary arrangements were discussed, and they were reported to the next General Meeting, 1895, May 15; business, visits to colleges, tea, conversazione on July 1, and an excursion to Stonesfield and Blenheim Palace on July 2 formed the substance of the arrangements. Mr. H. M. J. Underhill was appointed co-secretary for the meeting, and various Societies were to be invited; a sum of £10 was voted from the funds as a reserve. Matters of the Union were referred to at the Committee Meetings of June 10 and Nov. 26.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting was held at Oxford on Monday and Tuesday, 1895, July 1 and 2. The President-Elect was Mr. G. C. Druce, and the Secretaries were Prof. Hillhouse and Mr. T. V. Hodgson (Birmingham), Mrs. E. W. Johnson and Mr. H. M. J. Underhill (Oxford). Members and friends assembled at the Museum at 2 p.m.; Council met at 2.30 p.m.; Annual Business Meeting at 3.15 p.m., when the award of the Darwin Prize was announced. From 4 to 6 p.m. a Garden Party was held, by permission of the Warden and Fellows, in Wadham College Gardens. The Conversazione, at which about 400 were present, was held in the Museum from 8 to 11 p.m., when the most important feature was the very comprehensive address given by Mr. Druce on the Natural History of Oxfordshire and Berkshire. A great amount of technical information, mainly on the soil and plant distribution, is preserved in the Minute-book.*

The words of Dr. Lawson Tait and Prof. Hillhouse, in proposing a vote of thanks, may be aptly given. Dr. Lawson Tait said: "The address had filled him with envy—envy of the man capable of delivering it, and envy of those who could appreciate it. The President was one who recalled the old days when in the quiet home of Oxford as they now saw it there were fights between gown and town. They now saw in the President a man essentially of the town who had been highly honoured by the gown. He need not say to those who knew him that the distinction conferred upon him was thoroughly well deserved. Prof. Hillhouse said the Union existed for three purposes. The first was for the encouragement of research, and one of the investigators was rewarded

* A full account of Mr. Druce's Address is given at the end of this Chapter.

that afternoon by the award of the Darwin Gold Medal. A second object was to indicate the lines upon which local societies could most effectively work, and the third was to bring local workers together. There could be nothing pleasanter than a gathering such as they were having that day. It brought together people who were otherwise unknown to each other, and enabled them from time to time to start and keep alive many pleasant friendships. Amongst the pleasures was that of hearing an address such as they had heard that night from one who was eminently competent to do that which he undertook to do."

The following is a programme of the *Conversazione*:—

"MIDLAND UNION OF NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES.
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING AT OXFORD.

CONVERSAZIONE.

(Held by kind permission of the Delegates in the University Museum).

8 to 11 p.m., Monday, July 1, 1895.

PROGRAMME.

At 8.30 p.m. in the Lecture Theatre. Address by the President, Mr. G. C. Druce, M.A., F.L.S.

In the South Gallery.

The Hope Department will be open (by kind permission of Professor Poulton, M.A., F.R.S.).

There will be Entomological exhibits in the Hope Museum.

In the Hope Library Miss Swann will show Archæological Exhibits, and also some of Professor Westwood's Archæological Collections. Mr. H. S. Pearce, F.G.S., will exhibit a Collection of Rocks in the Hope Professor's Room.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy will exhibit Botanical Specimens in the North and South Galleries.

In the Central Court.

Dr. Murray will show some early Dictionaries.

Colonel Swinhoe will exhibit Indian Skins and Lepidoptera.

The President will exhibit the British *Leguminosæ*.

Dr. M. S. Pembrey will exhibit Histological Specimens.

In the North Corridor.

Miss Kirkaldy and Dr. Benham will show living specimens of various animals, and illustrate the Life History of the Liver Fluke, and Stages in the Development of the Chick.

In the South Corridor.

In the Chemistry Room, at 9.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m., Mr. G. J.

Burch, M.A., will exhibit Argon and Helium, and will give brief accounts of their properties and the method of their preparation.

Specimens of Photography will be shown in the Geological Room by Mr. E. A. Ryman Hall.

In the Theatre.

At 10 p.m. Mr. H. M. J. Underhill will show lantern slides preparatory to the Excursion."

On Tuesday, July 2, about fifty drove to Blenheim Palace, which his grace the Duke of Marlborough had kindly allowed to be open, and time was spent in the gardens and park until lunch, which was arranged at the "Bear," where Mr. Druce proposed a vote of thanks to his grace and to Mr. Angas for their kindness.

Stonesfield Quarries were then visited, under Prof. Green's guidance, the party drove to the Roman Villa and thence to tea at the "Bell," Long Handborough; Oxford was reached at 8 p.m. Altogether a most successful Meeting of the Union, and it is regrettable that the Union has, from general apathy, ceased to exist. May the day arrive when it shall be revived, even as our own Society after four years' dormancy.

With reference to the Darwin Gold Medal it may be remarked that as the Society could claim a share in the stock and dies, and as nothing had been heard of it from 1895 to 1904, I brought forward a motion in Committee in 1904, May 31, which was supported by Mr. G. C. Druce, that enquiries be made as to whose care they are in. At the next Committee, on Oct. 3, it was stated that Mr. E. de Hamel, of Tamworth, was the proper person to write to, he being the last Treasurer of the Midland Union. It seems that they are still in his possession, but the time has arrived when some use should be made with them, even if the Union does not meet.

With regard to this medal and the stimulating effect that it had for workers, I may remark that in 1894, Aug. 7, Mr. J. Cordeaux wrote to me, "The meteorological aspect of the question of migration is well worth bringing forward at the Meeting of the British Association If there is time to draw up and send in an abstract I should certainly advise your doing this."

An abstract of the essay was not sent, but the substance of it was given at the Meeting of the Midland Union at Ellesmere in 1894, and a brief resumé published in the report of that Meeting. In 1895 I was persuaded by Mr. T. V. Hodgson (Secretary of the Midland Union) to send it in for the Darwin Gold Medal, annually offered by the Midland Union; the judges decision on the essays received was announced at the Oxford Meeting and it was stated that they had had considerable difficulty in deciding upon the order of merit upon Mr. W. E. Collinge's biological essay and my own, the former received the award as having sent in the more complete essay of the two, Professor H. A. Newton of Cambridge being one of the referees. This was the last time it was awarded. The cost of the dies for this medal was subscribed for by various societies in the Union; this was so stated on the Circular sent round in 1881 in connection with the Meeting that year in Cheltenham.

The following is a list of the Union Meetings:—

1878—1895 (last).

1878, May 27—28, Birmingham.	1887,
1879, May 20—21, Leicester.	1888, July 4—5, Northampton.
1880, June 17—18, Northampton.	1889, Sept. 23—24, Oxford.
1881, June 16—17, Cheltenham.	1890, Sept. 18—19, Leicester.
1882, June 15—16, Nottingham.	1891, Oct. 12—13, Dudley.
1883, Leicester.	1892, Aug. 23—24, Oswestry.
1884,	1893, July 11—12, Birmingham.
1885,	1894, Aug. 3—4, Ellesmere.
1886,	1895, July 1—2, Oxford.

I have not given long accounts of these Union Meetings, except those at Oxford, as they are already in print in the *Midland Naturalist* or the Union Reports; as also are many papers read before our Society or the Union by Oxford members.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(Copied from the Local Newspapers.)

The President, who was heartily received, in the course of his address said:—May I first offer to all the visitors present a most cordial welcome to our ancient city, where natural science has for a long time been taught, for Sir Joseph Banks founded a Natural Science Lectureship about 1760, while, through the munificence of Earl Danby, the Botanical Gardens were formed as long ago as 1634. In fact they were the first of their kind in Britain. On the Continent there were several of earlier date. The one at Padua was founded in 1533, the one at Bologna in 1547, that at Paris 1570, Leyden being open in 1577, and Montpellier in 1598. The Oxford

Gardens were placed under the care of Bobart, a native of Brunswick, who soon brought them into a condition which rivalled the continental establishments of a similar nature. The first professor was chosen shortly after the accession of King Charles II.; and although botanical learning has not always been kept at the same high level, yet on the whole a list of distinguished successors have filled the chair since the time of the distinguished Morison. The list includes the name of Dillenius, who edited the third edition of *Ray's Synopsis*, and *Sibthorp*, of whom it may be said, "that whom the gods love die young," for his life was unduly shortened by the privations which he endured in obtaining botanical specimens from Greece and its islands, and whose posthumous work, the superb and sumptuous *Flora Græca*, is an everlasting tribute to his memory. In Phillips and Prestwich will be recognised the names of two distinguished holders of the professional chair of geology, while in Professor Westwood, the first President of this Society, and the Hope Professor of Entomology were united the keen systematist and an archæological authority of no mean order. In welcoming you here it is therefore to no unhistoric city, where, if not the haunt of the muses, it is at any rate a place where the student of nature has not only the stimulus of past examples to encourage him, but where, thanks to the exertions chiefly of Sir Henry Acland, to whom this Society is greatly indebted for a magnificent gift, we owe the magnificent building in which we are housed, which is an object lesson, for it teaches that this ancient University no longer ignores the kindred sciences, but in no grudging spirit has widened its bounds in a manner which, to those who know the force of the opposition that had to be met with, is very remarkable. I can only offer you my sincere regret that at this time, on the occasion of your second visit, it should have happened that it is not one of the distinguished holders of the professorial chairs who should give you a presidential welcome, for they would have been able to give an address which would have been worthy of themselves, the University, and the audience. I must ask your kind indulgence for the few remarks, which will be given from a lower plane, that I shall make this evening on the Natural History of the area you have come to visit.

The City of Oxford is situated in the centre of the area to which shall confine my remarks. Although historically Oxford is an ancient city, yet geologically considered the country by which it is more immediately surrounded is painfully modern compared with that of Northern and Western Britain, since the older primitive rocks of igneous origin, such as the Silurian or Cambrian, do not enter our borders, and our rocks—and in using this term I must ask to be understood rather in the geological meaning than in the popular phraseology—are stratified and composed of much softer material than that of which the more ancient rocks are made. Our oldest formations are the Lias group, which are found in the northern part of our area. If a visitor to our district entered it at Banbury and proceeded southwards to Windsor he would pass over a succession of formations, arranged in more or less regular bands which cross the country almost east and west and belong to successive periods of geological history.

With trifling exceptions all the various strata in our area would thus be crossed in a journey of a couple of hours, which would be through pleasant, if not romantic scenery, the formations which are passed over being formed of soft material, so that the variations are gentle, and the outlines are marked by no abrupt changes, or softly defined forms, but instead the visitor would pass through gently undulating country, broad alluvial meadows, low and rather obscure escarpments, tracts of arable land, and softly rounded hills of chalk or gravelly heathland. If our visitor, however, enters our boundary by the London and North-Western Railway from Bletchley he will not cross, but instead will follow along one of these beds of strata from east to west, the formation in this instance being the Oxford clay, which forms a low, flat, uninteresting tract of country more like one of the uglier pieces of East Anglia than what we are accustomed to connect with Oxfordshire. If our visitor comes from the west, and enters Berkshire from Swindon, so too he will follow another band, in this case composed of gault, which, like the Oxford clay, forms low, flat, uninteresting country between Swindon and Didcot. The President proceeded to enumerate the various geologic formations found within our borders, and to glance at the more interesting species of plants which are found upon them. He said the Oxford clay consists of a thick blue clay which weathers on the surface to yellow, and covers a broad tract of country from Lechlade, by Bampton, Ducklington, Hampton Poyle, and the dreary tract of Otmoor eastwards to the borders of Buckinghamshire. It is owing to its situation on this formation and its proximity to a great river system that Oxford owes its humidity and relaxing air. Residents will easily credit the statement. At Oxford the clay is 600 feet thick. Usually, the country it forms is flat and uninteresting, but in the west a thick deposit of drift occurs so that the Wychwood outliers are capped with a quartzose gravel at an elevation of 500 feet.

On this gravel we find such plants as *Erythraea pulchella*, *Sagina nodosa*, etc. The Oxford clay affords one plant of exceptional interest, *Sonchus palustris*, now extinct in almost all of its old stations in Berkshire, occurs in one locality in Oxfordshire. *Rhamnus Frangula*, in its only known locality in the county, is also found on the same formation. The roses are very variable, and include *R. glauca* and *R. coriifolia*, and *R. systyla*. The brambles are, on the contrary, very poorly represented. The Oxford clay also yields *Mentha piperita*, *M. sylvestris*, *Comarum palustre* (which has recently been detected by one of our members, Mr. Lester), *Stellaria palustris*, *Rumex maritimus*, *Corea pendula*, etc.; *Senecio erucifolius*, *Rubus corylifolius*, and *cæsius* are characteristic plants. The lower calcareous grit and the coral rag form an elevated plateau overlooking the Oxford clay, which extends from Faringdon, once the residence of a poet laureate, by Cumnor, immortalised by Scott, to Beckley and Stanton. Although this plateau is of no very great height, yet very extensive and beautiful views may be obtained from the top of the northern encarpment.

The number of plants found upon this formation is very considerable and of great botanical interest. Amongst them may be mentioned *Arabis perfoliata*, *Vicia Lathyroides*, *Sedum dasyphyllum*, *Geranium lucidum*, *G. rotundifolium*, *Sisymbrium Sophia*, *Carduus tenuiflorus*, *C. eriophorus*, *Impatiens parvi-*

flora, a Siberian plant now completely naturalised in Pusey Woods, *Anemone Pulsatilla*, which occurs in the neighbourhood of the traditional home of Canute, *Gagea lutea*, and many other species. The small valleys formed by streams which flow from its escarpments and cut their way down to Oxford clay afford some very rich boggy ground where the marsh violet was first discovered in Britain in 1677, where the Sundew still lingers, and three species of *Utricularia* have been found. *Epipactis palustris*, *Menyanthes*, *Pinguicula*, *Orchis incarnata*, *Scirpus sylvaticus*, and a large number of sedges are also growing. From the Headington quarries in this formation much of the building stone used in Oxford has been obtained, but the stone weathers very badly, especially if put in so as to expose the bedding planes, so that our buildings often put on an aspect of venerable antiquity which is not always justly theirs. *Isastrea* is a characteristic fossil.

The upper oolites rest above the last formations. They are represented by the Kimmeridge clay, the Portland sand, and the Portland stone. The Kimmeridge clay stretches across our area in an irregular band of very stiff dark blue or olive green clay, which is sometimes sandy and occasionally has bands of fossiliferous limestone. In Eastern Oxfordshire it is obscured by an extensive deposit of drift, which is also spread over the country on which Bagley Wood is situated. Large crystals of selenite are found in it on Shotover. In Berkshire, at the juncture of the Coraline oolite, one of the springs which it throws out is sufficiently charged with saline matter to support a partly marine flora: *Scirpus maritimus*, *Apium graveolens*, *Carex distans*, *Buda marina*, *Zannichellia pedunculata*, *Vaucheria dictyospora* var. *submarina*. The meadow flora is also of an interesting character from the profuse growth of *Blysmus* or *Juncus compressus*. In the brook and canal near occurs *Tolypella glomerata*. On Shotover hill the junction of the two formations is marked by a series of springs where *Blysmus* is also found. *Lathyrus sylvestris* also occurs on the Kimmeridge clay, as well as the ivy-leaved *Campanula* in its only locality in our area. The Portland sands, which are next in age to the Kimmeridge clay, occur only in detached portions; in structure they are not very different from the calcareous grit. The Portland stone is a white limestone, which is worked at Garsington, and like the Portland sands is only sparingly represented in our area. The village of Bourton, near Shrivenham, is built on this formation, but the vegetation does not show any distinguishing character. The iron sands on the top of Shotover are coloured on the Ordnance sheets, as if they belong to the Lower Greensand; they have been also referred to as the Purbeck beds, but are now more generally supposed to belong to the Wealden series, a fresh water formation. These sands contain a bed of very excellent ochre. The vegetation used to be extremely interesting, but cultivation and enclosure has done much to rob it of its charm. The cretaceous measures next demand our attention. The lower greensand is the oldest of the series in Oxfordshire; it makes a light arable soil over a tract of country extending from Culham to Burcot. Along the northern side the beds form an elevated ridge, which at Nuneham is well wooded and overlooks the Thames, giving a scene of considerable beauty. At Faringdon it forms the sponge gravels, well known to geologists. The upper portion

of Boar's Hill is composed of the lower greensand. The vegetation of this hilly range is varied and interesting; *Rubus sulcatus*, in one of its few known localities, occurs as well as a form of the raspberry, formerly known as *R. Leesii*, which has open carpels, so that the ovules in almost every case wither. One botanist has suggested that this curious plant is a hybrid of the raspberry and the strawberry, and claims that he has produced an identical form by fertilizing the raspberry with strawberry pollen. For a considerable distance in the Vale of Berks and in Oxfordshire the lower greensand is covered by an overlap of the gault. The gault is a pale blue micaceous clay, which extends in an unbroken line across the area; the ground composed by it is flat and often marshy, and the fields are separated by dykes instead of hedges. *Rumex maritimus* is found near the interesting church of Rycote, with *Carex Pseudo-cyperus*, and the *Fritillaria* is also found in its meadows near Chiselhampton. The upper greensand extends in a belt of valuable arable land parallel with the gault from Wiltshire to Buckinghamshire. The junction of the upper greensand with the gault is well shown by a series of springs, which are thrown out by the impermeable clay, and about these springs a number of picturesque villages have been established. In these springs of clear water large quantities of watercress are grown and sent away to London, etc.

Having next described the various strata and the flora found in them down to the chalk and referred to the beds of peat found in the Kennet Valley, the remains of an extensive forest tract which once covered that region, the President went on to speak of the Thames and its tributaries. I need scarcely allude, he said, to the rich marsh vegetation which occurs round Oxford, except to say that it is just one of those compensating things which helps to make up for the depressing atmosphere by which we are surrounded. Our objects of special interest are *Limnanthes*, the *Fritillaries*, *Sium latifolium*, the *Hottonia*, the *Utricularia*, *Rumex maritimus*, *Polygonum minus*, and *Nitella mucronata*. At Oxford the Thames receives an important feeder in the Cherwell, which rises near Cherwelton, in Northamptonshire, and in a course which is nearly parallel with the Great Western Railway from Banbury flows through pleasant scenery. Its banks are adorned with a plentiful growth of *Cardamine amara*, and in some places *Geum rivale* is also plentiful. Patches of cotton grass and tussocks of *Carex paniculata* show that it was at one time more marshy. The catchment basin of the Cherwell is nearly equal to that of the Thames above Oxford. It rises, as I have said, in Northamptonshire on an elevated table land of lias, capped here and there with oolitic outliers, from which three springs send their waters respectively to the German Ocean, the English Channel, and to the Bristol Channel. At Abingdon the Thames is replenished with the Ock, a purely Berkshire watercourse, whose numerous sluggish streams drain the vale of the White Horse, its beds being principally excavated in the Kimmeridge clay. In addition to the marine plants which are so remarkable a feature in its flora, the erratic *Polygonum dumetorum*, *Sedum dasyphyllum*, the graceful *Equisetum sylvaticum*, and the crimsoned flowered grass leaved pea, the rare *Trifolium scabrum*, *T. striatum*, *Sisymbrium Sophia*, the Flixweed, *Cnicus eriophorus* and the cotton thistle occur. Below Abingdon the Thames passes into

the cretaceous measures, and at Clifton Hampden passes under bold cliffs of conglomerate, formed by the greensand. Here the beautiful snowflake begins to appear in considerable quantity, and the *Acorus Calamus*, which is, I believe, native, not unfrequently by the river. At Dorchester, which is on the site of a Roman Camp, Durocina, itself occupying an earlier British Settlement where Birinus founded an episcopal see in 634, is the fine Abbey, under the walls of which flows the Thame, a small stream which rises in the high ground of Quainton and Brill, and the lower escarpment near Tring drains in its flexuous course a very similar country to that drained by the Ock in Berkshire. Near Rycote, the dismantled house of the Berties, where Elizabeth was kept in enforced retirement, there is a magnificent plane tree. At Chiselhampton the *Lilium Martagon* and *Tulipa* are quite naturalized. From historic Wallingford the Thames passes near the magnificent elms of Mongewell, which have been figured by Strutt, and continues its southern course through a narrow and beautiful green valley, bordered by hills of chalk which are often well wooded on their slopes or consists of grassy downs studded with bushes of juniper. One of the most beautiful of these woods is that near Harts-lock, which is particularly noticeable from the variety of its foliage, the light green leaves of the young beech contrasting with the sombre foliage of the yews and the yellowish green of the oak, which puts on autumnal tints in early summer, so scant is the soil on which it grows. Mingled with these is the beautiful white beam tree, with its upper leaves of a dark, rich green, but the under sides covered with white down, so that a puff of wind turns it to silver. In the course from Wallingford to Reading the Thames receives another feeder called the Pang, from a Saxon word, meaning pain, so given from the hardness of its waters which take their rise from the chalk near Compton, and flow through pretty scenery by Bucklebury, Stanford, Dingley and Bradfield to Pangbourne, beloved of artists, but now robbed of much of its old charms.

The osier beds and banks of the Pang near the junction with the parent stream are covered with a profuse growth of *Cardamine amara*, with the petals often suffused with pink. By this stream the poisonous *Ceanothe crocata* occurs; this plant is absent from the country north of Wallingford.

On the chalk banks above the Pang, in a very charming locality, occurs one of our most local plants, namely, *Galium sylvestre*. The Thames in its course to Reading passes on under the hanging woods of Whitchurch, by Mapledurham's charming hill, and by the Elizabethan mansion of the Blounts to the busy town of Reading. The Caversham Hills, which overlook the Thames, were renowned in the seventeenth century for the rare orchids which grew there, but the hills are now covered with trim villas and present but little charm to the botanist.

At Reading an important tributary of the Thames comes in, namely, Kennet. The principal source of the Kennet, "swift for silver eels renowned," is in the chalk downs of Wiltshire, but it has also two Berkshire tributaries—the Lambourn and the Emborne, the one rising near the site of a castle of King Alfred and the traditional battlefield of Æcesdune, where the Danes met with a signal defeat. The Lambourn, in its rapid course to Newbury, passes by the pretty villages of the Sheffords, where

peat was formerly dug; by Welford, where there is a good quantity of mistletoe; and by the ruined walls of Donnington Castle, the scene of a gallant defence. Here *Rosa systyla* was first discovered in Berkshire, and *Rubus leucostachys* in Britain. The Emborne stream flows into the Kennet from the southern side, for some distance is bordered by the beautiful *Impatiens biflora*, by the Monkey flower, *Mimulus*, both of them North America plants, which have escaped from the ornamental grounds of Highclere, and are now completely naturalised by the Berkshire stream.

In the vicinity are the extensive Commons of Greenham and Cookham, with a very rich heath vegetation, the Park of Strathfieldsaye, the home of the Dukes of Wellington, and Newbury, where there is a monument to Falkland near the site of his last battlefield. Near Walbarrow Camp is a hanging wood which is full of *Myosotis sylvatica*. In the Kennet Valley is the only locality for the beech fern in the country. *Rhamnus Frangula* also the bog myrtle and *Viola lactea* are found. *Geum rivale* is a conspicuous plant of the lower part of the valley. *Carex lævigata* is a rare plant with us, which occurs on Bucklebury Common. A description of the river below Reading as far as Virginia Water concluded a most interesting paper.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXHIBITS.

Preliminary Statement. Exhibits classified under Sections in Alphabetical order, Anthropology, Botany, Entomology, Geology, Meteorology, Ornithology, Photography, Zoology, and Various; arranged in Chronological order in each Section.

AT various periods of the Society's history, exhibits of animate and inanimate objects have formed an important feature at the meetings; this was especially the case during the first three years, 1880—1883, when entomological and botanical exhibits by Prof. Westwood and Mr. Druce were frequent. From the year 1887 a portion of the evening was reserved for exhibits; reference to the Rules in Chapter III. will show that the period of time allowed varied.

At the Committee Meeting of 1892, Feb. 16, Col. Swinhoe brought forward a complaint that not enough encouragement was given to local naturalists to observe and record the natural history facts of the neighbourhood; and, after discussion, it was decided as a means of improving this to allow time for exhibits before the lecture or paper. Some Presidents have encouraged exhibits more than others. There is no doubt that at times, when the exhibits preceded the lecture, that the time for the lecturer was encroached upon considerably with the double result of the meeting terminating so late that the latter part was much interrupted by persons leaving, which is alike extremely annoying to the lecturer and to the audience, and by the consequent prevention of discussion. Usually it has been difficult to create discussion on lectures and papers, and anything that discourages a reasonable amount of it should be avoided; that helps, I consider, as much as exhibits, to prevent the Society becoming a mere lecturing Society, and a hindrance to that bond of sympathy and union of scientific interests which should exist in such a Society as the Ashmolean Natural History Society. The

note at the end of the Lecture List for 1889, October—1889, March, is just as applicable now as then, so I repeat it:—

“Members are quite at liberty to bring specimens to the meetings without being asked, and it is the special wish of the Committee that they should do so. A show of specimens, with a few informal words of description, adds greatly to the interest of the evening. Such specimens would be shown after the other business has been finished.”

In a collected list of exhibits it may be the more usual form to give them in chronological order; but, now the Society is sub-divided into numerous sections, the more natural and convenient arrangement is to classify the exhibits in the particular sections. Two opinions may exist as to the classification of some of the exhibits, whilst others can only come under the general heading “various.”

The list as it stands is thus both sectional and chronological.

As already stated in this book, the only exhibits recorded here are those that were *not* shown by the lecturers. In the latter case it has not been thought necessary, except in a few exceptional cases—such as great rarities—to give details; in fact they do not exist in the records preserved by the Society. Nor has a complete record of the exhibits at the Annual Meetings been preserved: I have given as much as possible.

The list of exhibits at the Midland Union Meetings at Oxford in 1889 and 1895 will be found in Chapter VII. The *Midland Naturalist*, Vols. III., IV. and XII.—XIV., have been searched for records of exhibits at the Meetings.

Anthropology.

1889, Dec. 17. Mr. M. S. Pembrey showed some curious old clay pipes with the leg or flattened knob at the base of the bowl to allow the pipe to be stood up and prevent the tobacco ash from falling out; they were dug up in Broad Street. Also some small clay objects shaped like a dice-box used, after being heated, for curling wigs; a portion of a skull of abnormal thickness, and jawbone of an aged female; both found at Godstow.

1895, Feb. 13. Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited a number of neolithic and palæolithic implements recently found by him at Wolvercot.

- 1896, Feb. 26. Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited two flint and quartzite implements found by him at Wolvercot, 17 feet below the surface. The quartzite implement is remarkably perfect and was stated to be only the second recorded from the Thames valley.
- 1897, Feb. 24. Mr. A. M. Bell showed a spindle-whorl from near Abingdon, and some flint implements.
- 1897, May 19. Mr. A. M. Bell showed a piece of Samian ware from Shotover, with a picture of the actual plate, reconstructed from the remaining portion of the circumference.
- 1897, Nov. 17. Some relics of early man by Mr. A. M. Bell; no details recorded.
- 1898, Jan. 28, Mr. A. M. Bell showed flint implements from Wolvercot.
- 1898, May 25. Mr. A. M. Bell showed a knife, the sheath of which was made of a reindeer's antler, ornamented with Lapp drawings of the animal itself.
- 1898, June 8. Miss A. G. Weld exhibited and read an account of a freshly made "Whit-Horn," connected with old forest customs in the district about Ducklington and Witney.
- 1898, Nov. 2. Mr. H. Ward showed a Kaffir necklace.
- 1899, May 10. Mr. A. M. Bell showed a wooden preliminary tombstone, or ihai, from Japan; and his friend, Dr. R. Hoernle, of the Asiatic Society, showed some pictures of very ancient writings and relics discovered on the site of one of the buried cities of the Tacla Makan Desert of Central Asia.
- 1899, Oct. 19. Mr. A. M. Bell showed a knocking-stone from Scotland, dated 1740.
- 1900, March, 15. Mr. A. M. Bell showed the contents of a neolithic "cache," two similar flint axes, made for barter and concealed, in neolithic times, discovered lately near Limpsfield (Surrey).
- 1900, March 15. Mr. H. Ward exhibited and performed upon a Benin war-horn of carved ivory; he also showed a kaross made of the skins of the Australian opossum. Mr. H. Balfour showed and described a flint bangle of wonderful workmanship, one of the treasures of the "Pitt-Rivers" Collection.
- 1900, Nov. 29. Mr. H. Ward showed some pieces of Roman pottery.

- 1901, June 13. Mr. H. Balfour showed some boar's tusk armlets from the New Hebrides, and explained how these acquired their circular shape by the removal of the opposed tooth so that the tusk grew long and curved upon itself during the animal's lifetime.
- 1901, Dec. 5. Mr. A. M. Bell showed four palæolithic implements. Miss Ogden and Miss Baughan showed Chinese curios, looted in Peking.
- 1902, May 28. Miss Green showed a whip made of the bark of the lace-bark tree from Jamaica.
- 1903, Oct. 21. Miss Ballachey showed a native letter written on a gourd and other natural curiosities from West Australia; Mr. Balfour explained the nature of the inscription.
- 1904, Oct. 19. Dr. and Mrs. Colborne sent for exhibition a doll made of cachaw nut and bone, a cap of coker-nut fibre, various gourds, seeds, and nuts used in Jamaica for various domestic purposes.
- 1905, Oct. 18. Miss Poynter showed reproductions of Dalecarlian peasants' drawings, also some Indian embroidery, of which the art had been lost.
- 1906, June 7. Mr. F. A. Bellamy exhibited an iron horse-bit of old type dug up by him in his garden about two feet or more deep (4 St. John's Road). Given to the Pitt-Rivers Museum.
- 1907, Oct. 17. Mr. H. Balfour exhibited a number of native made articles, such as axes, pipes, musical instruments, arrows, etc., from the Barotse and Mashukulumbwe tribes on the banks of the Kafue and Zambesi.

Botany.

- 1880, Nov. 4. Prof. Lawson showed a specimen of an unicellular *Alga Dictyodon*.
Mr. G. C. Druce showed *Chara polyacantha*, *Chara fragifera*, *C. Stelligera*, *Isoëtis Morei*, *Cystopteris montana*.
- 1881, Feb. 9. Mr. J. Wright exhibited several stained sections of *Acacia* and *Lavatera*; Mr. G. C. Druce, *Rosa aspernata*, *R. andegavensis* and *Kisinciana*; and Prof. Lawson a specimen of *Dracæna Draco*, and *Eranthis hyemalis*.
- 1881, April 28. Mr. G. C. Druce shewed *Muscari racemosum* and *Gagea lutea* from Oxfordshire, and *Lencojum verna*.
- 1883, Feb. 1. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited and explained several species and varieties of plants recently added to

the British flora, and included *Lycopodium complanatum*, gathered by Fr. Peter Reader, near Woodchester, and by the Secretary (G. C. Druce) on Loch-na-Gar (Aberdeenshire), Glydyr Vawr (Wales), Glen Shiel (W. Ross), and Clova (Forfar). Also a hybrid Thistle from Frilford (Berks.), *Selinum Carvifolia*, L., discovered by the Rev. H. Fowler in Lincolnshire, several *Potamogeta* from the lochs of Perth and Forfar, and *Senecio spathulifolius* from Holyhead.

- 1883, April 27. Mr. A. R. Battye exhibited a fine-leaved specimen of Herb Paris (*Paris quadrifolia*).
- 1883, May 14. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited specimens of *Polygala calcarea* from the oolite of Burford.
- 1888, Feb. 28. Mr. G. C. Druce showed and described additional plants from N. Scotland; no names given in the Minutes.
- 1888, May 22. Mr. G. C. Druce showed a new British *Epilobium*.
- 1888, June 5. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited a Marsh Orchis (*Orchis palustris*) from Headington Wick.
- 1888, Nov. 27. Mr. G. C. Druce showed some rare plants from Scotland; no names given in the Minutes.
- 1889, May 14. Dr. Schönland showed a rare Orchis of the Lady's Slipper species; its peculiarity was the great length of the two wing petals which were eight or nine inches long.
- 1889, May 28. Mr. G. C. Druce showed a Bird's Nest Orchid (*Neottia Nidus-avis*) and a Helleborine.
- 1889, Nov. 5. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited these plants found on waste ground near Port Meadow, and made remarks upon them:—*Panicum sanguinale*, *Melilotus arvensis*, *Glyceria distans*, and *Chenopodium murale*.
- 1890, Feb. 25. Mr. G. C. Druce showed some dried plants; names not recorded in the Minutes.
- 1891, Feb. 5. Miss Claridge exhibited in a book a collection of New Zealand Ferns.
- 1891, Nov. 3. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited some dried plants: *Sagina maritima* (Alpine variety), found in the Cairngorm, and not found since the year 1800; *Illecebrum verticillatum*, found by Mr. A. Fisher, near Wellington College, Berkshire; *Anchusa officinalis*, found at Finchampstead, near

Strathfieldsaye—a native of Switzerland, rare in England.

- 1891, Dec. 4. Miss B. Taylor exhibited an enormous specimen of the Giant Puff-ball, found at Tetsworth, about eleven inches in diameter.

Mr. G. C. Druce showed interesting dried plants found near Oxford by Sister Jane Frances, *Crepis biennis* at Elsfield, *Spergularia marina* at Marsham, and *Galium sylvestre* at Pangbourne.

- 1892, Feb. 9 (Annual). Dried plants and mosses by Mr. Druce, Miss Claridge and Mr. H. Boswell; names not given.

- 1892, March 3. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited *Alchemilla vulgaris* (L.) and *Alchemilla glabra* (D.C.), from Glen Spean.

- 1892, June 9. Mr. G. C. Druce showed some plants recently added to the Berkshire flora, a *Genm* hybrid between *G. urbanum* and *G. rivale* (= *G. intermedium*, Ehrh.), a lychnis hybrid between *L. dioica* and *L. vespertina* (= *L. intermedia*, Schnr), and *Trifolium subterraneum*.

- 1892, Oct. 13. Mr. H. M. J. Underhill drew attention to the profuse flowering of certain plants this summer, specially the Chicory and Water Lily. Mr. Druce endorsed his remarks and said that the past summer had been very favourable to plants, especially to aquatic plants.

- 1892, Oct. 27. Miss B. Taylor exhibited a double Coker-nut; specimens of which have been washed on to shores of India and have puzzled botanists, until it was discovered that they came from a species of palm which is only known to grow in the Seychelles Islands.

- 1892, Nov. 10. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited specimens of *Bromus arvensis*, *Sisymbrium Loeselii*, *Dianthus deltoides* found near Oxford.

- 1893, Feb. 23. Mr. G. C. Druce showed some specimens of Roses new to the county, and a rare Orchid found in Galway.

- 1893, May 18. Mr. G. C. Druce showed specimens of *Polypodium calcarium*, found by Miss B. Bell in a wood on the Chiltern Hills. This was the first record of this rare fern made in Bucks.; it has been found in Oxon. (at Wychwood), but not yet in Berks. (1893). He also showed a specimen of the great Sow-thistle (*Sonchus palus-*

tris) found near Oxford lately, but not hitherto recorded among the Oxfordshire flora.

1893, June 1. Mr. H. M. J. Underhill exhibited specimens of plants dried by means of sulphurous acid and by other methods.

1893, June 15. Mr. G. C. Druce showed specimens of *Scirpus sylvaticus*, a rare plant re-found near Oxford this year; previously recorded here in 1690. *Brassica elongata*, Ehrh., a Russian and Hungarian plant which has become acclimatised and found growing on a wall near Oxford. *Linaria*, a hybrid between *vulgaris* and *repens* = (*L. sepium*, Allm.); all the colour being pale yellow.

1893, Nov. 21. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited and described recent additions to the Berkshire flora:—*Potamogeton*, a hybrid between *lucens* and *natans* (= *P. fluitans*, Roth.), *P. rufescens*, *P. obtusifolius*, a variety of *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Erigeron canadense*, *Crepis nicaensis* (near Eynsham), *Euphorbia exigua*, a *Sherardia* (near Hurley), *Mimulus* (near Appleton), Russian Balsam (*I. parviflora*, D.C.) and *Erythraea pulchella* (near Hermitage).

1894, May 9. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited a specimen of *Sagina Reuteri* (Boissier) found on some brickwork in a railway station in the Midlands.

1894, Oct. 10. Mr. G. C. Druce showed a new Bramble (*Rubus*) found this summer on Boar's Hill, and not known in England before, also another species found there and seldom found elsewhere in England.

1894, Nov. 7. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited *Carduus tuberosus*, which he had found in Wiltshire this summer, it is a very rare plant.

1894, Dec. 5. Mr. G. C. Druce drew attention to a rare Hawk-weed found on Boar's Hill.

1895, June 12. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited specimens, but no names are recorded in the Minutes.

1895, Oct. 16. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited a specimen of *Bromus interruptus*, new to Britain and to science.

1895, Nov. 13. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited two rare species of *Artemisia*; names are not recorded in the Minutes.

1896, Feb. 12. Miss Ardington exhibited a peculiar specimen of the common Primrose, with foliaceous calyx, a form which had occurred in the same habitat three years in succession.

- 1896, April 29. Mr. G. C. Druce showed a specimen of *Smyrnum*, found by him in Berkshire.
- Miss A. G. Weld showed some dried specimens of *Styrax officinalis* and *Hyoscyamus albus* from Palestine, a dried fruit, probably of a *Solanum*, and some plants of the pea tribe grown from seed of plants used for packing mummies. These, she suggested, were the so-called "mummy peas," and were really of modern origin.
- 1896, April 29. Miss Lewis showed a curious ball-like object of vegetable structure, found by her on the sea-shore: it was not identified. (See 1898, Nov. 16.)
- 1896, May 13. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited a Bird's Nest Orchis (*Neottia Nidus-avis*), so-called from the nest-like cluster of its roots.
- 1896, Nov. 4. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited the following plants: *Bromus interruptus* (Druce), *Poa Chaixii*; the former is the name given to the species recently found by him, and the latter is a plant hitherto considered to be only of casual occurrence in Britain, but which may yet be proved to be native.
- 1896, Nov. 25. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited a *carex* found by the Rev. W. O. Wait and Mr. C. Sidgwick on Ben Lawers during the summer. It was at first thought to be *C. lagopina* (Wahl.), but may prove to be a variety of *C. canescens* and new to Britain.
- 1897, March 10. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited specimens of the purple Spring Crocus gathered by him.
- 1897, March 29. Some botanical exhibits, *Gagea lutea* from Durham (Miss Vincent), *Scrophularia vernalis* (Mr. J. Rose), and *Helleborus viridis* (Mr. Druce).
- 1897, June 2. Mr. F. A. Bellamy showed fresh plants from Wytham Park, Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), Herb Paris (*Paris quadrifolia*), etc., *Ranunculus parviflorus*, etc.
- 1897, Oct. 20 and 1898, Jan. 28. A photograph by Mr. A. G. Duck (Hertford College) of an abnormal flower of Fox-glove was shown.
- 1897, Nov. 17. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited specimens of a rare Sedge obtained on Ben Lawers at an altitude of over 3,000 feet; the plant was a new record to that locality.
- 1898, Jan 28. Exhibits by Mr. F. A. Bellamy of plants gathered on the Society's excursion in recent years.

- 1898, Feb. 16. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited specimens of *Sisyrinchium californicum* (Iridaceæ) found two years ago in Wexford; the question of this plant being native required confirmation.
- 1898, March 16. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited specimens of *Poa cæsia*, a rare grass found by him on Ben Lawers, hitherto only known from Norway.
- 1898, April 27. Mr. G. C. Druce showed specimens of *Ranunculus acris*, var. *Nathorstii*, found on Ben Lawers, hitherto peculiar to Greenland.
- 1898, May 25. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited and described some fresh plants of the Bog-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) from Parson's Pleasure.
- 1898, June 8. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited a specimen of a rare *Carex*, and spoke of the occurrence in Tring Park of *C. leporina*, hitherto unrecorded for Hertfordshire.
- 1898, Nov. 2. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited some hybrid Pondweeds, and reported a second find of *Poa cæsia* on Ben Lawers, a species not agreeing with the Swiss form but the Scandinavian, and forming a distinct race. He also recorded a buttercup, new to Britain, and identical with the Scandinavian *R. Nathorstii*.
- 1898, Nov. 16. Mrs. L. J. Veley showed a curious ball of vegetable growth, similar to that shown by Miss Lewis, from Norfolk, 1896, April 29.
- 1898, Nov. 30. Mr. G. C. Druce reported an addition to the British flora, a pink from the Channel Islands, not identical with the Cheddar Pink.
- 1899, April 26. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited a sedge (*Carex rhynchophysa* L. C.), found in Ireland, and once supposed to be the only British species; it was not a new Irish plant, or an addition to the flora of these islands.
- 1899, June 14. Miss Swann showed a grass, easily grown, which would form a good substitute for osprey feathers for adorning women's hats. *Ornithogalum umbellatum* and *Salvia Verbenaca* were shown by Mr. F. A. Bellamy; and Miss Claridge showed *Pinguicula vulgaris* (Cowley Marsh), *Geum rivale*, *Habenaria viridis*, *Cynoglossum sylvaticum*, and *Eriophorum angustifolium*.
- 1899, Oct. 19. In a lecture Mr. Druce gave an account of plants he had found during the Long Vacation; the only

plants mentioned in the Minutes are *Potamogeton Griffithii*, found in a small Welsh lake, and new plant to Europe. Dr. J. A. H. Murray stated he had found *Cotoneaster* at Great Orme's Head, Anglesey, and Mr. Druce said that that particular spot was a new station for it and one of great interest and importance, as the plant was fast becoming extinct.

1899, Nov. 15. Mr. G. C. Druce showed a specimen of *Rubus ammobius*.

1889, Nov. 29. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited a semi-parasitic Yellow Rattle from Llanberis (*Rhinanthus anglicus*), a new variety, and a Nettle (*Urtica hispida*), both hitherto undescribed for Great Britain; also a Pond-weed.

Also some alpine plants from Norway, by Mr. A. M. Bell.

1900, March 15. Mr. F. A. Bellamy exhibited a special collection of South African Heathers, many being of great interest and rarity. They were given to his brother, Mr. H. E. Bellamy, whilst in South Africa.

Mr. A. T. Maling showed some leaves gathered from a tree in Yorkshire, of ordinary prickly holly, and devoid of any prickles, except at the apex.

1900, June 21. Mr. F. A. Bellamy exhibited a number of fresh plants gathered on the Society's botanical excursion to Wytham; names not recorded in the Minutes.

Miss Claridge, specimens of plants.

1900, Nov. 29. Miss Claridge showed late flowers of *Thlaspi arvense*, *Euonymus europæus*, *Veronica Buxbaumii*; and Mr. F. A. Bellamy showed fresh plants of *Stratiotes Aloides* (Water Soldier) and *Teucrium Scorâium*.

1901, June 13. Some flowers gathered on the recent expedition of Section Fb. to Yarnton were exhibited. They included the rare *Orchis ustulata* and the henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Mr. Maling showed a species of *Antennaria*.

1901, Dec. 5. Mr. G. C. Druce showed specimens and photographs of *Diotis*; also some *Drosera*, including one that might possibly be a hybrid between *D. rotundifolia* and *D. intermedia*.

Miss Claridge showed *Epipactis media*, gathered among the grass in the Parks, also some fresh plants unusually late in flowering.

1902, March 5. Miss Green showed some recently gathered Cocoa-pods, Tea berries showing growth of the plant, dried sprigs of the Tea plants, fresh Coffee berries, still red in colour; all these were from the Anduman Islands.

Mr. W. W. Taylor showed two seeds of the dwarf almond, ripened at East Ilsley, unusual in this country.

1902, May 28. Mr. J. T. Filsell showed live plants of *Fuchsia procumbens*, and an uncommon foreign fern (imported with orchids).

Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited the true Pasque flower (*Anemone pulsatilla*), *Myosurus minimus*, *Orchis purpurea*, and the extremely rare *Epipogium aphyllum* Sw., (from Ludlow).

1902, Dec. 3. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited a specimen and water-coloured drawing of the extremely rare Red Helleborine (*Cephalanthera rubra*), found by him, 1902, July 6, growing in a beechwood in Gloucestershire. The plant is exceedingly rare, and only eighteen to twenty roots being known.

1902, Dec. 10. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited *Glyceria distans*, var. *tenuiflora* (new to Britain), *Arrhenatherum arvenacium* (Beauv.) var. *biaristatum* (new to Britain), *Festuca arundinacea*, var. *angustifolia*.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy showed thirteen slides of trees and plants in Tenerife.

Mr. H. Balfour exhibited *Goodyera repens*, found by him in Norfolk, very rare, this being only the second record for that locality.

Miss Green showed a number of dried plants from Switzerland, and promised to show them again at the Annual Meeting.

1903, June 17. Miss Claridge exhibited a fine specimen of the beech-tree fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius*).

Mrs. Braithwaite Batty showed drawings and specimens of nutmegs in all stages of growth.

Mr. G. C. Druce showed specimens of Scotch and Sicilian plants. The only species mentioned in the Minutes are *Castanea sativa*, from the largest chestnut tree in the world, and from Scotland two new species of *Rhinanthus*, *R. monticola* and *R. borealis*.

1903, Oct. 21. Miss Bentley exhibited a living plant, with

germinating leaves, of *Bryophyllum calycinum* from the West Indies. Mr. Druce explained the growth, from the several leaves, of a fresh plant.

Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited fresh and dried specimens of *Potamogeton Drucci*, which he had discovered in the river Loddon.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy showed dried plants gathered in Oxfordshire this year.

Four portfolios of Baxter's *Hortus Siccus*, 1827, found in the Ashmolean Library, were shown.

1904, March 9. Mr. G. C. Druce showed specimens of *Septunis filiformis*, var. *pyruanthum* (Hackel), and gave some account of the plant.

1904, May 26. Mr. G. C. Druce brought for exhibition fresh specimens of *Orchis simiana* (Monkey Orchid), which grew in one spot only in the British Isles; he gave details of its growth. He also showed specimens of *Leucojum æstivum* (Summer Snowflake), a native of Oxfordshire.

1904, June 8. Mr. J. Rose showed a fresh specimen of *O. militaris* (Military Orchis) for comparison with the Monkey Orchis, shown by Mr. Druce at the last meeting. Mr. Druce pointed out the difference between the two species, and said that *O. militaris* was even rarer than *O. simiana*, as only about ten plants existed in Oxfordshire.

1904, June 15. Mr. A. T. Maling showed fresh specimens of *Anemone Pulsatilla*, *Allium Schoenoprasum*, and a wall-flower with green petals.

Mr. G. C. Druce also showed *Anemone Pulsatilla* from Herts. and Bucks. fresh meadow Saffron, the Butterfly Orchis (which he described with reference to *O. militaris*), *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, from near Woodstock, and a pale-flowered variety of the Columbine.

1904, Oct. 19. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited *Physospermum commutatum* (new to Bucks.), *Picris Hieracioides*, var. *stricta* (Jord.), (from Bucks., and new to Britain), *Poa annua*, var. *condensata* (Hackel), (new to science), and a variety of the Oxford Ragwort, *Senecio squalidus* (L.), var. *leiocarpus* (Druce), from Didcot, also new to science.

Miss Claridge showed and described a quantity of mosses and fungi, but no names are recorded in the Minutes.

Dr. and Mrs. Colborne sent a number of objects the following are specified in the Minutes :—Materials from the lace-bark tree (*Lazetta tintoria*), pod and seeds of the “French Cotton” plant (*Calatropis procera*); also various nuts, gourds, etc., from the West Indies.

1904, Nov. 2. Miss Claridge showed and described some fresh specimens of the Bird’s Nest Fungus (*Crucibulum vulgare*), found by Mr. Napier on stems and leaves of nettles at Wood Eaton, in October.

1904, Nov. 30. Mr. J. T. Filsell exhibited a greenhouse orchid.

Miss Claridge showed the Jew’s Ear Fungus (*Hirneola auricula-Judæ*).

Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited the most important botanical discovery of the year, viz., the grass *Kæleria valesiaca*, Gaud, described by Dillenius as from Uphill, in Somersetshire. The grass was re-discovered by Mr. Druce in its original locality, where it was growing abundantly. The grass is quite peculiar from its almost bulbous root.

1905, Oct. 18. Miss Claridge showed a collection of marsh plants from near Newbury, and the somewhat rare plant *Epipactis media* from Mesopotamia.

1906, May 25. Mr. J. T. Filsell showed a specimen of the Australian Bottle-brush (*Callistemon*) in full flower, rather unusual in this country.

1906, Oct. 18. Miss Claridge exhibited specimens of fungi sent her from the New Forest.

1906, Nov. 1. Mrs. Braithwaite Batty exhibited Kola nut and leaves, Cinnamon leaf and bark, Star-gum, Tea-tree and fruit, Coffee bean and husks, Annotto with pods, a spray of Guava fruit with a Humming-bird’s nest attached, also fruit of Ebony, all from the West Indies.

Miss Claridge showed fungi, *Agaricus Rhacodes*, *Auricularia sambucina*, *Lepiota*; and plants *Zannichellia pedunculata* (dried), and *Anagallis cærulea* from Norham Lane, also mosses and liver-worts sent from Bute.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy showed *Zannichellia pedunculata* (living), and *Ranunculus sceleratus*, both from Marcham.

1907, Jan 24 (Annual). Mr. G. C. Druce showed dried specimens of plants gathered in 1906.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy showed a portion of his collection of

dried plants gathered in Anglesea, North Wales, and Snowdon, with Mr. Druce in 1900.

Miss Claridge showed specimens of moss from Scotland; and Miss Claridge and Miss King showed local fungi.

Feb. 14. Miss L. Norton exhibited an orange with another small orange, an inch long, in the centre.

May 16. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited and described a new species of plant named *Orobanche hypochaeroides*, found by him in the Channel Islands.

May 30. Miss Claridge and Mr. R. Clement showed fresh fungi and plants. Miss Lucy Swan showed a sample of vegetable ivory. Miss Poynter showed a South African gourd.

1907, Oct. 17. Mr. E. M. Reynolds exhibited the following plants, *Aconitum Napellus* (Tenbury), *Ligusticum scoticum* (Firth of Forth), *Allium scorodoprasum* (near St. Davids, Fife), *Tofieldia palustris* (Ben Lawers), *Astragalus danicus* (Firth of Forth), *Goodyera repens* (near Haddington), *Helleborus foetidus* (Southstone-rock, Teme), and *Petasites albus* (Rosslyn).

1907, Oct. 31. A specimen of *Geaster fornicatus*, found by one of the gardeners, J. Landon, among the leaves of chestnut trees in the Radcliffe Observatory grounds.

1907, Nov. 14. Miss Braithwaite Batty showed some Jamaica fruits.

1907, Nov. 28. Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited three plants recently gathered by him in Britain and gave an account of each, *Linaria arenaria*, recently discovered near Westward Ho, but now known to have grown from seed scattered there, *Picris Hieracioides*, var. *canescens*, new from Alderney, and *Leontodon nudicaulis*, var. *Pristis*, also new from Alderney.

Miss Claridge showed some fungi gathered from the Museum lawn.

1907, Dec. 5. Mrs. F. L. Bond exhibited the outer case of Brazil nuts.

Further references to some of Mr. Druce's exhibits may be found in the Botanical Exchange Club Reports, and in current botanical periodicals of the period.

Entomology.

- 1881, April 28. Prof. Westwood showed a series of *Pieris* to show the difference of spring and summer broods.
- 1881, June 11. Prof. Westwood exhibited some living specimens of the Asparagus Beetle and gave a description of the sounds made by them, one sound being, he thought, caused by the abdomen being rubbed against. This was the first time sounds made by the Asparagus Beetle had been recorded. He also showed some specimens of plant bugs living on, and very injurious to, chrysanthemums.
- 1882, Feb. 14. Prof. Westwood exhibited some plates of various Oak Galls, mentioning as a fact in the life history of some of the species that the early brood produced a different gall, from which emerged an insect so very dissimilar from the later brood as to be distinguished by a separate name and placed in a different genera, a fact recently discovered.
- 1882, Oct. 20. Prof. Westwood exhibited some splendid paintings of natural history specimens by a Scotch lady; one being a painting of one of the large Atlas Moths on a species of *Hibiscus*; another was one of the strange Ceylon Walking Stick insect; another, one of the Flying Lizards, and another of a large Swallow-tail Butterfly. He also showed some insects interesting on account of their destructive properties, one feeding on seeds of the cow-parsnip (*Heracleum*), being bred by the Professor, and the pupa was formed with little hooks, by which it was kept in position among the seeds; this fact was noticed by Stourton. Insects doing damage to the Vine, Asparagus, Cabbage, and Hollyhock were also shown.
- 1883, Feb. 1. Prof. Westwood exhibited a series of specimens of the Great Ant (*Formica herculeana*): it had a curious history. Some time ago the Museum had presented to it a specimen of the Great Woodpecker, which it was said had been shot in Wytham, but as the occurrence of this species in Britain had never been considered as proved, the Professor made enquiries of the keeper at Wytham, who was of the opinion that the bird had not been shot there. On dissecting it the crop was found to be filled with specimens of the Great Ant, and these ants

had never been proved natives of Great Britain, although a long reputed British species, so a large series were mounted for their own and other collections. Further inquiries elicited the almost certain facts that the bird had been imported from Norway, sold at a London market and afterwards sent on to Oxford; the ants were in an uninjured state. The Professor also exhibited some eggs of *Hipparchia Janira* on the grass *Dactylis glomerata*. He also showed some Caterpillars of the Puss Moth, and referred to the strong formic acid that these insects used for protection.

Some short papers or notes accompanied by exhibits were given at the twenty-fourth meeting (q. v.).

1883, April 27. Prof. Westwood exhibited specimens of *Stylops*, a parasite found on a Wild Bee.

Mr. A. R. Battye said he had noticed the Fire-crested *Regulus* in the Botanic Gardens, Oxford, 1882, Feb. 13.

1887, Aug. 2. By Mr. E. B. Poulton. Clouded-yellow and Silver-washed *Fritillary* Butterflies, to illustrate Dimorphism in Insects. Though well-known in Hymenoptera as being functional, these were the only known insects in the British Lepidoptera in which this feature occurred, and its physiological use was unknown.

1888, Oct. 16. The Rev. H. Newman showed some large Sand-wasps from Italy, and described how they paralyzed larvæ by stinging them half to death, and so laid up a store of food for their young.

1888, Oct. 30. Mr. R. C. L. Perkins showed four or five cases of Butterflies and Moths, caught in Wiltshire, and of Bees, caught in Oxford during 1888. There were some hundreds of specimens, and the collection was a very fine one. Among the moths was one with the pollinia of an orchis, which it thus fertilizes, adhering to its eyes. Another curious moth was *Liparis Dispar*, bred in captivity; this had a curious notch in its hind wings, which no wild specimens ever had. There was considerable discussion about the significance of this notch, and great interest was shown in the whole collection.

1888, Nov. 13. Rev. H. Newman showed some curious varieties of the Six-spot Burnet Moth, caught in Italy.

1888, Nov. 27. Mr. M. S. Pembrey showed a small Wasp's Nest.

- 1889, April 30. Mr. Harris exhibited a Caterpillar's Nest he had brought from France, and described the habits of the Processionary Caterpillar.
- Mr. E. B. Poulton showed a specimen of an African Sphinx Moth Caterpillar, wholly covered with thick spines, instead of having only one spine on the tail like the British Sphinges.
- 1892, Feb. 9 (Annual). Col. Swinhoe showed a collection of Tussock Silk Moths and their cocoons.
- 1892, Oct. 27. Mr. H. Ward exhibited a case of Moths with their chrysalids; no names given.
- 1892, Dec. 8. Mr. S. B. Billups showed a case of Beetles in order to illustrate, (a) variety in members of same species, (b) protective resemblance to natural objects.
- 1893, May 18. Miss Molyneux exhibited a Wasp's Nest. Mr. H. Ward showed some specimens of the Emperor Moth.
- 1896, Feb. 12. Mr. H. Ward exhibited two specimens of the Mexican Jumping Bean, *i.e.*, the seed of a plant allied to *Euphorbia*, containing larvæ of *Carpocapsa saltitans*; also specimens were exhibited by Mrs. Iliffe and Mrs. Veley, 1897, Oct. 20, and by Miss Poynter, 1904, Oct. 19. (See 1904, Nov. 2, for explanation).
- 1896, May 13. Mr. H. Ward gave some account of the poisonous properties of a Caterpillar used by Bushmen for poisoning their arrows.
- 1897, Feb. 24. Mr. A. Sedgwick showed two wingless female Moths (*Nyssia hispidaria*) found in Bagley Wood.
- 1897, March 29. Mr. A. Sidgwick showed the Muslin Moth (*Spilosoma mendica*), and a hybernated Caterpillar of *Boarmia Roboraria* (Great Oak Beauty).
- 1897, May 19. Mr. A. Sidgwick, a case of Butterflies, illustrating protective mimicry.
- 1898, Nov. 30. Mr. H. Ward exhibited some Moths; species not recorded.
- 1900, March 15. Mrs. Amphlett showed a fine collection of South African Beetles and Butterflies.
- 1900, Nov. 29. Miss L. Evetts exhibited an abnormal Butterfly; and Mr. H. St. J. Gray showed a Chalk Hill Blue Butterfly, taken in Oxford.
- Prof. E. B. Poulton showed specimens of Butterflies from the Hope Collection, to illustrate the attacks upon these

insects by birds; also some cases of Insects illustrative of mimicry.

1901, Oct. 16. Prof. E. B. Poulton exhibited and described a live Queen-hornet and some of the cells of a Hornet's Nest, with young, obtained from Mortimer (near Reading).

1902, May 28. Master G. Drew showed a bough of Apple-tree containing the larva of the Wood-leopard Moth (*Zeuzera æsculi*), found at Ealing.

1902, Dec. 10. Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter showed a collection of Lepidoptera made at Bordighera, Italy, between Nov. and May, drawing attention to those not in Britain.

1903, June 17. Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter, Mrs. Veley, and Miss Blackwell showed Nests of live Ants; the species shown were *Lasius flavus* (three nests), *Myrmica ruginodis*, and *M. scabrinodis*. Mrs. Veley also showed specimens in spirit of *Formica sanguinea*, the slave making ant, several workers and a fertile queen, which latter she had kept for ten weeks in captivity; this was the first British specimen ever kept, and only the second ever seen.

Mr. A. R. Heath showed three boxes of British Coleoptera.

1903, Nov. 4. Miss Worrell exhibited some Lepidoptera from Japan and Ceylon.

1904, Oct. 19. Miss Poynter exhibited a "jumping bean" from Mexico.

Miss Braithwaite Batty showed "ground pearls" (*Coccidia* (*Margarodes*) *formicarum*) from Antigua.

1904, Feb. 24. Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter showed *Lasius flavus* in captivity.

1904, Nov. 2. Miss Davies, of Hove, Sussex, sent to Mrs. Veley for exhibition a "jumping bean," showing the complete repair of the opened tricoccous capsule of a species of *Euphorbia* by the larva of a small moth of the genus Tortricidæ (*Carpocapsa saltitans*) enclosed in one of the divisions. Miss Davies had sent specimens to Kew, where the movement of the "bean" was erroneously said to be due to hygroscopic properties in the plant.

1904, Nov. 30. Miss Darby showed an American Cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*), which had come to England alive in a box of oranges, and explained the way in which it cleaned itself of parasites.

Mrs. Braithwaite Batty read a letter from Mr. Sowerby,

giving a description of the "jumping bean" as first shown in England, and said the name of the Mexican plant was *Sebastiana pavoniana*.

Mr. Warde Fowler exhibited a New Zealand vegetable caterpillar, viz., a caterpillar with a species of fungus of the genus *Cordiceps* growing out of its body near the head. Commander Walker, who had spent some time in New Zealand, said the caterpillar, though commonly said to be the larva of *Hepialus virescens*, was probably not of that species, which lives in wood; it was still unidentified though common.

1905, Oct. 18. Mrs. Braithwaite Batty showed a Nest of Processionary caterpillars, the larvæ of the *Bombyx processionea*.

1907, Jan. 24 (Annual). Mr. A. H. Hamm exhibited a collection of Photographs, made by himself, of Insects on Trees, etc., to illustrate Protective Resemblance. Slides of these, with notes thereon, were shown by Mr. Hamm on Oct. 17.

Mr. H. G. Belcher showed Poplar Hawk Moths and Larvæ. Mrs. L. J. Veley showed a species of *Coccinella*.

Commander Walker showed several Beetles and Moths, mostly rare, and gave a short description of each.

1907, Dec. 5. Mrs. F. L. Bond exhibited some Cochineal Insects.

Geology.

1880, Dec. 4. Prof. M. A. Lawson exhibited under microscopes sections of oolitic limestone, agates, *Eozoön canadense*, also *Foraminifera* and *Polycystina*.

1887, Nov. 8. Mr. M. S. Pembrey showed some Sponges from the gravel pits at Faringdon.

1889, April 2. Prof. A. H. Green showed some Antlers and other things from the Wolvercot Clay Pits, and an excursion was made there on April 12.

1891, Feb. 26. Mr. W. B. Clifton showed some Fossils from the Oxford clay at Wolvercot. The most interesting objects were a fir cone and antlers of a very large stag.

1894, Oct. 10. Mr. F. H. Peters exhibited some Fossil Teeth, found near Clifton Hampden.

1896, April 29. Miss A. G. Weld exhibited a Basaltic Ice-scratched Boulder, found by her on the coast of Norfolk.

- 1897, Feb. 24. Mr. F. A. Bellamy showed a specimen of *Astraea* picked up by him nearly opposite the old pest-house, Woodstock Road, on a heap of broken stones ready for repairing the road.
- 1897, May 19. Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited a fine Fossil Bone of *Megalosaurus*, recently found by him at Stonesfield.
- 1897, June 2. Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited a Fossil Beaver's Tooth from the alluvial deposits near Faringdon, also some English Corals.
- 1898, Feb. 16. Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited a Fossil Shrimp from Stonesfield, hitherto undescribed; also a large Saurian Bone from the coral rag of Headington.
- 1898, May 25. Mr. A. M. Bell showed some Oil Paintings of Sea-coast Scenery, showing the effect of kinds of rocks.
- 1898, Oct. 19. Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited and described a Drawing of a Leaf of a Cycad of geological time.
- 1898, Nov. 30. Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited a Vertebra of *Teleosaurus*, the ancient crocodile of Oxford waters.
- 1899, June 7. Mr. A. M. Mowbray exhibited a piece of Fossil Tree, not identified.
- 1899, Oct. 19. Mr. A. M. Bell showed a *Pleiosaurus* Tooth, nearly 10 inches long, found by him at Wolvercot; he also showed a scute of Crocodile, and some Quartzites.
- 1899, Nov. 29. Mr. A. M. Bell showed a fine piece of Obsidian from Mexico.
- 1901, June 13. Mr. A. M. Bell showed under a microscope some Quarternary Plants and Coleoptera, found at Wolvercot.
- 1901, Dec. 5. Mrs. Veley showed a Collection of Minerals from Auvergne, found during the excursion of the Geologists' Association in 1901, August; they included perlite, alumite with sulphur, sanidine, orpiment deposits, aragonite, and limestones with fossils.
- Mr. English exhibited a Stone containing an ammonite, found in digging a well at Kennington; the stone was between 40 and 50 feet from the surface, on the top of clay and immediately below a thick bed of blue-coloured stone.
- Mr. A. M. Bell showed, from Wolvercot, additional and recently-discovered specimens of six Fossil Plants and six Coleoptera under a microscope.

- 1902, May 28. Master J. Haldane showed some Fossil Bones and Ammonites from the Oxford clay (gravel?).
- 1903, Oct. 21. Mrs. Veley showed a number of Fossils collected by her in Gothland; they were apparently of the Silurian age.
- Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited a Photograph of a new Fossil Plant discovered by him, *Spherozamites Belli*.
- Miss Colborne showed specimens of the Volcanic Spun-Glass from Kilanea, and known as "Pele's Hair."
- 1904, Oct. 19. Mr. A. M. Bell sent for exhibition Flint and Quartzite Implements of Palaeolithic age; one specimen was recently found at Summertown. Also examples of sand action from Culben Bay.
- 1904, Nov. 30. Miss M. Healey showed and gave an account of some very interesting Fossils from a new railway cutting near Wootton Underwood, in the Kimmeridge clay; these were Keeled Ammonites, not known in the Oxford clay, but resembling those once found in Castle's brickyard, now built over; Cycad fruits of an unusual type were also found.
- 1905, Oct. 18. Miss Green showed specimens of Ammonites from Whitby.
- 1907, Jan 24 (Annual). Miss M. Healey showed a collection of Burmese Rhaetic Fossils.
- 1907, May 30. Mrs. Eaton showed a Fossil and Oyster Shell with Annelid.

Meteorology.

- 1889, Sept. 23 and 24. Mr. F. A. Bellamy exhibited, by the kind permission of the late Radcliffe Observer (Mr. E. J. Stone), a large number of photographic and self-registered records of the barometer temperature, wind, rainfall, and sunshine; weather diagrams, etc.
- 1896, May 29. Mr. F. A. Bellamy exhibited some photographs of lightning and clouds, lent by the Council of the Royal Meteorological Society.

Ornithology.

- 1880, Nov. 4. Mr. O. V. Aplin exhibited specimens of the Eggs of *Falco Islandicus*, *Alca alle*, *Sterna fuliginosa*, *S. stolidæ*, *Colymbus glacialis*, and *Puffinis anglorum*.
- 1881, Feb. 9. Mr. H. A. MacPherson exhibited a Shire Lark.
- 1881, April 28. Mr. O. V. Aplin reported the occurrence of the Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*) for the first time in the neighbourhood of Banbury.
- Mr. H. A. MacPherson showed a hybrid Greenfinch and Linnet.
- 1882, Feb. 14. Mr. H. A. MacPherson exhibited for Mr. Darby a specimen of the Tufted Duck, shot near Oxford; also two specimens of his own, a hybrid between a Bullfinch and Goldfinch, and a Lapland Bunting from Kent. Mr. Aplin showed a Hairy Woodpecker, supposed to have been killed in North Oxon, about five years ago; a Snow Bunting, found in Aston-le-Walls (Northants), 1879, January; a Crossbill from Bodicote (Oxon), in red plumage: a blue variety of egg of the common Partridge, taken near Banbury from a nest containing other eggs of the normal colour; eggs of the Tree Sparrow (Oxon), and *Alcedo ispida* and *Alcedo Bengalensis*, pointing out their resemblance in colour, but great difference in size.
- 1882, Oct. 20. Mr. H. A. MacPherson exhibited a specimen of an immature Goldfinch, in order to draw attention to the importance of increasing the close time for the Goldfinch, as quite lately one bird-catcher captured six dozen and another seven dozen in Oxfordshire alone. A note from Mr. Salter was read drawing attention to the abundance of Goldfinches in the Isle of Wight.
- 1882, Oct. 20. Mr. T. F. Fremantle (Balliol) exhibited a specimen of the Great-crested Grebe, caught near Winslow, Bucks, which it was suggested came from a reservoir near Tring, a well-known breeding place of that species. Mr. H. A. MacPherson exhibited a male Goshawk (*Astur Palumbarius*), netted near Horspath, on Oct. 12; a pair of Hobbies (*Falco Subbuteo*) with their nest and eggs, by permission of Mr. Darby, shot near Cumnor last June; also a living Chaffinch with some tendency to albinism.
- 1882, Nov. 22. Prof. Westwood exhibited for the Rev. Elton, of Wheatley, a specimen of the Cinereous Shearwater

(*Puffinus griseus*), which had been shot at Bridlington by his nephew; this bird is of very rare occurrence in Great Britain. A Sandwich Tern, captured at Clifton Hampden a few years ago, was exhibited for Mr. MacPherson. An extract relating to a Shearwater, from a sea captain's log of the time of Elizabeth, was read.

1882, Dec. 5. Mr. H. A. MacPherson drew attention to specimens of Black Tern and Greenshank recently obtained in the county, also of the occurrence of the Smew and Pintail on Otmoor.

1889, May 28. Mr. M. S. Pembrey showed a Thrush's Anvil and a number of broken Snail-shells.

1891, Jan. 15 and Jan. 23. Mr. J. W. Shipp showed a collection of Bird's Eggs and Bird Skins, all taken near Oxford. Among the eggs was that of a Crossbill, a great rarity.

1891, Feb. 5. Mr. O. V. Aplin exhibited a specimen of a Black-cap Warbler, shot at Bloxham, in December.

1892, May 26. Miss Claridge showed a curious Thrush's Nest, with a Wren's Nest built on its side, found near Burton-on-Trent.

1893, July 8. A communication was made that Mr. W. W. Fowler and Mr. H. A. MacPherson had discovered the Nest of a Marsh Warbler at Kingham, on June 21, with two eggs in it, which they intended to give to the University Museum. This nest was exhibited at the meeting on November 8.

1894, Nov. 7. Mr. W. Warde Fowler referred to a Bittern which had been shot in the neighbourhood during the week.

1894, Dec. 5. Mr. H. Ward exhibited some Eggs of the Domestic Fowl of unusually large size, one of which had three yolks.

Mr. W. Warde Fowler stated that Chaffinches had been heard singing in Christ Church Meadow, a most unusual occurrence for December, but probably due to the mild weather.

1895, Feb. 13. Mr. W. Warde Fowler exhibited a pair of Snow-Buntings shot near Wallingford, and he said he had himself seen a pair near Cumnor.

1895, June 12. Mr. W. Warde Fowler said that the Marsh Warbler had returned to its last summer's haunt.

- 1896, June 12. Mr. J. O. Sankey reported the probable occurrence of the Grey Shrike near Oxford.
- 1897, Nov. 17. Mr. W. P. Pycraft showed a stuffed specimen of the curious South American bird, *Opisthocomus*.
- 1898, April 27. Mr. H. Ward exhibited a very curious and abnormal Hen's Egg, in which there was no shell, and the yolk and the white were enclosed in separate membranes, quite distinct.
- 1898, Nov. 2. Mr. W. Warde Fowler described two Nests and Eggs of the Great Reed Warbler, and one Nest of the Marsh Warbler with a Cuckoo's egg in it—a remarkable occurrence.
- 1898, Nov. 16. Mr. A. M. Bell reported that he had heard a flock of Plovers flying over Rawlinson Road on Saturday, Nov. 19.
- 1898, Nov. 30. Mr. A. M. Bell reported a fact that a Robin had built in his brother's writing desk, though once driven out.
- 1899, June, 14. Miss Lucy Swann showed an Ostrich's Egg, from Australia, in a native basket, also some Australian Emu's Eggs, one beautifully carved.
- 1900, Nov. 29. Miss Cohen showed a stuffed abnormal Fieldfare, or supposed hybrid between a Fieldfare and Redwing. Miss Green showed a stuffed specimen of a Bee-eater (*Meropo apiaster*).
- 1901, Dec. 5. Mr. M. Mowbray showed a fine young live specimen of the Black-backed Gull.
Master H. Herbertson exhibited a stuffed specimen of the Little Auk, brought home by the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition from Franz Josef Land.
- 1902, May 28. Master J. Haldane showed a Skin of the Kiwi (New Zealand), a New Zealand Kingfisher, and a Weaver Bird's Nest from the Cape.
- 1902, Dec. 10. Mrs. L. J. Veley exhibited a specimen of the Royston Crow, shot near Withybrook (Warwickshire).
- 1903, Oct. 21. Mr. A. Robinson brought an interesting Nest of the Common Linnet, with one egg, taken in September this year, and remarkable as being lined with thistle-down, a peculiarity owing to the very late season.
- 1904, June 15. Miss Veley showed a Skin of a young Night-

jar, which had been taken in Oxford, also an exhibit by Mr. Jessop.

1904, Oct. 19. Mr. H. J. Webb showed a live white Goldfinch, and explained that he had had the bird for four years, and though perfectly white at first, at each successive moult it had acquired some coloured feathers; it had black eyes.

1905, Oct. 18. Mr. R. Clement showed a series of variations in the Egg of the Blackbird, the eggs all being from one nest, though not all from the same clutch; the exhibit rather supporting the theory that the last clutch laid varies most from the normal.

Photography.

Photographic exhibits have appeared very frequently in the form of slides projected by the lantern at the Annual and other Meetings, by the exhibition of the Society's slides in frames and boxes on the tables, especially at Annual Meetings, also by photographic prints, both framed and unframed. A few are specially mentioned under other sections. This general note is considered to be sufficient to cover the rest.

Zoology.

1881, April 28. Mr. H. A. MacPherson exhibited a specimen of *Coronella loevis* (the Palmate Newt).

1882, Feb. 14. Prof. Westwood showed and described a Mole's Nest, which had been presented to the Museum.

1887, Aug. 2. Mr. E. B. Poulton showed a Green Lizard, a Black and Orange one, a Green Tree-Frog, and an African Chameleon.

1887, Aug. 2. Mr. M. S. Pembrey. Common Grass Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*), its eggs and slough. It was caught near North Hinksey, 1885, June 7, and kept until Aug. 17, when the extreme heat of the box killed it. It refused to eat anything from June 7 to July 1, and not then when watched. The skin was cast on July 8, the eyes first became white as if going blind. The snake laid an egg on Aug. 8, and the next morning there were twenty-three.

Rev. G. J. Burch showed a device he had made by means of a piece of wood, some clay, tinfoil and a marble, to enable an object in the microscope to be illuminated from above.

Mr. H. M. J. Underhill. Drawings of Rotifers he had made. He also showed some fresh specimens from Mesopotamia (Cherwell); among them were *Floscularia*, which lived singly, and *Megalotrocha* in colonies.

1888, May 22. Mr. Underhill. Three species of Spiders, one of which was rare and caught in Tubney Wood (genus *Smaragdulus*).

1888, March 27. Microscopic Slides by Mr. Pembrey, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, and Dr. S. Schönland.

1888, June 5. Mr. J. O. Sankey. Two specimens of the entrance to the Holes of Trap-door Spiders, with the trap-doors attached, from Corsica.

1889, July 1. Mr. F. A. Bellamy exhibited a large collection of New Zealand Marine Algæ, illustrative of Dr. Harvey's Monograph.

1892, Nov. 10. Mr. H. C. Playne exhibited a Mummied Rat, found in a chimney during repairs at University College.

1895, Oct. 30. Mrs. Veley exhibited a live Mongoose.

1895, Nov. 13. Miss A. G. Weld exhibited a living Meer-kat.

1896, March 11. A most interesting exhibit, in connection with Mr. C. V. A. Peel's account of his travels in Somaliland, was shown. Mr. Peel had brought back to Oxford alive two Lion-cubs; they were afterwards sent to the Zoological Gardens, where they died, and their skins were returned to Mr. Peel. Skins of these animals were shown: Antelopes, Oryx, Sömmering's Gazelle, Swain's Hartbeest, Speke's Gazelle, Koodoo, Lesser Koodoo, Waller's Gazelle, Clarke's Gazelle, Water Buck, Klipspringer, and Dik-Dik.

1896, June 12. Mrs. L. J. Veley read a list and showed some specimens of Fresh-water Fauna collected by members of the Society during "field-work" on May 30.

Dr. M. D. Stark showed a live Chipmunk and a Flying Squirrel from Canada.

Miss Cotes exhibited a Siamese Cat.

Mr. J. O. Sankey read a short account of his tame Lemur "Jenny," and afterwards let her loose in the room.

1897, Nov. 17. Prof. E. B. Poulton showed two harmless live Snakes he had brought from Vancouver Island.

1898, March 16. Mr. J. T. Filsell showed two fine specimens of the tropical Land Planarian *Bipalium Kewense*, nine inches long, found by him in his orchid house, probably imported with some orchids.

1898, June 15. A White Persian Cat and a Siamese Cat were exhibited by Miss Hulbert and Mrs. Veley.

1898, Nov. 16. Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited a Volute Shell from the Falkland Islands.

1898, Nov. 16. Mr. J. T. Filsell exhibited and contributed some new observations upon Land Planarians.

Prof. E. B. Poulton exhibited a specimen of *Lacerta viridis*.

1899, April 26. Mr. H. Ward exhibited some African Lizard's Eggs and a small dead Lizard hatched from one of them.

1899, June 14. Mrs. Braithwaite Batty showed a live and tame Jerboa, and Mrs. Veley showed four Japanese Waltzing Mice.

1899, Nov. 15. Mrs. L. J. Veley showed some Trap-door Spiders, brought from South Australia by the Rev. F. Jervis-Smith, also a large *Mygale*, or Bird-eating Spider.

1900, March 15. The Master of Pembroke (Bishop Mitchinson) exhibited his representative collection of British Land and Fresh-water Mollusca, and gave an interesting description of some of them.

Miss Ellis showed a shell of the Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*), and Mrs. Veley described its structure.

1900, June 21. Mr. C. V. A. Peel showed a number of Skins and Heads of African animals.

Mr. A. D. Darbishire and Mr. Hartley (Balliol) exhibited in the Physiological Lecture Room projections of living Crustacea and other marine and fresh-water microscopic Fauna by means of special apparatus and illumination.

1900, Nov. 29. Mrs. Sollas exhibited her Iceland Cat, "Kettel"; Mrs. Field, a White Jackdaw; Mrs. Veley, an exotic Jumping Spider (*Hasuarius adansonii*) found by Mr. J. T. Filsell in his orchid-house; Mr. R. D. Morrell, a Salamander, Green Tree-Frogs, and two Virginian Box Tortoises; Mr. A. D. Darbishire, Marine Animals from Plymouth, including *Antedon*, *Sepiola*, *Aplysia*, *Eolis*, *Pleurobranchus*, and *Pagurus*; Mrs. Veley also showed a

Winchester quart bottle full of *Cardesium polypium*, one of the branched *Vorticellidae*, taken from the Grand Junction Canal at Aylesbury; such an enormous quantity was of the rarest possible occurrence and of the greatest interest. It was sent to the Museum for verification as a supposed growth of "Sewage-fungus." Mrs. Barker showed a shed Snake-skin from Madras.

1901, March 14. Mr. Geoffrey Carpenter showed two specimens of the Great Warty Newt and the Smooth Newt. Mr. A. D. Darbishire showed some marine Fauna, including young Crabs, a young Brill, and a Hermit-Crab with Sea-anemones on its shell.

1901, June 13. Mrs. Veley showed a live Green Lizard (*Lacerta viridis*) and two dead specimens of the rather rare larva of *Stratiomys chameleon*, and the Water Scorpion, sent from Wantage by Mr. R. Clement. Mr. H. Balfour exhibited a large live Tortoise from Mount Athos.

1902, May 28. By permission of the Linacre Professor, Mr. A. D. Darbishire showed a large number of Japanese Waltzing Mice and gave explanations. Master J. Haldane showed a number of Shells from India, New Zealand, and the Oxford Canal.

1902, June 18. Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter exhibited specimens of *Testacella*, the carnivorous Slug with external shell; also three species of snails, *Physa acuta*, *P. hypnorum*, *P. fontinalis*, found in the tank-house of the Botanic Garden and in dredgings near Port Meadow.

1902, Dec. 10. Mrs. Braithwaite Batty exhibited a live Egyptian Jerboa.

Mrs. Veley said she had recently found *Testacella* and its eggs in her garden.

Miss Charsley exhibited a number of fresh-water and marine Shells, which had once formed part of Professor Westwood's collection.

Mr. G. D. H. Carpenter showed land and fresh-water Mollusca taken at Bordighera.

Mr. A. D. Darbishire showed pictures of and described the Okapi.

1903, June 17. Miss Butler exhibited a large part of her col-

lection of (British) Land and Fresh-water Shells, particularly those of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

1904, Nov. 30. Miss Darby showed a stuffed specimen of a White Weazel, recently obtained near Oxford, and pointed out the fact that it had no black tip to the tail.

1905, June 21. Miss Butler showed a fine series of Nests of Trap-door Spiders from the Riviera; among them were the single tube with one opening, the single tube with two openings, and the branched tube with two openings.

1906, May 25. Mrs. Veley showed a Crested Newt (*Triton cristatus*), nine years old.

Mr. H. C. Napier exhibited several Snails and Slugs: *Azeca tridens* (Headington Wick and Bagley Wood), *Clausilia laminata*, v. *albina* (Bagley), *Planorbis corneus*, var. *albina* (Black Bridge, Port Meadow), *Limax arborum* (Headington Wick), *Arion subfuscus* (Bagley Wood), *Vertigo antivertigo*, v. *moulinsiana*. The last is a most important discovery, there being at present only five or six counties in which it has been found.

1906, June 14. Mrs. Veley showed a Spider, *Misumena vatia*.

1906, Nov. 1. Mr. F. A. Bellamy exhibited a specimen of a Long-eared Bat, *Plecotus auritus*, found dead outside the University Observatory.

Mrs. Stopford Sackville showed several unnamed Sea-shells from the Riviera.

Mr. G. Wells showed a British Adder, *Pelias berus*, and a Common Grass Snake, *Tropidonotus natrix*.

1907, Jan. 24 (Annual). Mrs. L. J. Veley exhibited seven frames of Photographs of Animals.

Mrs. Eaton showed a dead Mole.

1907, Oct. 31. Mr. H. C. Napier exhibited his collection of *Helix hortensis*, about 181 specimens, showing varieties in marking.

Various.

1889, Sept. 23. Midland Union Conversazione in the Museum (see Chapter VII.).

1891, Jan. 23 (Annual). Exhibits at the Annual Meeting; no details.

- 1892, Jan. 26 (Annual). Exhibits by Mr. E. A. Ryman-Hall (Lantern Slides), Col. C. Swinhoe (Tussore Silk Moths and Cocoons), Mr. H. Boswell (Mosses), Mr. G. C. Druce (Sedges), Miss Claridge (Flowers), Miss B. Taylor (experiments with a Spirometer), and Mr. A. Sidgwick (Lantern Slides of Greek Temples).
- 1893, Feb. 2 (Annual). Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, series of Hand-painted Slides.
- 1894, Jan. 24 (Annual). The Hope Rooms were open for inspection under the guidance of Col. Swinhoe, and Mr. G. C. Druce exhibited Lantern Slides of Scotch and Swiss Scenery.
- 1895, Jan. 23 (Annual). The Hope Rooms were open; no details of exhibits.
- 1895, July 1. Midland Union Conversazione in the Museum. Exhibits by Miss Swann, Mr. H. S. Pearce, Mr. F. A. Bellamy, Dr. J. A. H. Murray, Col. C. Swinhoe, Mr. G. C. Druce, Mr. M. S. Pembrey, Miss Kirkaldy, Mr. W. B. Benham, Mr. G. J. Burch, Mr. E. A. Ryman-Hall, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill. The Hope Rooms, Radcliffe Library, and Court were open (see Chapter VII.).
- 1896, Jan. 29 (Annual). Mr. C. H. Crombie (Worcester College) showed some Photographs taken by Röntgen's rays. Exhibits (no details) by Mr. A. Sidgwick and Mr. W. P. Pycraft; Hope Rooms open.
- 1897, Jan. 27 (Annual). There were exhibits by Miss Swann, Miss Weld, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mr. H. Ward, Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, Mr. W. P. Pycraft, and Mr. F. A. Bellamy, but no detailed record appears on the Minutes. Lantern Slides of Old Oxford by Mr. F. A. Bellamy.
- 1897, May 5. Some exhibits by Mr. A. M. Bell, but details not given in the Minutes.
- 1897, June 25. Reports of Observations made by the various Sections during the past year were read by the various leaders, and objects were exhibited, but no detailed record appears in the Minutes or Archives.
- 1897, Nov. 3. Exhibits by Mr. H. Ward, Mr. A. M. Bell, and Mr. H. M. J. Underhill. There are no details in the Minutes.
- 1897, Dec. 1. Exhibits; no details.
- 1898, Jan. 28 (Annual). Exhibits by Miss Swann, Mr. A.

Duck, Mr. A. M. Bell, Miss Joel, Mr. F. A. Bellamy, and Mr. W. Holland. No details given. Mr. Tutton (lantern slides).

1898, March 2. Exhibit by Mr. H. Ward of a curious Larval Case; also some Geological Exhibits by Mr. A. M. Bell, undescribed in the Minutes.

1898, March 16. Miss E. L. Swann exhibited some Papyri with Burmese writing upon them. Mr. Druce identified them as leaves from a Talipot Palm.

1899, Jan. 25 (Annual). The Hope Department was open, and there were various exhibits by members. No details are given in the Minutes.

1899, Feb. 20. Mrs. Lucy exhibited some remarkable Crystals. No details given in the Minutes.

1899, Oct. 19. Mr. A. M. Bell exhibited a Knocking Stone, date 1740, from Scotland.

1900, March 15. Mr. F. A. Bellamy showed Photographs of Compton Wynyatts and other places visited by the Society during last year; also Lantern Slides of various Natural History Objects taken by members in Section P.

1901, June 13. Mrs. Iliffe showed a small Stone-Head, some "Tokens," a Spoon, and a Pin found under a building recently pulled down in the High Street.

1902, Jan. 22 (Annual). The Hope Department was opened by the Professor's permission, and there were several exhibits in the Library, and slides by Mr. A. M. Bell, Mrs. Poulton, Miss Venables, Mrs. Veley, and Mr. F. A. Bellamy. No details are recorded in the Minutes.

1902, Feb. 19. The Secretary (Mrs. Veley) exhibited the Wood-block of the Crest of the Ashmolean Society, used since 1835, and recently recovered from the Clarendon Press.

1903, Jan. 21 (Annual). Exhibits in the Ashmolean Library and Lantern Slides in the Lecture Room, but no details are recorded in the Minutes.

1903, Oct. 21. Mrs. Colborne showed some D'Oyleys from Jamaica, made from parts of plants.

1904, Jan. 27 (Annual). There were numerous exhibits in the Old Radcliffe Library by Mrs. Veley, Mr. Druce, Miss Claridge, Mr. Bellamy, and others; also Lantern Slides, but no details are recorded.

- 1905, Jan. 25 (Annual). There were numerous exhibits in the New Radcliffe and Ashmolean Libraries, besides Lantern Slides, but no detailed account is recorded in the Minutes. An unusual exhibit at the Meetings was a Microscope and Slides shown by Mr. H. Ward.
- 1905, March 15. Various exhibits; no names or details.
- 1905, June 21. There were many exhibits at this afternoon meeting, but no details are given in the Minutes.
- 1905, Nov. 15. Mr. F. A. Bellamy placed a telescope in front of the Museum for the purpose of showing Jupiter's Satellites as illustrations to his paper; brilliantly fine.
- 1906, Feb. 1 (Annual). There were no other exhibits than Lantern Slides.
- 1906, Feb. 8. Prof. Poulton showed various Historical Books, M.S., and Specimens, which belonged to W. J. Burchell.
- 1906, May 25. Miss Weld showed some Coloured Drawings of the 1819 Eruption at Vesuvius.
- 1907, Jan. 24. The whole collection of the Society's Slides, and Catalogues connected therewith, were shown on tables in the Radcliffe Library.

CHAPTER IX.

LIBRARY, PUBLICATIONS, COTHILL, AND PROPERTY.

LIBRARY.—*The beginning of the Library, 1891, Dec. 9. Library Reports, 1897 and 1898. An Account, with Correspondence, of the acquisition of the Ashmolean Library, 1901—2. Book-cases and the "Glastonbury Kitchen." Trustees. List of books missing. The Radcliffe Librarian (Dr. Hatchett Jackson) and the Society's books. Rules.*

PUBLICATIONS.—*Newspaper reports of Meetings, 1880—1883. Reports in the "Midland Naturalist." Journal proposed. Correspondence concerning the Ashmolean Wood-block. Annual Reports since 1900. Hand-book of Local Fauna and Flora proposed. List of Notices, Balance Sheets, Rules, and Lists of Members, 1880—1907. List of Committee Notices preserved. List of Newspaper Reports. List of Reports and Papers in the "Midland Naturalist." Other Sources.*

COTHILL ESTATE.—*An Account of its acquisition. Its Flora. Plan of the Ruskin Reserve. Henry Willett.*

PROPERTY (moveable).—*Inventory of the Society's goods. Archives. List of copies of Publications.*

LIBRARY.

THE first reference to books for a library was in Committee, 1891, Dec. 9, held at Lincoln College. The Treasurer gave an account of the Society's finances, which showed a favourable balance of £30, and it was decided to use part of it in the purchase of scientific books to commence a small lending library for members; so a complete set of Darwin's works was acquired. Thus the germ of our library was the possession of too much money; conditions have altered. At the Annual Meeting, 1892, Jan. 26, this recommendation was agreed to, and the Sub-Committee, appointed in 1892, Feb. 16, to undertake the selection of books for the Lending Library, consisted of Mr. Poulton, Mr. Druce, Mr. Warde Fowler, and Prof. A. H. Green; and it was also agreed, on the proposal of Mr. Underhill and Mr. Crow, not to spend more than £10; members were to be invited to suggest titles

of suitable books. This proposal remained in abeyance, as on Dec. 3, in the same year, the Committee Minutes show that "it was agreed to propose at the Annual Meeting that a sum of money should be devoted to buying books which should be presented to the Public Library for the use of natural history students, instead of starting a library for the exclusive use of members of the O.N.H.S."

This was discussed at the Annual Meeting, 1893, Feb. 2, and again referred to a Sub-Committee to be appointed by the Committee. The Committee, in 1893, March 3, considered the matter very fully, and on the motion of Mr. Druce, seconded by Mr. C. F. Crow, it was resolved to postpone a discussion upon the question until the autumn; in those words it was reported to the General Meeting, 1893, March 9.

Nothing further appears in the Minutes of the Committee or of the Society until the Committee Meeting of 1895, Feb. 8, when it was reported that a number of books had been presented to the Society by Miss Swann in remembrance of her uncle, Professor J. O. Westwood; and to her is due the credit of having really started the Library. A cordial vote of thanks was passed, 1895, Feb. 13.

Possessing books caused the next step to be taken—the appointment of Miss Claridge as Librarian.

References were made in the Minutes of 1896—8 of gift and purchase of books, and in 1897, March, a four-paged 8vo sheet, containing a list of books and pamphlets in the Library, was published. On the first page it has the following—the other three pages contain a list of books:—

"OXFORDSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY AND
FIELD CLUB.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

The Library at present consists of twenty-four volumes and about one hundred pamphlets. Of these, several books and papers have been presented by members of the Society, and the remainder have been purchased by the Committee.

The books are kept in the Library of the Hope Department, by the kindness of Professor E. B. Poulton, and may be taken out by members between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. daily.

Each volume may be retained for one month, and a book is kept at the Library in which to register the date of taking out and returning it.

The following members have contributed books and papers:—

Miss Swann, Col. Swinhoe, Mr. G. C. Druce, Mr. V. H. Veley, Mrs. V. H. Veley, Mr. G. J. Burch, Mr. O. V. Aplin, and Mr. F. A. Bellamy.

The Librarian will be glad to receive any gift of books towards the augmentation of the Library.

M. CLARIDGE,
Librarian.

8, Park Terrace, March, 1897."

This kindness extended for several years, until the Society came into possession of the Ashmolean Library, and the removal to its present home in the "Glastonbury Kitchen" in 1902.

The reports for 1898 and 1899 have not been printed, so I give them; those for 1900—1906 may be consulted in the printed Reports published by the Society.

"LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1898.

During the past year books have been presented by Mrs. Burdon Sanderson, Mr. G. C. Druce, Mr. and Mrs. Veley, and Mr. R. A. R. Bennett.

A list of all books and papers added to the Library, since the catalogue was sent to members in 1897, is on the table. Our thanks are due to Prof. Poulton for his kindness in allowing the books to be kept in the Hope Library, and also to Mr. Holland for kind assistance in connection with the books.

M. CLARIDGE,
Hon. Librarian."

"LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1899.

During the past year fifty-six journals, papers, etc., have been added to the Society's Library. Gifts of magazines and books were received from Lady Burdon-Sanderson, Miss Swann, Mr. G. C. Druce, and Mr. R. A. R. Bennett.

The Chicago Academy of Science and the Spanish National Museum at Monte Video have sent us their Annual Reports. It has been thought advisable to take in a magazine for the Library, and the *American Naturalist* has been recommended as suitable. A supplementary list of books, acquired since the catalogue was printed in 1897, will be sent to members with the annual list of the Society.

M. CLARIDGE,
Librarian."

A two-paged supplementary list of additions was printed in 1899.

Donations of books, also those purchased, are recorded in the Society's Reports for 1900, 1901, 1903—1907.

Library matters continued quietly until the eventful year of 1901, when negotiations were opened by the Secretary of the Ashmolean Society, having in view its amalgamation with the Natural History Society and Field Club of Oxfordshire.

The former Society possessed a valuable Library, considered to be worth quite £2,000, which for many years had found a convenient and well-cared-for home, by the permission of the Radcliffe Librarians, in the central portion of the Radcliffe Library (the Museum). The new building, erected by the munificence of the Draper's Company for the Radcliffe books, was ready for their reception in 1902: and it was the removal to that building which precipitated the amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society, for the Ashmolean books *had* to be moved, and, owing to the comparatively small space provided for additional books in the new building, the Librarian could not afford to let space be occupied by the Ashmolean Library.

The alternative proposal to amalgamation was the sale of the Ashmolean books, and this was vigorously and effectively opposed by Dr. V. H. Veley, the Librarian.

As a more comprehensive account of the amalgamation has already been given in Chapter II., it only remains to give Mr. Nagel's letter of 1901, May 4; this letter was unfortunately omitted in its correct place on page 48, after letter (5):—

“Trinity College,
Oxford,

May 4, 1901.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

At a meeting of the Ashmolean Society held last Monday it was resolved, that steps should be taken with a view to the amalgamation of the Society with the Oxfordshire Natural History Society. May I ask you to bring this resolution to the notice of the members of the Natural History Society, in the hope that they will give the proposal their favourable consideration. I was not instructed to make definite proposals as to details, but I may mention some of the points which seemed to be in the minds of members who were present at the meeting.

As you know, the Ashmolean Society has held no meetings for some years, and no proposal has been made that the work of the Society should be resumed under the former conditions. But the members feel that the work of the Society should be carried on in some form, and that the name of the Society, which has been associated for so many years with Oxford science, should not be

allowed to disappear. There was further a feeling that the local interests of science would be served best by the existence of a large and strong Society representing all the varied kinds of scientific work which may be carried on in the University, the City, and the County, and that such a Society would be formed by the proposed amalgamation. It was felt, further, that the Library of the Ashmolean Society, which contains several long and valuable series of scientific periodicals, as well as books specially interesting to a Natural History Society, would gain in usefulness by being connected with a larger Society, and thus open for the use of a larger circle of readers.

If the members of your Society are favourably disposed to this proposal we should be glad to have an opportunity of considering the details and drawing up a scheme to be laid before the Societies. The next meeting of the Ashmolean Society will be held on Monday, May 13.

I am, yours faithfully,

D. H. NAGEL,

Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary,

Oxfordshire Natural History Society."

The books eventually became the property of the Natural History Society, and in reply to a letter from Dr. Veley, the last Librarian of the Ashmolean Society, asking in the name of the combined Society to be allowed to have the books placed in cases in the "Glastonbury Kitchen," the following was received:—

"University Museum, Oxford,

June 8, 1901.

Dear Veley,

The Delegates approve of the proposal to house the Library of the United Societies, and have appointed a small Supervisory Committee as to time and manner (President of Magdalen, Mr. Harcourt, and Dr. Bourne), who will probably meet when things get more definite.

Yours sincerely,

E. B. TYLOR."

As the new building was not sufficiently dry in 1901 to permit the Radcliffe books being moved there, and alterations were still proceeding in the Glastonbury Kitchen, nothing further was done beyond obtaining a six-drawer library card-cabinet and 3000 cards (sanctioned at the Committee Meeting, 1901, Oct. 9), until 1902, Jan. 30, when a Sub-Committee (President, Treasurer, and Librarian) was appointed to meet

the Museum Delegates' Sub-Committee to arrange matters connected with the transfer of the Ashmolean Library. It should be stated that in granting the Society permission to house its books in the Glastonbury Kitchen the Museum Delegates consented "on the condition that no costs should be incurred by them, but it was understood that they would be willing to give certain shelving, their property, and no longer required for the new Radcliffe Library." (Report for 1901, p. 37.)

The "Glastonbury Kitchen," formerly used as part of the Chemical Department, had been divided by the insertion of a floor, so that the lower part would serve as a thoroughfare between the Museum Buildings and the new Radcliffe Library; the only restrictions were that our book-cases should not obstruct the freedom of this passage.

The construction of the book-cases in the Radcliffe Library in the Museum rendered it impossible that the Delegates' desire should be realised, as the cases formed a support for the gallery. A quantity of other timber and shelving was purchased from the Radcliffe Trustees at a cost of £6 16s. 6d., and most of it has been utilized in the construction of the present cases in the "Glastonbury Kitchen," as mentioned in the Report for 1902, p. 32, and the Committee Minutes, p. 253.

At the Special Meeting of the Ashmolean Society held 1901, May 21, three resolutions were proposed and carried. Reference here need only be made to the third resolution given in the letter from the Secretary (Mr. D. H. Nagel):—

- "(1.) That the Society assents in principle to the proposal to vest the property of the Society's Library in a body of *ex-officio* Trustees, in order that the continued existence of the Library may be ensured, if at any time the Amalgamated Society should find itself unable to undertake the care of the Library.
- (2.) That the Society approves of the suggestion of the following Trustees:—

The Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire.
The Mayor of Oxford.
The Hope Professor of Zoology.
The Sherardian Professor of Botany.
The Radcliffe Librarian."

These were the gentlemen proposed by the Joint Sub-

Committee of the two Societies. The Librarian of the Amalgamated Societies and the Linacre Professor were also suggested in the Committee of 1901, May 7; and at the Committee of 1901, Oct. 9, the name of the Treasurer was added.

On May 22 Mr. Nagel wrote as follows:—"The Society approves in principle of the constitution of a Trust to ensure the continuance of the Library. They thought it would be well to avoid the legal difficulties which might arise if one of the Trustees were *either* the Linacre Professor *or* the Hope Professor, by specifying one, viz., the Hope Professor of Zoology as a Trustee. Numerous questions may, however, arise as to such a Trust (*e.g.*, the question of the personal liability of the Trustees for lost books), the Society thought it therefore better not to go beyond a general statement of the proposal."

At the Special Meeting of the Natural History Society held 1901, May 22, the amalgamation was formally achieved by an announcement made by Prof. Poulton (President of the Ashmolean Society), and the essence of the above resolution is recorded on the Minutes; the Society also approved of the Trustees mentioned.

Regarding Trustees and the loan of books to old Ashmolean members the Report for 1901, p. 38, says that "in any case the old members of the Ashmolean Society will retain all the former rights. The Joint Libraries will be vested in Trustees to prevent alienation; of these the Radcliffe Librarian for the time being will be *ex-officio* of those appointed."

The only part of the scheme of May 21 and 22 not carried through, so far as I have ascertained, is the appointment of, or the investment of the Library in, Trustees: this, the most important part, requires attention.

During the summer of 1902 cases with wire covering and locked doors were fitted round the walls of the Glastonbury Kitchen and the books transferred to the shelves. During the next two years the arrangement of the books in subjects was accomplished almost entirely by Mrs. Veley, and a card catalogue was made by Miss Claridge, but not without much manual work, for which the Society is greatly indebted to them. The cards in the card-catalogue are at present arranged for shelf notation for the Librarian's use only. It

appears to the writer that the arrangement of the cards would be of much greater value as a reference list to members generally had it been strictly alphabetical in each subject or had a second set of cards been prepared. The book-catalogue is not an efficient alternative for workers with limited time.*

The cost of the first two sets of book-cases supplied may be ascertained from the following correspondence:—

(1)

W. H. Gray to Dr. Veley, 1902, Sept. 9.

“Dear Sir,

The cost of fitting up book-shelves at the University Museum as per instructions from yourself would be (approximately) £20.

The cost of fitting framework doors with brass locks and hinges and galvanized wire-netting panels would be about £6 10s.

I am, yours respectfully,

W. H. GRAY.”

(2)

“20, Bradmore Road,
Oxford,

Sept. 10, 1902.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum as to fitting up shelves at the University Museum as per instructions. Your tender was laid before the Committee this day, and I am desired to inform you that your tender at approximately £26 10s. was accepted.

The Committee would be willing to allow a certain margin, but consider that the contract should not exceed all at £28, the work to be completed by October 7 inst.

If you will call on me we will measure out the old shelving, and value the same in case of any dispute.

Yours faithfully,

V. H. VELEY.

Mr. W. H. Gray.”

The agreement in these two letters was upset by the purchase of some timber from the Radcliffe Library.

(3)

W. H. Gray to Dr. Veley, 1902, Sept. 11.

“Dear Sir,

Yours *re* shelving, etc., at University Museum duly to hand, for which I am obliged.

If convenient to you I will meet you at the Museum at 10.30

* Since the above was written I understand that Dr. Hatchett Jackson has had the cards re-arranged in alphabetical order in each subject.

o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning to go through the old materials.

If that time is not convenient please let me know by return post, and I will suit your convenience.

I am, yours respectfully,

W. H. GRAY."

(4)

W. H. Gray to Dr. Veley, 1902, Sept. 12.

"Dear Sir,

Refitting up book-cases at the University Museum.

I will undertake to do the above work, 'using old materials supplied,'* and return any surplus shelving, according to instructions, for the sum of £25 (twenty-five pounds).

The work to be completed by Oct. 7 next.

I am, yours respectfully,

W. H. GRAY."

(5)

"20, Bradmore Road,
Oxford,

Sept. 13th, 1902.

Re Book-cases at the University Museum.

Sir,

I have your memorandum as to your undertaking to do the above work, using old materials and return surplus shelving, for the sum of £25, and the same to be completed by Oct. 7th next.

The Committee appointed by the Ashmolean Natural History Society will accept this undertaking.

Yours faithfully,

V. H. VELEY,

Pro Library Committee of Society."

(6)

W. H. Gray to Dr. Veley, 1902, Oct. 11.

"Dear Sir,

The cost of six book-cases as per dimensions decided upon this morning, to correspond with those recently made, using old materials for shelves, and making in the aggregate about 150 feet run of shelf space, will be £13 5s. This is about £8 16s. per hundred feet run as against £6 5s. per hundred feet for those just put in. The cause of this is that the new material required for standards, tops, bottoms, and backs far exceeds in proportion to the shelf space those I have just finished, and to this must be added the fact that the cases on the east wall were made, and only required fixing together, and the doors made.

* Materials from Radcliffe Trustees (valuation by W. H. Gray):—
180 ft. of shelving at 1½d. per ft., £1 2s. 6d.; 30 ft. at 2d. per ft., 5s.;
38 oak-edged shelves at 6d. each, 19s.; cases, etc., in kitchen, £4 10s.;
total, £6 16s. 6d.

I may also mention that the £25 agreed upon scarcely covers the cost of labour and materials, so that I could not undertake to do the six now required at the same rate.

can supply them in about two weeks should you favor me.

I am, yours respectfully,

W. H. GRAY."

(7)

"20, Bradmore Road,
Oxford,

Oct. 13th, 1902.

Sir,

I have your memorandum of Oct. 11th ult., from which I understand that your estimate for further shelving of different dimensions in an aggregate of about 150 feet run amounts to £13 5s.

understand the reason of difference of estimate as arising from the cases on the east wall being already made.

The Committee will accept your estimate, the work to be completed in about fourteen days.

Yours faithfully,

V. H. VELEY.

Mr. W. H. Gray."

Extra book-cases were obtained in 1903, partly purchased by money derived from the Christmas Lectures; all the cases and shelves have been labelled by Mrs. Veley. The acquisition of the Ashmolean books has not been attended without a heavy expense upon the slender profits only obtained by economical management of the Society. It has been shown in the Chapter on Accounts, that the accumulated profits for eighteen years was only £60—£28 interest may be added. The life subscriptions, gifts, and Christmas Lectures should not be included as profits; we are only justified in using the interest derived from the two former, and this is included in the £28. The profits derived from the last mentioned have mainly gone towards the Cothill purchase.

It is obvious that, whilst the subscriptions *received* only enables the Treasurer to save £5 a year, not any unusual and heavy expenditure can be met from ordinary income. From 1901 to 1905 an average of £19 each year has been absorbed by the Library; certainly quite £60 of this £95 should be considered as a non-recurring expense, but with a large amount of arrears of binding, a considerable amount is still needed. To meet half of this exceptional expense the sum of

£29 1s. 9d. profits from the Christmas Lectures in 1902—3 and 1903—4 were allocated to the Library.

Besides the books and pamphlets on the shelves, the stock of publications of both Societies, the collection of lantern slides, catalogues, china, and various articles belonging to the Society are kept in the Library. A Notice-board for secretarial and other notices is placed on the walls, and an open case containing the lantern slide descriptive catalogues.

At the Committee Meeting of 1905, Oct. 10, attention was drawn to the dangerous and injurious effect of the gas in the Library (the gas was frequently out and the taps on) and the Committee asked Prof. Gotch to ascertain whether the Delegates would have the electric light substituted if the Society shared the expense. This has been accomplished as may be seen on reference to the Report for 1905, p. 21.*

In taking over the Library it was ascertained that several books and pamphlets, borrowed by Mr. A. G. V. Harcourt and others, have not been returned. Thorough search was made before Mr. Vernon Harcourt left Oxford, but he failed to find them; some have been found and sent from Christ Church recently. The Committee instructed the Librarian to obtain the missing books by purchase; some parts have not yet been obtained although efforts have been made: so these volumes remain incomplete.

Upon looking through the lending-books of the Ashmolean Society I found that a number of books had not been marked off as returned. In 1908, March 16, I made a thorough search for them in the present Ashmolean Library; so far as is known only the following books are missing:—

Borrowed by Prof. Rolleston.

- 1865, Oct. 17, *Society of Arts Journal*, 1865, Feb. 10, 17.
- 1867, Feb. 7, *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 1864-5.
- 1867, Sept. 3, *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, Series III., Vol. vi.
- 1868, March 22, *Memoires du Commission Antiq. Cote d'Or*.
- 1878, Aug. 21, *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, Series IV., Vol. vi.

A volume of Zoological and a volume of Antiquarian pamphlets borrowed by Prof. Rolleston in 1864, Jan. 22, and 1867, June 1, appear to be missing.

Borrowed by E. B. Poulton.

- 1883, March 1, *Quarterly Journal of the Microscopical Society*, 1883, Jan.

* In 1907 the Delegates also provided curtains or side blinds to the west windows for protection against the sun.

Borrowed by Prof. Burdon-Sanderson.

1886, July 29, *Philosophical Magazine*, 1884, Jan.

1894, Sept. 26, *Philosophical Magazine*, 1891, July.

Borrowed by A. G. Vernon Harcourt.

1894, July 31, *Wiedemann's Annalen*, 1893, No. 11*; 1885, Vol. xxvi.*

1894, Nov. 28, *Wiedemann's Annalen*, Vol. xlvii., 12.

1895, Oct. 8, *Wiedemann's Annalen*, 1887, parts 4*, 6*, 11*.

1895, Oct. 29, *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, 1885, 5*; 1888, 5; 1889, 3*; 1890, 2*; 1891, 11*; 1892, 12; 1893, 3.

It is probable that some of these may yet be found and returned; in such cases a notification would be made in the Annual Report of the Society, and the lending-book would be duly marked.

Dr. Hatchett Jackson and his predecessor, Sir Henry W. Acland, also the Sub-Librarians, have always been willing to render help to members of the Society. When the new Library was ready for occupation this sympathy with the Society's objects did not cease, but was greatly increased, as this letter will show:—

“Radcliffe Library, Museum, Oxford,

28th Jan., 1902.

My dear Veley,

I promised to write you a note on the relations that should obtain between this Library and the Library of the Ashmolean Natural History Society in the future, when both Libraries are moved to their new quarters.

There seem to me to be the two following main points:—

(1) I am quite willing that Mr. J. Walker—Sub-Librarian of this Library—should take the custody of the Catalogues and Loan-book for the Society, and have also the custody of the key of the book-cases, subject of course to the fulfillment of his duties in the Radcliffe Library. The hours during which the loan of books might be effected would be 10—12 in the morning, and 3—6 in the afternoons in Term, or 3—4 p.m. in Vacations.

(2) It will give me great pleasure to allow members of the Society to take books they are consulting into the Reading-room of the Radcliffe Library. If they wish to be enrolled as Readers of the Radcliffe Library, it will only be necessary for them to apply to the Radcliffe Librarian in the usual way, producing their card of membership.

It will I trust be borne in mind that citizens are as welcome in

* Those marked with an asterisk have since been purchased by the Society.

the Radcliffe Library as are members of the University, ladies as welcome as gentlemen.

Believe me to be, my dear Veley,
Yours most truly,

W. HATCHETT JACKSON,
Radcliffe Librarian."

This letter was considered in Committee on Jan. 30, and the Librarian was instructed to accept the offer with very many thanks.

The substance of the Committee's resolutions was that Mr. Joseph Walker, Sub-Librarian of the Radcliffe Library, should take charge of the Catalogue-box, Loan-book, Catalogues (these to remain in the Ashmolean Library), and Keys of the several book-cases; that the Committee expressed its thanks, and recorded its high appreciation of the facilities offered by Dr. Jackson; that members heard with pleasure that Dr. Jackson wished the Radcliffe Library to be open to members of the Society and to citizens under similar conditions as to members of the University, of this the Committee were unaware; that the Committee desired that, as a reciprocation, the books in the Ashmolean Library should be available for use in the Radcliffe Library; and that a Sub-Committee, consisting of the President (Mr. F. A. Bellamy), the Treasurer (Mr. G. C. Druce), and the Librarian (Dr. V. H. Veley) be appointed to confer with the Sub-Committee appointed by the Delegates of the University Museum, for the purposes of making final arrangements for the transfer of the books and the general arrangement of the Library shelving, etc.

During the summer of 1902 the books were transferred to their present home; Dr. Veley, Mrs. Veley, Miss Claridge, Mr. Ogle, Miss E. F. Bellamy, and the President (Mr. F. A. Bellamy) placing the books on the shelves as they were brought down by men from the Radcliffe Library (Museum).

Dr. Jackson's letter is only one more proof, and an extremely valuable proof, of the prevailing desire on the part of the University and its kindred bodies to open their treasure houses and freely offer facilities for the acquisition of knowledge. The Society is very grateful for such privileges, and it is hoped members will make adequate use of them.

We owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Jackson for the loan

of chairs in the Library until ten were purchased in 1905—since then the Committee meetings have been held there—and for the table still in use.

The Society also owes a debt of gratitude to Professor Poulton, and the Minutes of 1902, Nov. 19, record that the President moved, and the Treasurer seconded, “a vote of thanks to the Hope Professor of Zoology for kindly allowing the books of the Society to be kept for several years in the Hope Library; also to Mr. Holland and Mr. Hamm, of the Hope Department, for the care and attention they had bestowed on the books.”

After the books had been generally sorted into subjects and arranged on the shelves the books were available for loan to all members of the joint Societies. It was necessary that there should be rules to assist in the care of the Library, and these were drafted at the end of 1902 and appeared in the Report for that year, p. 33 as follows:—

LIBRARY RULES.

1. The Library will be opened for the general delivery of Books on Thursday afternoons, from 2—4, when one of the officers will attend; for the special delivery of Books, application can be made at any time to the Librarian.

2. The time during which any Book may be kept is eight weeks; at the expiry of that time a fresh application must be made, and will be subject to the demands of members other than the borrower.

3. In the case of Undergraduate members, Books will be called in at the end of each Academical Term.

4. No unbound volumes of serial publications can be borrowed from the Library.

5. In the borrowing of Books, as also for admission to the Library of the Radcliffe Trustees, cards of membership for the current year must be produced.

N.B.—The Library Committee feel unable to sanction the borrowing of certain Books of considerable pecuniary value, which, if lost could not be replaced.

In the next Report, for 1903, it was found necessary to add a sixth rule as follows:—

6. Members returning Books must not leave them on the Library table. If the Librarian be not in attendance when a Book is brought back, it may be left with the Secretary or Sub-Librarian, but must not be given into the charge of any person other than these officers.

In the Report for 1904, p. 24, the day of attendance at the Library was altered from Wednesday to Thursday. And in the Report for 1905 the time was changed to 2.30—4.30 p.m.

A complete copy of these Rules is placed on the Notice-board in the Library.

For additions to the Library from the end of 1899 I refer the reader to the lists already printed in the Reports for 1900, 1901, 1903—5. Now that the debt on Cothill is paid (1907) it is hoped that the finances of the Society will permit a complete catalogue of the Library to be published—as soon as the arrears of binding are overtaken.

One of the many valuable and interesting possession in the Library is a copy, in four volumes, of Baxter's *Hortus Siccus* (1827); the plants are in excellent preservation.

PUBLICATIONS.

The first printed notice connected with the Society was that in which Mr. Druce called the Preliminary Meeting for 1880, May 27. This is given in full in Chapter I.

During the three years, 1880—1883, it was the custom for notices of meetings to be printed on note paper. Many of these have been preserved by Mr. Druce, and recently given to me for the Society; these I have fastened in the first Minute-book.

Besides these notices, detailed newspaper reports of nine meetings held between 1880 to 1883—see the end of this Section, Publications—are preserved in the Minute-book and have afforded considerable information utilized in various parts of this historical account. They were written by the Secretary (Mr. Druce).

A Circular, dated 1887, May 11, was sent out by Mr. Underhill to call a meeting in the Mayor's Parlour on May 24 to revive the Society. A full newspaper report of this successful meeting is in the Minute-book; the Circular has been reproduced in the earlier pages of this book, likewise portions of the report. It was also customary for a list of meetings to be printed once or twice a year (the first reference is in Committee 1887, Oct. 25); in Sept. the Committee decided that a Circular concerning the object of the Society should be printed; in Oct. 1888 a list of members and Presidents of Sections, etc., was added, in all three quarto pages in print. This arrangement continued until 1891, February 2, when

the balance sheet was ordered to be added on the fourth page, and this practice was generally adopted until the year 1900. Beginning with the year 1900 the Society has published an annual Report giving a general summary of the work of the Society, with various lists and reports of Sections.

Other things that have been printed are different editions of the Rules; programmes, notices, tickets, etc., of the Midland Union Meetings; Children's Prize Scheme Circular; besides notices printed by means of a "jelly-graph," 1887-1890, and printed or cyclo-styled post-cards notices.

Since my connexion with the Society in 1889, I have made it a practice to keep all notices of the Society, and these, several hundreds, with others preserved by the Secretaries, have enabled me to form a nearly complete collection of notices. I have arranged those from 1889—1907 in three books. Most of the notices before 1889 have been fastened in the Minute-books, and I have pleasure in giving my series to the Society's archives.

The Committee would, I am sure, esteem it a favour if anyone possessing notices or newspaper cuttings, not mentioned in the list given at the end of this Section, would present them to the Society. A list of the detailed newspaper reports that have been preserved in the Minute-book is also grouped at the end. Since I became Hon. Secretary of the Society I have made it a rule to report all meetings in detail to the *Oxford Chronicle* and the *Oxford Times*, and cuttings of these are fastened in the Minute-book.

The first reference to the Society printing a magazine or report is in the Committee Minutes of 1888, Jan. 25 (p. 42), when the following appears:—

"Mr. G. C. Druce then brought forward the subject of a Society Magazine. All thought such a magazine too expensive and too troublesome, and the idea had occurred to him that the papers read at the Society's meetings might be published in the *Midland Naturalist*, and that the Society might take in the periodical. But, on adding up the cost, it was found to be 4s. per member annually. So the idea was dropped."

But the question of joining the Midland Union of Natural History Societies was discussed on the following Jan. 31 and agreed to; the Union was in connection with the *Midland Naturalist* to the extent of printing reports of meetings and

various papers sent in from different Societies. So, as long as the magazine existed, to a considerable degree, Mr. Druce's object was attained. A list of reports of meetings and papers by members of the Society—all these papers had been communicated to our Society—printed in the volumes of the *Midland Naturalist* is given at the end of this Section.

The compilation of reports for that magazine and the correspondence entailed demanded a new officer to act as the Magazine Secretary. The first record of this is in the Committee Minutes of 1890, Jan. 10, when the Rev. J. W. B. Bell was selected, and, at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 14, was elected. Mr. Bell ceased to reside in Oxford, and the Minutes of the Committee, 1891, Jan. 10, record: "*Midland Naturalist Magazine* Secretary.—"It was resolved to ask Mr. Bellamy to undertake this." The day of meeting rendered it impossible for me to be present at the meetings. At the Committee of 1891, Feb. 2, it was resolved to ask Miss Claridge to undertake those duties, to which she consented; but at the Committee of 1891, Dec. 9, "It was resolved that an account of each of the Society's meetings with, if possible, an analysis of the lecture by the lecturer, should be inserted in the three Oxford newspapers." And further, "It was decided that the custom of sending a report to the *Midland Naturalist* should be discontinued, and that members wishing to take in that paper should do so independently by ordering it directly from Birmingham."

The Magazine terminated about a year later through want of support from Natural History Societies.

The question of the publication of a journal came forward in a different form at the Committee of 1894, April 23.

The Secretary had received some correspondence from the Secretary of the Midland Union anent the publication of a journal in connection with and under full control of the Union; the Minutes record the following resolution, proposed by Mrs. Peters, and seconded by Prof. A. H. Green:—

"That the Society shall continue to belong to the Midland Union, and endeavour to send representatives to the Conference, but the Society adhered to the opinion previously expressed with regard to a journal. The Secretary was instructed to inform the Secretary of the Midland Union of this motion, and to ask if he

wished for reports of the Oxford meetings for the journal."

The next record as to printing is in the Committee Minutes of 1898, Jan. 20, when "the President suggested that a printed Report, or record of collections, should be issued shortly, and promised to contribute an Entomological List of 700 or 800 names. Mr. Bell promised a Geological contribution, and a Committee was chosen consisting of Mrs. Veley, Mr. Sidgwick, Mr. Bell, Mr. Druce, and Mr. Bellamy, with power to add to the names." Beyond this reference, 1898, March 29 (p. 173), when "the printing of the Reports was next considered, and it was decided to print them in slip at once," I cannot find any records in the Minutes, nor have I any recollection of a meeting having been held to consider the matter.

Mr. Sidgwick ordered this Entomological List to be printed and circulated copies privately, but owing to misunderstanding, not on record, the Society was put to considerable expense by reason of the type being kept standing for a year or more. The outcome was that nothing appears to have been done in the matter of printing the Report until 1900, Oct. 3, when the following appears on the Minutes:—"Owing to certain delays and mistakes the local lists of insect fauna and geological reports had been printed and partially issued in insufficient numbers, and in a somewhat incomplete form, a valuable list of *Hymenoptera aculeata* not having been included; copies had therefore been, as far as possible, withdrawn from circulation, and it was now proposed that the Hymenoptera List alone, brought up to date and now in type, should form the nucleus of a Report for 1900"; 500 copies were ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to each member.

The Contents of the Report for 1900 are:—

- An Introduction, by H. Balfour.
- List of Officers and Committee for 1901.
- List of Members for 1901, Jan.
- General Meetings and Lectures in 1900.
- Reports of the Committee for 1900.
- Hymenoptera Aculeata List.
- Library Report and Additions for 1900.
- Rules.
- Treasurer's Report for 1900.

This Report was not paged; it was printed and published by the Oxford Chronicle Company, as was also that for 1901.

The Committee Minutes of 1901, Dec. 17, record that "the Secretary announced Mr. Pogson Smith's proposal to publish a Lepidoptera List privately, which was disapproved," the reason being that some of the information to be used belonged by right to the Society, and was about to be printed in the Report for 1901. The contents of that Report were considered in the Committee of 1902, Jan. 30, and the following—including a Lepidoptera List and Geological Report (in hand for two or three years)—appeared in print:—

List of Officers and Committee for 1902	-	-	-	5
Rules	-	-	-	6, 7
Notes on the Organization of the Society	-	-	-	8, 9
List of Members for 1902	-	-	-	10—15
Lepidoptera List	-	-	-	16—31
Geological Report, by A. M. Bell	-	-	-	32—35
Report of Committee for 1901	-	-	-	36, 37
Library Report for 1901	-	-	-	37, 38
General Meetings and Lectures during 1901	-	-	-	39
Sectional Meetings and Field Days during 1901	-	-	-	40
Christmas Lectures for Children	-	-	-	41
Balance Sheet for 1901	-	-	-	42

The crest or wood-block of the Ashmolean Society re-appeared on the cover and title-page of the Report for 1901, and the correspondence concerning it is here reproduced. I have pleasure in stating that when I made an application to the Secretary to the Delegates of the University Press for permission to print the replies received by Mrs. Veley and made a request for a copy of Mrs. Veley's letters that he readily granted both:—

(1)

"20 Bradmore Road,
Oxford,
January 29, 1902.

Dear Mr. Hart,

The Committee of the Ashmolean Natural History Society would like very much to know if the die or plate used by the old Ashmolean Society on their Library Catalogues and bookplates is still in existence at the Clarendon Press? I have the Catalogue of 1867 with the emblem in question on it, but do not know if it was in use subsequent to that date. If it is still in the possession of the Press, do you think we might have it? It would be nice to have the old historical thing adorning the yearly Report of the revived

Society. I greatly hope, as do many of us, that at some future time a bigger balance at the bank may enable the Society to ask that its printing may be done where Oxford has learned to look for almost perfect production—at the University Press. But for the moment we must content ourselves with less than perfection. So I hope that you will not mind my making this request that the old plate, if still existing, may be gathered to the rest of the Ashmolean possessions, for the use of the revived Society.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

LILIAN J. VELEY,

Hon. Secretary Ashmolean Natural History Society."

(2)

"20 Bradmore Road,
Oxford,

Feb. 5, 1902.

Dear Mr. Cannan,

In case the Controller of the University Press has not remembered to lay before you a request made by me as Secretary of the Ashmolean Natural History Society, I am writing you the following particulars. The Press has in its possession the old wood-block used by the old Ashmolean Society for their publications and bookplates; it was in use in 1867. The old Ashmolean Society was as you probably know, moribund in the last ten years or so, but is now revived by amalgamation with the Oxfordshire Natural History Society under the title of 'Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire.' All the property of the old Ashmolean, including a very valuable library, has been handed over to the Ashmolean Natural History Society, and we have been very careful to establish legal continuity in these matters.

We are now very anxious to continue to put the Ashmolean's original emblem to its original use, viz: to use it on the title-page of our yearly Report, and as a book-plate in additions to the Library. So I wrote to Mr. Hart, asking if the block was still in existence, and if we might have it? I enclose his reply, and thought perhaps I had better make a direct application to the Delegates through you. Of course, in making the request, I supposed the block to be the property of the Ashmolean Society, in the custody of the Press. If this is not so, we have of course no claim, though we might offer to purchase the block, perhaps, if the Delegates approved.

But I take it that the block was originally made by request, and at the expense, of the Ashmolean Society, and in that case I do not quite see how it belongs to the Press, who only printed the library catalogues on which it figured. Would you be so kind as to look into the matter, and let me know how we really stand?

It would seem a great pity that we should not be able to use the old historical thing, especially as it would certainly not be legal for anyone else to use it!

It must be understood, of course, that the Ashmolean Natural History Society *is the Ashmolean Society*; there has been no gap, and its original members still are members and have their original rights, if any.

Yours very sincerely,

LILIAN J. VELEY."

(3)

"The Clarendon Press,
Oxford,

6—2—02.

Dear Madam,

The Secretary asks me to answer your letter of yesterday, addressed to him at Magdalen Gate House.

The Controller, after a very careful examination of the Press accounts for many years past, is unable to find any entry proving that the wood-block is not the property of the Delegates. He is unwilling to part with the original wood-block; but he suggests that he should supply you with a mounted electrotpe at a cost of about half-a-crown. This will probably answer your purpose as well as the original block, and, if necessary, fresh electros could be supplied to you from time to time.

Yours faithfully,

C. E. DOBLE.

To Mrs. Veley."

(4)

"20, Bradmore Road,
Oxford,

Feb. 9, 1902.

Dear Mr. Doble,

I am obliged by your kind letter of the 6th inst. I waited to answer it until I had instructions from the Committee of the Ashmolean Natural History Society, which met yesterday.

I am desired to express our thanks for the Controller's offer, made through you, of making us a moulded electrotpe from the original wood-block of the Ashmolean Society, and to say that we shall be glad to accept it, on the understanding that such acceptance is *without prejudice*. The Society does not think there is sufficient evidence on either side at present clearly to establish ownership of the original block. We, on our part, propose to make further researches in the records of the Ashmolean Society, and we should be very glad if the Controller would, at his leisure, consult the Press entries for the year 1827 or 1828. It would be likely that

at that date, when the Ashmolean Society was first instituted, entries would occur showing whether the sum paid by the Society for the first batch of printing from the block included the cost of the block itself, as we believe to have been the case.

Meanwhile we should be very glad to have the electro-type by the end of the week, if that were possible, in order to be in time to use on the cover of the Report which is now in preparation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

LILIAN J. VELEY."

(5)

"The Clarendon Press,
Oxford,

10—2—1902.

Dear Madam,

Many thanks for your letter. We are instructing the Controller to send you at once (without prejudice to the Society's claim) an electro from the seal of the old Society, which is at present in the possession of the Press, on the terms agreed upon. We will gladly make further researches, if possible, in the accounts of the Press for 1827 and 1828, as far as they are extant for those pre-historic times. You shall certainly be informed as promptly as possible of the result.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

C. E. DOBLE.

To Mrs. Veley."

(6)

"20 Bradmore Road,
Oxford,

Feb. 10, 1902.

Dear Mr. Doble,

Since I wrote to you yesterday I have made researches in the Bodleian Library, and have been able to settle the question of the ownership of the original wood-block used by the Ashmolean Society. The device in question appears for the first time in publications of the Society issued in 1835, and in Vol. I. of the Proceedings of the Ashmolean Society (1832—1842), No. X., there is the Treasurer's Report for 1835; the eighth item in the accounts is as follows:—'*Paid for engraving device for title-page, £2 2s.* (Meeting Feb. 19, 1836).

(Signed) R. GRESWELL,

Treasurer.'

I think you will admit that this establishes conclusively the claim of the Ashmolean Natural History Society to the ownership

of the original block. Probably the Controller will now be able to verify this statement from the Press books, if any exist of that date, but in any case the record above quoted is undoubtedly sufficient, and the Society now asks that the original block may be handed to me (as the representative of the Society) to be preserved with other property of the Society.

As, by a curious coincidence, our next meeting is to be held on Feb. 19, the 67th anniversary of the block, I should like to be able to show it to the Society on that occasion.

Let me assure Mr. Hart that he has earned the Society's gratitude by so carefully preserving the block for such a long period, and that very special care has been taken to continue the preservation of all the Society's property in the future. As a member of the Society, he will continue to have a special interest in this particular object.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

LILIAN J. VELEY."

(7)

"The Clarendon Press,
Oxford,

11-2-1902.

Dear Madam,

We have received your letter of yesterday, on the subject of the wood-block used by the Ashmolean Society on its title-pages. The Secretary is in town to-day, but he will be at the Press to-morrow, and will no doubt give the necessary instructions to the Controller. From the strictly legal point of view, there is probably no copyright in the block; but I am sure that the Secretary will do what he can to meet your wishes, now that the facts are known. With the expression of respect for your researches on this minute point,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

C. E. DOBLE.

To Mrs. Veley."

(8)

"The Clarendon Press,
Oxford,

Feb. 14, 1902.

Dear Mrs. Veley,

The Secretary to the Delegates has instructed me to send to you, with his compliments, the block which accompanies this note, and about which you wrote to me on January 29.

Yours faithfully,

HORACE HART."

In 1902, Feb. 8, the Committee had before it the question of obtaining possession of the original wood-block, or the construction of a new one, and after much discussion and various proposals for a new block had been made, it was eventually agreed that, as the Society was then unable to prove its right to the wood-block, the Controller's offer to supply an electrotype from time to time at a small cost be accepted without prejudice to future claims. The correspondence just given settled the question completely. The block came into Mrs. Veley's possession (as Secretary) on Feb. 14, was shown at the Meeting on Feb. 19, and remains in the present Secretary's possession; the electrotype from the wood-block was used in the Report for 1901 to 1906. As the original wood-block shows signs of wear, and would not long withstand the severe use to which it would have to be put in making more than a thousand impressions each year, it has been advised that the original should be spared by making use of electrotypes. The original wood-block was used last February (1908) as the centre piece on the Address, printed in Dr. Fell's old type at the Clarendon Press, accompanying the Presentation made to Dr. Lilian J. Veley. The first electrotype showing signs of wear, two new ones were made at the Clarendon Press to the Secretary's order in 1908, March 10, and the second one was brought into use for the Report for 1907; 10000 to 11000 impressions had been taken from the first electrotype, mostly on rough surfaced paper.

At the Committee Meeting held in 1902, May 8, "the President laid a letter, from the Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society, before the Committee, suggesting a scheme for the joint publication of Proceedings, but the Committee unanimously agreed that the scheme had no advantages for the A.N.H.S., and therefore need not be considered in detail." (See Chapter II.)

In 1903, Feb. 9, the Committee considered the contents of the Report to be printed for 1902 (this time and since by Messrs. Parker & Co.), and the substitutions are the account of the Ruskin Reserve, a report of the Photographic Section, an Excursion Report, etc.

The following gives the complete contents:—

List of Officers and Committee for 1903 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Rules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7, 8

Note on the Organization of the Society	- - - - -	9—11
List of Members for 1903	- - - - -	12—20
The "Ruskin Plot," with Map, by G. C. Druce	- - - - -	21—26
First Clause of the Agreement relating to the "Ruskin Plot"		27
Photographic Report, by F. A. Bellamy	- - - - -	28—30
Report of the Committee for 1902	- - - - -	31
Library Report for 1902	- - - - -	32
Library Rules	- - - - -	33
General Meetings and Lectures during 1902	- - - - -	34
General Annual Excursion	- - - - -	35
Sectional Meetings and Field Work in 1902	- - - - -	36—40
Records of Diptera, by G. C. Hughes	- - - - -	39
The Sections Year by Year	- - - - -	41
Christmas Lectures for Children, 1902—3	- - - - -	42
Balance Sheet for 1902	- - - - -	43
Genealogy of the Society	- - - - -	45

An innovation was made in the Report for 1903 by the kindness of Mr. B. S. Ogle, who presented 500 copies of the collotype plate of the Marsh Orchid to be used as a frontispiece. Another innovation was the insertion of Obituary Notices of two original members or very helpful botanists in Oxford.

These are the contents:—

Frontispiece:—"A Marsh Orchid"	- - - - -	6
List of Officers and Committee for 1904	- - - - -	7
Rules	- - - - -	8, 9
Note on the Organization of the Society	- - - - -	10—12
List of Members for 1904	- - - - -	13—21
Biographical Notices, by G. C. Druce.		
I. William Baxter	- - - - -	22
II. Rev. H. E. F. Garnsey, B.D.	- - - - -	26
Report of the Committee for 1903	- - - - -	31
Library Report for 1903	- - - - -	32
Library Rules	- - - - -	33
Additions to the Library in 1903	- - - - -	34
General Meetings and Lectures in 1903	- - - - -	42
Sectional Meetings and Field Work in 1903	- - - - -	43—49
The Sections Year by Year	- - - - -	50
Record of Diptera, by G. C. Hughes	- - - - -	51
Record of Mollusca, by H. C. Napier and G. D. H. Carpenter		52
Christmas Lectures for Children, 1903—4	- - - - -	55
Balance Sheet for 1903	- - - - -	56
Genealogy of the Society	- - - - -	57

The proposed Report for 1904 was considered and ap-

proved in Committee in 1905, Jan. 30, and a printed copy was presented to the Committee on March 18. Additions to the Mollusca List by Mr. Napier and Mr. Carpenter, and Records of Fungi by Mr. G. C. Hughes (Rousham) were included.

The contents are :—

Frontispiece:—Plan of the Ruskin Reserve	- - - -	6
List of Officers and Committee for 1905	- - - -	7
Rules	- - - -	8, 9
Note on the Organization of the Society	- - - -	10—12
List of Members for 1905, Jan.	- - - -	13—21
Report of the Committee for 1904	- - - -	22
Library Report for 1904	- - - -	23
Library Rules	- - - -	24
Additions to the Library in 1904	- - - -	25—28
The Ruskin Reserve, with a Map, G. C. Druce	- - - -	29
Directions to find the Ruskin Reserve	- - - -	30
General Meetings and Lectures in 1904	- - - -	31
Sectional Meetings and Field Work in 1904	- - - -	32—39
The Sections Year by Year	- - - -	40
Record of Mollusca, H. C. Napier and G. H. D. Carpenter	- - - -	41
Where to find Shells round Oxford, G. D. H. Carpenter	- - - -	42—45
Record of Fungi, G. C. Hughes	- - - -	46—49
Christmas Lectures for Children, 1904-5	- - - -	50
Balance Sheet for 1904	- - - -	51
Genealogy of the Society	- - - -	52

The Secretary brought forward the Report for 1905 at the Committee Meeting of 1906, Feb. 12, its printing was considered, and the proposed changes were agreed to; the Genealogical Table and Organization Notes were to be omitted, the latter to be printed separately; further additions to the Mollusca were included. A list of past Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries was added on the last page of the cover.

The contents are :—

List of Officers and Committee for 1906	- - - -	3
Rules	- - - -	4, 5
Library Rules	- - - -	6
List of Members for 1906, Jan. 1	- - - -	7—15
Obituary (J. S. Burdon-Sanderson, F. T. Richards), by Professor F. Gotch and G. C. Druce	- - - -	16, 17
Report of the Committee for 1905	- - - -	18, 19
Balance Sheet for 1905	- - - -	20

Library Report for 1905	- - - - -	21
Additions to the Library in 1905	- - - - -	22—27
General Meetings and Lectures in 1905	- - - - -	28
Christmas Lectures for Children, 1905-6	- - - - -	29
Sectional Meetings and Field Work in 1905	- - - - -	30—37
Additions to the Lantern Slide Collection	- - - - -	33—36
The Sections Year by Year	- - - - -	38
Record of Mollusca, H. C. Napier and G. D. H. Carpenter	- - - - -	39, 40
A Year in Japan, by Miss H. E. Legge	- - - - -	41—50
List of Past Officers	- - - - -	<i>On the Cover.</i>

Though it is beyond the scope of this historical account, I may as well bring it to date by stating that printing the Report for 1906 was discussed, and the arrangement approved in Committee in 1907, Jan. 12. The chief alteration was the long Coleoptera list, of which samples of type and estimates were before the Committee, the type adopted being specially selected for the purpose; other innovations being a summary of exhibits, and, by the kindness of Dr. Rambaut, of meteorological observations at the Radcliffe Observatory for 1906.

The contents are:—

List of Officers and Committee for 1907	- - - - -	3
Rules	- - - - -	4, 5
Library Rules	- - - - -	6
List of Members for 1907, Jan. 1	- - - - -	7—15
Obituary (W. T. Willett, S. W. Silver), by G. C. Druce and H. Balfour	- - - - -	16—20
Report of the Committee for 1906	- - - - -	21—23
Report of the Treasurer, Balance Sheet for 1906	- - - - -	24
Library Report for 1906	- - - - -	25
Additions to the Library in 1906	- - - - -	26—30
General Meetings and Lectures in 1906	- - - - -	31, 32
Christmas Lectures for Children, 1906-7	- - - - -	33
Exhibits at Meetings, 1906	- - - - -	34
Sectional Meetings and Field Work in 1906	- - - - -	35—47
Additions to the Lantern Slide Collection	- - - - -	39—44
The Sections Year by Year	- - - - -	48
Preliminary Local List of Coleoptera, J. J. Walker	- - - - -	49—100
List of Past Officers	- - - - -	<i>On the Cover.</i>

The publication of the Report for 1906 brought a considerable amount of credit to the Society for the work which, as far as funds will permit, it is doing. The feature of that year's report is the excellent and valuable local Coleoptera list, written by Commander J. J. Walker, the President

of Section Entomology, and Secretary of the Entomological Society, compiled from all available observations, 1819—1907, made by the Rev. F. W. Hope, Prof. J. O. Westwood, F. W. Holme, J. W. Skipp, W. Holland, A. H. Hamm, J. Collins, and J. J. Walker. The list records 1,400 species, and extends to fifty pages of the Report. The printing of the Report was considered in Committee, 1907, Jan. 12, and ordered to be proceeded with at once, the final selection of type and form being left to Commander Walker and the Hon. Secretary, as the specimens brought before the members were not suitable. The copies were received from Messrs. Parker and Co., on March 28. The delay was referred to at the Committee, 1907, March 18.

Reference was made to the Report for 1907 in Committee, 1908, Jan. 9 and Jan. 31, when it was ordered that the records of 183 additions made to the Coleoptera list should be printed.

The contents for the Report for 1907 are:—

List of Officers and Committee for 1908 -	-	-	-	-	3
Rules -	-	-	-	-	4, 5
Library Rules -	-	-	-	-	6
List of Members for 1908, Jan. 1 -	-	-	-	-	7—16
Report of the Committee for 1907 -	-	-	-	-	17—19
Treasurer's Report and Balance Sheet for 1907 -	-	-	-	-	20, 21
Library Report for 1907 -	-	-	-	-	22
Additions to the Library in 1907 -	-	-	-	-	23—28
General Meetings and Lectures in 1907 -	-	-	-	-	29, 30
Christmas Lectures for Children, 1907—8 -	-	-	-	-	31
Exhibits at Meetings in 1907 -	-	-	-	-	32, 33
Sectional Meetings and Field Work in 1907:—					
Anthropology -	-	-	-	-	34
Botany (Field Botany) -	-	-	-	-	34—37
Entomology -	-	-	-	-	37, 38
Geology -	-	-	-	-	38
Meteorology (Phenological Observations) -	-	-	-	-	39
„ (Radcliffe Observations) -	-	-	-	-	40
Photography (Additions to the Slide Collection) -	-	-	-	-	41
Zoology (Field Zoology) -	-	-	-	-	42
The Sections Year by Year, 1899—1908 -	-	-	-	-	43
Brief Report of the Delegate to the British Association's Cor-					
responding Societies Conference, F. A. Bellamy -					44—47
First Supplement to the Preliminary List of Coleoptera of					
1906, J. J. Walker -	-	-	-	-	49—60

List of Publications for Sale	<i>On the Cover.</i>
List of Past Officers	<i>On the Cover.</i>

The lists of contents of the annual Reports, 1900—1907, just given will, I think, indicate that the Society has not been negligent as to one of the objects for which such Societies exist—the deposition of scientific notes and records as to the natural history species at present existing, and their distribution in the County (see Rule II. (4)). Yet there is an immense amount of such work to be done, recorded, and printed. In two out of three important parts necessary to our success, the Society is unfortunately weak; more enthusiastic and energetic field-workers to observe and collect records, next we require an ample fund of money to publish the records of the various orders in a similar form to those used in brief in the Coleoptera list or in a more expanded form as in Mr. Druce's Floras. The third element towards success is always around us,—a County rich in divers forms of natural history.

The bequest or gift of a substantial sum towards the formation of a Publication Fund from friends and well-wishers of the Society, of Oxfordshire, and of Science, would be a splendid memento of their desire to help others, and would be fully appreciated. If this may not be, it is earnestly desired that the energies and money of the Society may be expended on permanent work—the formation and printing of various lists of County and local natural history objects.

One feature should still be referred to, which has been considered by the Society upon several occasions so long ago as 1888: the formation of a handbook of fauna and flora within five miles of Carfax, the centre of Oxford. The first reference to this is in the Minutes of 1888, March 6, when, in connection with the proposed invitation to the Midland Union of the Natural Societies at Oxford, “Dr. Schönland suggested that the Society should prepare a handbook of the fauna and flora of Oxford, and give a copy to all who attend the meeting; he thought that it would cost £30. The idea was received with some favour and some dissent. Some of the Committee thought that the object was not worth the expense. It was finally agreed to bring the subject before the Society on April 24th.”

The matter was, however, discussed at the meeting on

March 27, when the following resolution was proposed and seconded by Dr. Schönland and the Rev. B. Pim, and, after discussion, was adopted unanimously:—"That the Committee be requested to organise a systematic investigation of the living and fossil organisms found near Oxford, and to lay before the Society a list of such organisms at the end of the coming season."

Apparently the idea conveyed by this resolution was to merely form a manuscript list, but not to print it; and, with so little encouragement to improve or add to the lists, it is only natural to expect that by such proceedings, little permanent good would result.

The subject having been referred to and discussed by the Committee in 1888, May 15, "it was decided that *Oxford* should include a circle with a radius of five miles from Carfax. Four were in favour of this limit and one against." Dr. Schönland reported this to the General Meeting on May 22, and different organisms were apportioned to various members, and a first report of the work done in connection with it was presented to the Society by Dr. Schönland in 1888, Sept. 5 and Oct. 30. Further details are given in Chapter I.

Dr. Schönland having left Oxford in 1889, nothing more appears to have been done, nor is the detailed list in the Society's possession. It is to be regretted that Dr. Schönland did not remain at Oxford to carry out this work, for which he was so ably suited.

The attempt made in 1896—8 to form a record-book produced nothing but the blank ledger prepared by Mrs. Veley; since the Society commenced printing Annual Reports this has been devoted to library use. From the year 1900 useful observational work has been placed on record in the published Reports; the work as a whole yet remains to be done.

For some years past it has been my desire that a handbook of Oxfordshire fauna, and branches of botany not included in Mr. Druce's flora, should be prepared by members and published by the Society. When the present book is printed I have hopes that I may be able to spare a little time, beyond that required in carrying out the secretarial duties, in order to, at least, prepare and inaugurate a scheme with this object in view.

List of Printed Notices, Lists of Members, Balance Sheets, and Rules.

It is hoped that copies of notices not given here will be forthcoming, so that the Society's collection may be completed.

By the word graphed, I mean manifold copies produced by some form of hectograph.

1880, May 27, 8 p.m. Preliminary Notice, signed by G. C. Druce, calling a meeting to form the Society.

1880, Nov. 3, 3 p.m. Prospectus of the Society's Objects, list of Members, and Meetings.

1881, May 30 and June 3. Excursions.

1881, Dec. 7, 2.30 p.m.

1882, Feb. 14, 2.30 p.m.

1882, Oct. 20, 3 p.m.

1882, Nov. 7, 2.30 p.m.

1882, Nov. 22 and Dec. 5, 2.30 p.m. List of Sections, Officers and Meetings.

1883, April 27, 2.30 p.m., May 10, May 24, 3 p.m.

1887, May 24. Notice to revive the Society.

1887—8, Oct. 25—March 27. List of Lectures.

1888, Jan. 31. Graphed Notice.

1888, March 13—June 19. List of Lectures.

1888, May 1. Graphed Notice concerning the Midland Union.

1888, Oct 16—March 19. List of Lectures, Sections, Lectures.

1889, Sept. 2. Graphed Notice concerning the Midland Union.

1889, March 5. Graphed Notice.

1889. Rules I.—IX. (first printed). Set C.

1889, July. Midland Union Meeting, proposed Programme.

1889. Midland Union, proposed Programme as published by the Union.

1889, Sept. Detailed Programme of the Midland Union Meeting at Oxford.

1889, Sept. Programme of Conversazione in the Museum.

1889, Sept. Specimen of Conversazione Ticket.

1889, Sept. Member's Ticket for the Meeting.

1889—1890, Oct. 22—April 8. List of Officers, Members, and Lectures.

1889, Nov. 19, Dec. 3, Dec. 17. Graphed Notice of Meeting.

1890, Jan. 14, Jan. 28, Feb. 11, March 11. List of Meetings to June 10, graphed.

1890, April 29. Graphed Notice and Syllabus of Meeting.

1890, May 13, May 28 and June 6 (Excursion). Graphed.

1890, June 10, July 8. Graphed.

- 1890, Sept. 18—19. Midland Union Meeting at Leicester, Programme.
- 1890, Oct. 23. Pictorial Notice of Meeting.
- 1890—91, Oct. 23—Feb. 12. List of Officers, Members, and Lectures.
- 1890, Nov. 20, Dec. 18. Circular of Meeting.
- 1891, Jan. 15. Circular of Meeting.
- 1891, Feb. 19—June 18. List of Officers, Members, Lectures, and Balance Sheet (1890).
- 1891, Jan. 23. Ticket of Conversazione given by Mr. E. B. Poulton.
1891. Post-card Notices of Meetings: Feb. 5, Feb. 19, Feb. 26, March 12, April 23, May 7, May 21, May 30 (Excursion), June 4, June 18, July 9 (Excursion), Oct. 22, (Nov. 3 is missing), Nov. 19, Dec. 4, Dec. 17, and Jan. 26 (Annual).
- 1891, Oct. 13 and 14. Midland Union Meeting at Dudley, Programme.
- 1891—2, Oct. 22—March 17. List of Officers and Lectures.
1891. Map of Excursion at Dudley.
1891. Programme of Conversazione at Dudley.
1891. Ticket for Members, Dudley Meeting.
- 1892—3, March 31—June 9. List of Officers, Members, and Balance Sheet, Lectures.
1892. Post-card Notices of Meetings: Jan. 22 (postponing Annual Meeting), Jan. 26 (List of Exhibits), Feb. 9 (Annual), Feb. 11, Feb. 18, March 3, March 17, March 31, April 28, May 12, May 26, June 9 (and Excursion June 8), July 7 (Excursion), Oct. 27, Nov. 10, Nov. 24, Dec. 8.
- 1892, Aug. 23, 24. Midland Union Meeting at Oswestry.
- 1892—3, Oct. 13—Jan. 26. List of Officers, Members, Lectures.
- 1893, Feb. 12. Graphed Notice of Annual Meeting.
Prize Competition for Children, February.
Prize Scheme.
- 1893—4, Feb. 9—June 29. List of Officers, Members, and Balance Sheet, Lectures.
- 1893, Feb. 2. Annual Meeting, printed sheet.
1893. Post-card Notices of Meetings: Feb. 23, March 9, May 4, May 16 and 18 (Excursion), June 1, June 15, June 29, July 8 (General Meeting), July 22 (Excursion), Nov. 8, Nov. 21, Dec. 5, Dec. 19.
- 1893, July 11, 12. Midland Union Natural History Meeting at Birmingham.
Programme of Conversazione, Birmingham.
1894. Post-card Notices of Meetings: Jan. 24 (Annual), Feb. 21, April 25, May 9, May 10 (Excursion), May 23, May 25 (Excursion), June 5, June 7 (Excursion), June 13, June 27 (Excursion), Oct. 10, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Nov. 21.

- 1894, Aug. 3, 4. Midland Union Meeting at Ellesmere.
Conversazione Programme.
- 1893—4, Oct. 31, Feb. 21. List of Officers and Meetings.
- 1894—5, March 7, June 20. List of Officers and Meetings.
- 1895—6, Feb. 27—July 2. List of Officers, Members, Balance Sheet, Lectures (1895).
1895. Post-card Notices of Meetings: Jan. 23 (Annual Meeting), Jan. 30, Feb. 13, May 1, May 28, June 6 (Excursion), June 12, Sept. 7 (Excursion), Oct. 30, Nov. 13, Nov. 27.
- 1895, July 1—2. Midland Union at Oxford.
Conversazione Programme.
Tickets.
Circular of Invitation.
- 1896, Feb. 26—June 10. List of Officers, Members, Balance Sheet, and Lectures.
1896. Post-card Notices of Meetings: Jan. 29 (Annual Meeting), Feb. 12, Feb. 26, March 11, March 25, April 29, April 30 (Excursion), May 13 and 14 (Excursion), May 19 (Excursion), May 29, May 30 (Excursion), June 4, 11 and 18 (Excursions), June 12, June 18 (Excursion), Nov. 4, 11 and 12, Nov. 25, Dec. 9.
- 1896—7, Nov. 5—March 29. List of Lectures.
1897. Post-card Notices of Meetings: Jan. 27, Feb. 10, Feb. 24, March 10, March 29, May 5, May 8 (Excursion), May 14 (Excursion), May 19, May 25 and 28 (Excursions), June 2, June 5 and 12 (Excursions), June 15, June 18 (Excursion), June 24 (Excursion), June 25, Oct. 20; Nov. 3, Nov. 17 (missing), Dec. 1.
1897. Rules I.—XI. Set. D.
- 1897—8. List of Officers, Members, and Balance Sheet (1896).
- 1897, May 5—June 25. List of Lectures and Excursions.
- 1897, Oct. 20—Dec. 1. List of Lectures.
- 1898, Jan. 28. Notice of Annual Meeting.
- 1898, Jan. 28—March 16. List of Lectures.
- 1898—9. List of Officers and Members.
1898. Balance Sheet for 1897.
1898. Post-card Notices of Meetings: Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March 2, March 16, April 27, May 5 and 7 (Excursions, B., G.), May 11, May 17 and 21 (Excursion), May 25, May 30 (Fz) and June 3 (Excursions), June 3 (Annual Excursion), June 3. (Excursion), June 15 (Section O), and 18 (Excursion, G.), Nov. 2, 16, and 30, one card, and Nov. 16 and 30, one card.
1898. Circular from the Secretary concerning the enrolment in Sections.
1899. Post-card Notices of Meetings and Sections: Jan. 25 (Annual Meeting); Feb. 8, Feb. 20, March 8, one card; Feb.

- 10 (M.), Feb. 16 (M.), Feb. 23 (G.), April 26 and Section B.; May 10 and 24, and As. G., one card, (G.); May 13 (Excursion), May 17 (Excursion, Fb.), June 2 (Excursion, P.), June 3 (Excursion, G.), June 7, 14, and 8, 17 (Excursions), on one card; June 15 (Excursion, Fb.), June 17 (Annual Excursion), July 19 (Excursion, Fb.), Oct. 19, Nov. 1, Nov. 9, (B), Nov. 15, Nov. 29; Nov. 11 and Dec. 2 (As.).
- 1897—9. Supplementary List of Books added to the Library since 1897.
1898. Secretarial Notice concerning Sections.
1899. Christmas Lectures for Children, small circular.
- 1899—1900. List of Officers, Members and Balance Sheet (1898).
1899. Rules I—XI. Set E.
- 1900—1901. List of Officers, Members and Balance Sheet (1899).
- 1900, Jan. 24 (Annual Meeting).
1900. Post-card Notices of Meetings and Sections: Feb. 7, Feb. 21, March 7, March 15, on one card; Jan. 22, Feb. 1 (B.), Feb. 16 (Mi. and G.), Feb. 24 (Fz.), March 7 and 15, one card; April 30 (G.), May 2 and 16, May 3 (B.), May 5 (G.), May 9 (Fb., E.), May 25 (Fb., E.), June 8 (Fb., E.), on one card; May 30, June 13, June 21 and June 23 (Excursion), on one card; June 23 (Annual Excursion); Oct. 18, Oct. 31, Nov. 14, Nov. 28 and Dec. 5, on one card; Nov. 29, Dec. 5, on one card.
- 1900, April 3—4. Jubilee Celebration of the Royal Meteorological Society. Invitation to participate.
The Report of the Society for 1900, 30 pages.
A few separate copies of the Hymenoptera Aculeata list were also published on one side of the paper.
1901. Post-card Notices of Meetings and Sections: Jan. 21 (G), Jan. 23, Feb. 6, Feb. 18, March 6, March 14, and (G.), on one card; April 23 (G.), April 30, and May 8, on one card; May 13 (Fb., Fz), May 22 (Special Meeting), May 25 (G.), June 5, 6, and June 13, on one card; June 13 (Fb.), June 20 (Annual Excursion), Oct. 16, Oct 30, Nov. 13, Nov. 27 and Dec. 5, on one card.
The Report of the Society for 1901, 48 pages.
Separate copies of the Lepidoptera List, also the Geological Report, were printed and distributed in covers.
1902. Post-card Notices of Meetings and Sections: Jan. 22 (Annual Meeting), Feb. 3 (A.); Feb. 5, Feb. 19, March 5, March 12, on one card; April 30, May 14, May 28, June 11, June 18, on one card; May 31 (G.) and June 17 (Fb., G.), on one card; June 2 (E.); June 5 (Fb.) and June 17 (Fb., G.), on one card; July 10 (Annual Excursion); July 28 (Fz., E.), Oct. 22 (B., Fb.); Oct. 22, Nov. 5, Nov. 19, Dec. 3, Dec. 10, on one card;

Oct. 24 (G.), Oct. 27 (A.); Dec. 29—Jan. 9, also hand-bills (Children's Lectures).

The Report of the Society for 1902, 48 pages.

A few separate copies of the Ruskin Reserve Report were also printed and put up in wrappers.

1903. Post-card Notices of Meetings and Sections: Jan. 21 (Annual Meeting), Jan. 20 (G.), Jan. 26 (A.), Feb. 7 (As.); Feb. 4, Feb. 18, March 4, March 11, on one card; Feb. 5 (As.); April 28 (G.); April 29, May 13, June 10, June 17, on one card; May 1 (Fz.), May 4 (A.), May 19 (Fb., G.), June 4 (Fb., B.), June 8 (E., Fz.), June 26 (Annual Excursion); July 2 (Fb.), July 28 (E., Fz.), Sept. 18 (B., Fb.), Oct. 5 (O.), Oct. 20 (G.), Oct. 21 (B. and Fb.); Oct. 21, Nov. 4, Nov. 18, Dec. 2, Dec. 9, on one card; Oct. 26 (A.), Nov. 21 and 28 (As.), Dec. 2 (with the Oxford Mathematical Society).

- 1903—4, Dec. 29—Jan. 11. Christmas Lectures for Children, post-cards and hand-bills.

The Report of the Society for 1903, 60 pages.

- 1904, Jan. 27 (Annual Meeting), Jan. 26 (G.), Feb. 3 (B. and Fb.); Feb. 10, Feb. 24, March 9, March 16, on one card; April 27, May 11, May 26, June 1, June 15, on one card; April 25 (A.), April 26 (G.), June 3 (Fb.), June 8, June 15, on one card; June 9 and 16 (Fb.); June 8, June 15, on one card; June 23 (Annual Excursion), June 17 (G., Joint Excursion), June 25 (G., Excursion), two cards; June 30 (E.); Oct. 19, Nov. 2, Nov. 16 and 30, Dec. 7, on one card; Oct. 26 (B. and Fb.).

- 1904—5, Dec. 28—Jan. 9. Christmas Lectures for Children, post-cards and hand-bills.

The Report of the Society for 1904, 54 pages.

- 1905, Jan. 25 (Annual Meeting), Feb. 1 (B. and Fb.); Feb. 7, Feb. 22, March 9, March 13, on one card; May 2 (G.), May 2 (E.), May 3, May 17, May 31, June 14, June 21, on one card; May 12 (A.), May 19 (Fb.) May 22 (Fb.), on one card; July 28 (Fb.); Aug. 1 (Annual Excursion), Oct. 18, Oct. 23, on one card; Nov. 1, Nov. 15, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, on one card.

- 1905—6, Dec. 28—Jan. 5, Christmas Lectures for Children, post-card.

- 1905—6. Christmas Lectures for Children, small hand-bill.

The Report of the Society for 1905, 52 pages.

- 1906, Jan. 22 (G.), Jan. 29 (A), Feb. 1 (Annual Meeting), Feb. 8, Feb. 22, March 8, March 22, on one card; March 19 (Ph.), April 26, May 10, May 25, June 7, June 14, on one card; April 28 (Ph.), May 26 (Fz.), May 31 (E.), May 28 (Fb.), June 9 and June 23 (Fz), on one card; July 17 (Annual Excursion), Sept. 29 (Fb. and Fz.); Oct. 18, Nov. 1, Nov. 15, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, five on one card.

1906—7, Dec. 29—Jan. 7. Christmas Lectures for Children, on one card; also small hand-bill.

Report of the Society for 1906, 100 pages.

The Coleoptera list (50 pages) was also separately published in a wrapper.

1907, Jan. 24 (Annual Meeting), Amendments to Rules for Jan. 24. Jan. 30 (A.); Jan. 31, Feb. 14, Feb. 28, March 14, four on one card: May 2, May 16, May 30, June 13, four on one card; May 30 (Fb), June 1 (E.), June 6 (Fb. with the Northamptonshire Society), July 26 (Annual Excursion); Oct. 17; Oct. 31, Nov. 14, Nov. 28 and 29, Dec. 5, four on one card; Dec. 12 (As. and M.).

1907—8. Christmas Lectures to Children, small hand-bill.

Report for 1907, 60 pages.

The additional Coleoptera list was also separately published in a wrapper.

For the Christmas Lectures to Children, large posters and smaller bills for the windows were also printed, copies of some of these have been preserved.

Committee Meeting Notices.

Few Notices for Committee Meetings seem to have been preserved before 1900. I believe I retained all my copies for the nineteen years I have had the pleasure of being a member of the Committee, but up to the time of writing this I have not found other than those noted here. Those I have found I have given to the Society, and placed them in ten bound books which I have formed for the correspondence and notices relating to the Society since 1880. I still hope to find other notices among my correspondence since 1881, and shall be pleased to give to the Society any that I may find.

1891. March 12.

1894. May 14.

1896. Jan. 6, Feb. 7, Dec. 3.

1898. Jan. 20, Feb. 14, June 27, Sept. 29, Dec. 5.

1899. Jan. 31, April 21, Oct. 4, Dec. 5, Dec. 20.

1900. March 5, April 30, Oct. 3.

1901. Jan. 9, March 11, May 7, May 13 (Sub-C.), June 14 (Sub-C.), Oct. 9, Dec. 17.

1902. Jan. 30, Feb. 8, May 8, May 21, Oct. 16.

1903. Feb. 9, April 25, June 16, Oct. 16, Dec. 17.

1904. Jan. 22, April 19, May 31, Oct. 3, Dec. 5.

1905. Jan. 12, Jan. 30, July 1, Oct. 10, Nov. 21, Dec. 21.

1906. Feb. 12, March 30, June 30, Oct. 2, Nov. 7.

1907. Jan. 12, March 18, April 27, July 11, Oct. 11, Dec. 5.

Reports in Local Newspapers and Scientific Periodicals.

1881. Nov. 24, Dec. 7.

1882. Feb. 14, March 9, Oct. 20, Nov. 7, Nov. 22, Dec. 5.

1883. Feb. 1.

These reports from the *Oxford Chronicle*, *Oxford Journal*, or *Oxford Times*, are in the first Minute-book.

The Reports for the following meetings are in the second Minute-book (which was reserved for Committee Minutes after 1888, Sept.) and the third Minute-book :—

1887. May 24, June 7, June 15 (Excursion), July 1, Aug. 2, Nov. 8, Nov. 22, Dec. 6.

1888. Jan. 17, Jan. 31, Feb. 21, March 13, May 8, May 22, June 5, Oct. 16, Oct. 30.

1889. April 30, Sept. 23—24 (Midland Union).

No newspaper reports appear to have been preserved during the period from 1889 to 1895, and few from 1895 to 1905; the local newspapers and, for the earlier period, the *Midland Naturalist* may be consulted. References are given to the latter periodical two pages later. Copies of these reports have been preserved in the third and fourth Minute-book :—

1895. July 1—2 (Midland Union).

1896. Feb. 1 (Annual), Feb. 12, Feb. 26, March 11.

1897. Jan. 27 (Annual), March 29, May 5 and May 19.

1898. Jan. 28 (Annual).

1900. Jan. 24 (Annual).

1901. Oct. 16, Nov. 27.

1906. Feb. 22, March 8, March 22, April 26, May 10, June 2, Oct. 18, Nov. 1, Nov. 29.

1907. Jan. 24 (Annual), Jan. 31, Feb. 14, Feb. 28, May 2, May 16, May 30, Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 14, Nov. 28, Dec. 5.

1908. Jan. 23 (Annual).

Also some newspaper notices of the Children's Christmas Lectures have been preserved with the correspondence.

The following references also indicate where reports of the meetings may be found; some are brief, while others, such as that referring to Professor Gotch's lecture on Electric Organs in Fishes, xii., 171, are replete. This list is not complete, as I have not yet succeeded in finding all the volumes in any library in Oxford, nor in the British Museum; in fact, when I inquired, the publication was quite unknown to the authorities. So I only give the references to those volumes I

possess or have had access to. The Society possesses Vol. xii., subscribed for when published. I have Vols. xiii. and xiv. bound in calf, these I shall be pleased to give to the Society, and Vols. i., ii., and incomplete Vols. iii. and iv., which Mr. E. M. Reynolds, of Keble, has just given.

The reports were contributed by Mr. Druce, Mr. Underhill, the Rev. J. W. B. Bell, and Miss Claridge.

Midland Naturalist.

1880. A brief note states that the Oxford Natural History Society has just been formed, that it already numbers fifty members, that the Meetings are held at the Botanic Gardens, that Mr. G. C. Druce is the Hon. Sec., and gives the names of other officers. iii., 206.

1880—Nov. 9, } Dec. 4, }	iv., 24.	1890—April 29, } May 13, }	xiii., 144.
1881—Feb. 9, } April 28, }	iv., 96. iv., 144.	May 28, } June 10, }	xiii., 191.
1889—April 2, } It is stated on that page that arrangements were being made to publish in the <i>Midland Naturalist</i> a selection of papers given before the Society.	xii., 124.	July 8, } Oct. 23, } Nov. 6, }	xiii., 286.
1889—April 30, } May 14, }	xii., 148.	Nov. 20, } 1891—Jan. 23, }	xiv., 71.
May 28, } June 4, }	xii., 171.	Feb. 5, } Feb. 19, }	xiv., 72.
June 11, } Oct. 22, }	xii., 289.	Feb. 26, } Mar. 12, }	xiv., 96.
Nov. 5, } Nov. 19, }	xiii., 23.	April 23, }	xiv., 120.
Dec. 3, } Dec. 17, }	xiii., 23.	May 7, } May 21, }	xiv., 144.
1890—Jan. 14, } Jan. 28, }	xiii., 71.	May 30, } June 4, }	xiv., 168.
Feb. 11, } Feb. 25, }	xiii., 95.	June 18, } July 9, }	xiv., 192.
Mar. 11, }		Oct. 22, }	xiv., 264.
		Nov. 3, } Nov. 19, }	xiv., 280.

**Papers that have been communicated to the Society and
Printed in the "Midland Naturalist."**

Ornithological Notes in Oxfordshire, O. V. Aplin. i., ii., iii., iv.
(various references).

On Quadrupeds found in Bodicote, Oxfordshire, O. V. Aplin. iii.,
221.

The Autumn and Winter Migratory Birds of Oxfordshire, O. V.
Aplin. iii., 287.

Migratory Birds, 1881, O. V. Aplin. iv., 186.

- Note on a Variety of *Gonopteryx Rhamni*, G. C. Druce. iv., 169.
The Goldfinch, H. A. Macpherson. iv., 225.
The Fin Whale Fishery in North Lapland, H. Balfour. xii., 197, 228.
A Contribution to the Flora of Derbyshire (a Review), G. C. Druce. xii., 282.
On the Autumn Migration of Swallows and Martins, W. Warde Fowler. xii., 97.
Wild Bees, R. C. L. Perkins (Jesus College, Oxford). xii., 112, 125, 149.
Theories of Heredity, E. B. Poulton. xii., 245. This is the Presidential Address to the Midland Union Meeting at Oxford, 1889.
The Origin of Decorative Art, as illustrated by the Art of Modern Savages, H. Balfour. xiii., 105, 133, 151.
On the Motion of the Cilia of Animalculæ as seen by Flashing Light, G. J. Burch. xiii., 114.
A Tour through Spain, with special reference to the Flora of the Country, G. C. Druce. xiii., 157.
Painting Lantern Slides direct from the Microscope, H. M. J. Underhill. xiii., 224.
On a Boring at Shillingford, A. J. Jukes Brown. xiv., 201.

Besides the above references, I may mention that a number of papers and notes, which have been given by members and others at the Society's meetings, may be found in print in such scientific journals as the following:—*The Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, *The Geological Magazine*, *The Journal of the Geological Society*, *The Antiquary*, *The Entomological Society's Transactions*, *The Entomologist*, *The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, *The Zoologist*, *Journal of Botany*, *Botanical Exchange Club Reports*, 1879—1907 (for Mr. Druce's notes on new species and other plants), *Reports of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies* to 1895, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the publications of the Royal Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, and the Royal Meteorological Society; also such important local works as *The Birds of Oxfordshire*, O. V. Aplin, 1889, *The Flora of Oxfordshire*, G. C. Druce, 1885, *The Flora of Berkshire*, G. C. Druce, 1896, and *Bird Life in Oxford*, W. Warde Fowler.

I had hopes that I could have found the necessary time to have formed and included in this book a complete list of references to all papers and notes which had been brought before the Society, and which had been published by the authors in the current scientific journals. But a short

expenditure of time served to show me that it would take much more time than I could then spare. I hope that these records may be collected by someone in the Society and form a portion of one of our Reports; the full title, author, journal, date, volume, and page is all that is required.

I suggest it as a pleasant and useful recreation for one or two ladies in the Society; this would be both a benefit to the compilers, for they must learn something of natural history when searching through the volumes, and a benefit to others, whose time in searching for records may be spared when such a list is available. Books may be borrowed from the Society's Library on Thursdays, 2.30—4.30 p.m., and, by the kindness of Dr. Hatchett Jackson, the books in Radcliffe Library may be used, on presentation of a ticket of membership for the year.

COTHILL.

I am indebted to Mr. G. C. Druce for writing a considerable portion of this section relating to the land at Cothill. As he bore much of the expense, the anxieties, and difficulties encountered in the conveyance of the land, besides giving a great amount of time, no one was so ably qualified to deal with this matter, especially as he has preserved the voluminous correspondence.

Portions of the more important of these letters are given, also extracts from the Minute-books, and the description of the Ruskin Reserve with its flora.

The first reference appears in the Committee Minutes of 1901, May 7, in connection with the appointment of Trustees for the Library, and at the General Meeting of 1901, May 8, when Mr. Druce was in the chair (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Balfour). He announced the proposed amalgamation of the Ashmolean Society, suggested Trustees for the Library, and for "some land it was hoped the Society might acquire shortly as a botanical and zoological preserve."

The next reference is 1901, May 22, when five "Trustees were named for Library (plus the land shortly to be acquired)."

The first two paragraphs are from the Report of the Society for 1902:—

THE "RUSKIN PLOT,"

PRESENTED BY MR. HENRY WILLETT

TO THE

ASHMOLEAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF OXFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Druce writes:—

"In 1899, when I was visiting my old friend Mr. Henry Willett, at his residence, Arnold House, Brighton, I accidentally picked up a paper which announced the gift to Cambridge of a portion of Wicken Fen, the haunt of the Swallow-tail Butterfly and the home of many interesting species of insects and fen plants, and read the account of it to my kind host, who at once, with characteristic kindly generosity, said, 'I should like to do something of the kind for Oxford,' and asked me if I knew of anything of the kind in our neighbourhood. I told him I did, and described to him a piece of marsh land which I have especially alluded to in my *Berkshire Flora*. It is situated between Cothill and Besselsleigh, and is of a specially interesting character, being representative of a kind of soil which drainage and cultivation is yearly diminishing in our midland area.

"Subsequently Mr. Willett came to Oxford, and we drove over to see it on a beautiful day in late summer, when the place was bright with flowers and insects, and the whole aspect of the place appealed to my friend in the strongest manner, as it appeared to so well answer his requirements, namely, to have a piece of virgin soil which should be preserved in its pristine undisturbed condition for all time. He also expressed a wish to connect the place with the name of his friend, the distinguished Oxonian, John Ruskin, and suggested that when acquired it should be known as the 'Ruskin Plot.' He was also kind enough to wish that the Plot might be acquired during my Mayoralty of the City of Oxford, and that it might signalise the union of the Ashmolean and the Oxfordshire Natural History Societies.

LETTER FROM HENRY WILLETT.

" Arnold House, Brighton,

Jan. 20, 1901.

My dear Mr. Druce,

Last Sunday was my seventy-eighth birthday, which I spent in bed, as well as three days afterwards, but thank God I am convalescent, and able to write to you again. I was read-

ing to-night Tuckwell's *Oxford Reminiscences*, and came on the sentence, 'Cowley Marsh was open common.' This reminds me, What is being done about the Marsh and the Mill? I would like to transfer it to the Corporation during your Mayoralty; so pray don't let sentencing rogues, vagabonds, etc., put the idea out of your worshipful mind. Is there any chance for you to 'sniff the briny' here soon? Every kind wish for 1901, from

Yours very faithfully,

HENRY WILLETT."

"Here it may be explained that Mr. Willett at first desired to acquire the large portion of ground known as the Parsonage Moor as well as of the Marsh and the Mill. But difficulties were in the way. The acquirement of the Parsonage Moor, owing to the trouble of obtaining the consent which was necessary of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the price necessary to purchase it and the Cothill Mill, was greater than Mr. Willett contemplated. Then there was the difficulty in precisely identifying the portion of the Marsh, which belonged to three owners, in order that we might be sure of having the main source of the water supply, and the especial plants which the pools contain. So that considerable delay necessarily took place before the owner consented to part with the portion we wanted.

"On May 31, 1901, Mr. Willett wrote:—

"My dear Mr. Druce,

Many thanks for the Oxford paper, which is an evidence you are all right and doing your duty as Mayor and citizen, as naturalist and as a welcoming host. Long may you continue so employed. I fear that the Ruskin Plot is not being 'plotted' as I could wish. Why not inaugurate the amalgamation of the two Natural History Societies by announcing that the sale had been effected? Do you know anyone who would like any specimens of the *Carduus tuberosus*? I have four or five to spare, and now is the time to send them. My tub of Bogbean has been a joy for ever in blossom this year. The drought has burnt up nearly all the wild flowers in this neighbourhood, and the Marsh Orchids are only about two inches in height, but it must be a good time for the Ruskin ground in its wetness.

Yours very faithfully,

HENRY WILLETT."

"It will be seen by this letter that Mr. Willett was deploring the delay, and that he had felt that it was wiser to give

the ground to a purely scientific body than to the Corporation of Oxford, which he at one time suggested.

"On July 8, 1901, Mr. Willett writes :—

"Hope to meet you at Blenheim. When is that bit of ground going to be settled. Look it up, for delays are dangerous, and I am seventy-eight, and spent my golden wedding the other day. By the bye, if you don't look sharp I shan't be able to congratulate you on your silver one.

H. WILLETT."

"On July 16 I received from Mr. Aldworth, through his solicitors, an offer to sell the piece of ground known as 'Hurst Copse' for the sum of £135, the timber to be taken at a valuation. This letter was forwarded to Mr. Willett, who replied on July 18th :—

"I am much pleased to hear that you have at last fixed the price of the land. Will you also kindly get your own solicitor to look into the title and to prepare the conveyance? Shall I send you a cheque at once for the purchase money, or wait until the conveyance is ready for signature, and then send a cheque for the whole amount? I think we had better now complete this purchase before any attempts to negotiate for the Mill, etc. Our purchase (when known) will probably have one or two effects—(1) either to increase the price of the adjoining property, or (2) to stimulate some other owner to aid in the scheme. I am afraid the latter is too much to hope for. I hope you will accept the invitation to Blenheim for the 10th. I have taken rooms at the Randolph on the 8th for myself, Dr. Jessopp, and Le Bas.

H. WILLETT."

"On the 13th of August Messrs. Challenor and Son, the solicitors of the owner of the Mill, informed me that he was not prepared to sell the Mill, as for the sake of his adjoining land he must have control of the water."

At the General Meeting on 1901, Oct. 16, the Mayor (Mr. G. C. Druce) announced that the negotiations for the purchase of certain land at Cothill were completed, so that by the extremely generous and public-spirited gift of Mr. Henry Willett, of Brighton, the Society was now actually the possessor of *four and a half* acres of land to be kept untouched as a zoological and botanical preserve for all time. The announcement was greeted with great applause. The President moved on behalf of the Society a most cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Willett, which was heartily seconded by the

Hope Professor of Zoology. A vote of thanks was also offered to the Mayor for the prominent part he had taken in obtaining the great privilege for the Society.

This arrangement fell through owing to the difficulty of the woodland part of the plot not being desired by Mr. Willett, according to Mr. Druce's account, which is now resumed.

"Subsequently, and after Mr. Willett had illness and domestic affliction, he wished to purchase the marshland only, thinking a woodland, not of aboriginal growth, scarcely represented what he required. This led to further negotiations, and eventually Mr. Willett wrote me on 1901, Dec. 6:—

"‘All's well that ends well.’ I have settled with Mr. Aldworth to my complete satisfaction. . . I have accepted the offer (on certain conditions) of the marshland portion only for £100, and have instructed Messrs. Graham to prepare a contract. Later on, after the property becomes mine legally, I would like myself to instruct Messrs. Mallam to confer with you as to the preparation of a trust deed, the cost of which I will defray. I hope all this will prove satisfactory to you. . . The scheme was originally your own, and I wish all the ‘Kudos’ to be yours, and I must, of course, leave the whole of the control to you and the trustees or committee you may nominate. My increasing age and infirmities must prevent my doing more than making occasional suggestions.

HENRY WILLETT."

"On 1902, May 13, Mr. Willett writes:—

"I hope I have at last settled the matter of the ‘plot’ with Mr. Aldworth. I am to pay £80 for the marsh part only (subject to an agreement and plan). Now, can you give me the name of the trustees in whose name the ‘plot’ is to be conveyed. Your own being one, I think it better not to complicate the matter with conditions. If I succeed in handing over the ‘plot’ to them my responsibility will cease.

H. WILLETT."

"To this I replied that—

" . . . it might not be necessary to make a separate trust, as was originally suggested. As you were good enough to mention the Ashmolean Natural History Society as being a suitable body for holding it, I will, with your permission, lay the matter again before them, to see if they approve of acting as trustees; the President, Secretary, and Treasurer (with myself, as you kindly suggest) might be selected. The matter is now somewhat different from what it was previously. Since the separation of the marsh from the other portion (not purchased) will be an arbitrary line, it

may be necessary to fence off the marsh, and the Society may not be willing to incur this expense. It may, however, be felt that a fence will not be necessary. The Society has called a Committee for Friday week to consider it and some other matters."

"On the 16th of May Mr. Willett writes :—

"I rather gather from Mr. Aldworth's letter that he has already dug a ditch for a boundary. Can you take a hansom to go and see? I cannot think a wire fence necessary. I shall be content to get the land conveyed to you alone on behalf of the Natural History Society. Would not Mr. Poulton also allow his name to stand if you want another?

H. WILLETT."

Committee Minutes of 1902, May 21, record that Mr. G. C. Druce brought forward the question of Mr. Willett's gift, with the misunderstandings, delays, and alterations of gift (now only a portion of Cothill).

Questions for the Committee were :

- (1). Would the Society now undertake responsibility of ownership under the changed circumstances?
- (2). Would Prof. Poulton (nominated by Mr. Willett) share with G. C. Druce the trusteeship?

Agreed :

- (1). The Society would accept Mr. Willett's modified gift.
- (2). Prof. Poulton consented, if no serious risks incurred thereby.

Mr. Druce wrote in the Report for 1902, p. 21 : "The negotiations, however, were rather protracted, but eventually the most interesting portion, from its containing the plants of special rarity, has been acquired by Mr. Willett, and by him transferred to Professor Poulton and myself." His account continues, "On the 31st of May Mr. Willett writes that he has given £10 more, Mr. Aldworth undertaking to pay the tithe which was 6s. yearly. Subsequently Professor Poulton consented to act as co-trustee, and on June 2, 1902, the protracted negotiations were settled."

Mr. Willett writes on that day :—

"Many thanks for your note and names of new owners. I have given order to have the property conveyed to you and Mr. Poulton. I hope to go to Oxford to-morrow eve, and to see you to dinner at the Randolph I hope to return to Oxford about the 18th, then go to Cothill and also to Abingdon. I

don't wish to impose conditions of trust. I only suggest you and Mr. Poulton should sign the conveyance to you as a recognition that I pay the money. We can chat this over. It is to be settled for finally for June 24th.

HENRY WILLETT."

In the Report of the Committee for 1902, p. 31, these words occur: "The most important events of the year have been (2) the completion of the purchase, and transfer to the Society, of the land at Cothill (to be known as the Ruskin Plot), by the generous gift of Mr. Henry Willett."

Number (1) concerned the Ashmolean Library.

At the Annual Meeting of 1903, Jan. 21, Mr. Willett was elected an Honorary Member, and at the same time Mr. Druce made an earnest appeal to members and others to respect the rare flora on the land at Cothill.

The Committee in 1903, February 9, agreed to print in the Report for 1902 an account of Cothill and its present rare flora, which Mr. Druce offered to write, together with a map. This account appeared as pages 21 to 27 of the Report and is reproduced in this History.

In 1903, September 18, a party of twenty-seven members made their first visit to Cothill under the guidance of Mr. Druce.

Mr. J. Aldworth, the owner of the remaining portion of land known as Hurst Copse, having died, his trustees had his property sold by auction, including the piece of land adjoining and to the north-west of the Society's land. The following extract is from the auctioneer's catalogue:—

Lot 12.

"THE HURST COPSE,"

Containing about

2 A. 2 R. 22 P.

Tithes commuted at 10s. Present value, 7s.

This lot, which refers to the piece of land adjoining the marsh land at Cothill, was sold by auction on Monday, June 20, 1904, by Messrs. King, Adkins, and Bowen, auctioneers, Abingdon.

Mr. Druce having heard of this, succeeded in purchasing Lot 12 on behalf of the Society and generously advanced the money pending arrangements by the Committee; the purchase, with expenses and value of the timber, amounted to

about £100. For further information on this point I refer the reader to the Annual Reports and Accounts for 1904 to 1907.

The Minutes of 1904, Oct. 19, p. 468, record that the purchase of an adjoining piece of land at Cothill had been made by Mr. Druce, and a vote of thanks was heartily accorded Mr. Druce for having so ably and generously managed the purchase.

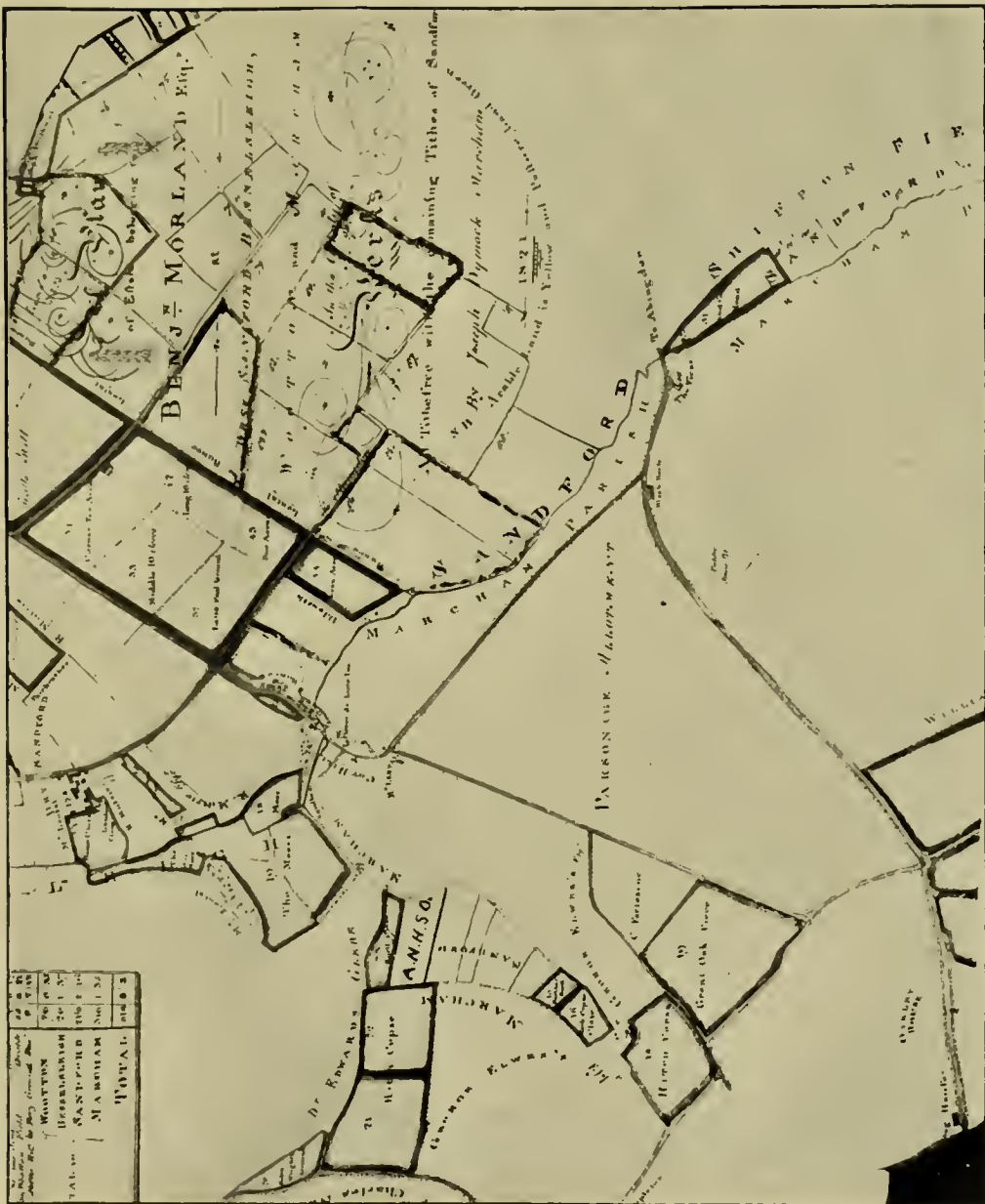
The purchase of these two acres of ground, chiefly woodland, makes the piece of land owned by the Society now identical with the portion originally owned by Mr. Aldworth, and named "Hurst Copse" on the map or plan.

The thanks of the Society are also recorded to Mr. Druce in the Report for 1904, p. 22. And on p. 29 Mr. Druce gave a short account of the new piece of property, and the additional plants to be found thereon.

The next event of importance connected with the Ruskin Reserve (which name has been adopted in preference to the Ruskin Plot) was the encroachment by workmen employed by Mr. B. H. Morland. I cannot state the case better than by quoting that part of the Committee's Report for the year 1906, pp. 22 and 23:—

"When a number of members visited the Ruskin Reserve on September 29, it was found that owing to the previous dry weather a bordering ditch had been extended into the Society's property in order to provide water for the mill; the result was that the marsh had been so much drained as to leave the charas and other plants, usually covered with water, quite dry. The matter was at once taken in hand, and a Committee Meeting was called for October 2. In the meantime the owner of the adjoining property, Mr. B. H. Morland, had instructed his solicitor, Mr. Challenor, to call upon Mr. Druce and express his deep regret that any encroachment—entirely unknown to him until his visit to Cothill on the same afternoon—had been made upon the Society's property through the misunderstanding or over-zeal of the workmen employed. Mr. Morland was greatly annoyed that anything of the kind should have happened, and undertook to have the mud and tufts of sedge replaced immediately so as to restore the water level. In view of this the Committee hoped that no irreparable damage had been done, and instructed the Secretary to send Mr. Challenor this resolution, which had been passed unanimously:—

'The Committee of the Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire having heard from Mr. Morland's Solicitor that the considerable damage done by his workmen to property of the

[illegible]

Society at Cothill has been done without his cognisance, and would be as far as possible repaired by him, think that no further steps need be taken in the matter at present.'

The Treasurer and Secretary met Mr. Morland and Mr. Challenor at Cothill about a week later, and found that as much of the soil as possible had been replaced, a dam had been constructed of wood and mud which will have the effect of raising the water level a little more than hitherto, and during the week the water had thus risen several inches; the few shrubs were soon likely to recover their lopping, as the roots were mostly undisturbed, and it was not believed that any permanent damage had been done.

The whole property was then thoroughly examined, aided by a large-scale map made about eighty years ago; the trenches and boundaries were clearly indicated on the map, and they were readily visible at the time of the visit. The question of boundary posts or more prominent marks was considered, but the Committee, after careful consideration, did not recommend any interference with the natural beauty of the property: Mr. Morland is equally anxious to preserve this piece of land in its natural condition. A trench, which has not been cleared out for many years, Mr. Morland has promised to have cleared next year, and a few unobtrusive stakes driven in to mark its course. Mr. W. R. Fisher has contributed a report upon the trees and shrubs; this is given among the reports of Sectional Meetings. [Reprinted on p. 430].

It has come to the knowledge of the Committee that certain members have removed or destroyed rare plants in the Cothill Reserve, or have encouraged or permitted their friends or strangers to remove them. The Committee propose that a new rule be passed rendering such members liable to expulsion from the Society.*

F. A. BELLAMY,
Hon. Sec."

I will conclude this subject by giving *in extenso* Mr. Druce's account of the Cothill flora from the Report for 1902, pp. 22—25, his account of the visit to Cothill as given in the Report for 1903, pp. 44—45, and the note in the Report for 1904, p. 29, the first Clause in the Agreement of Sale, 1902 Report, p. 27, also his obituary notice of Mr. Henry Willett in the Report for 1906, pp. 16—18. Mr. W. R. Fisher's report about the trees is also given.

(From the Report for 1902, pp. 22—25.)

"It will be well to describe our landed estate, which, although included in the parish of St. Helen's, Abingdon, is situated, as I have said, near Cothill village, which is about five miles S.W. by W.

* This Rule was passed as an addition to Rule V. on Jan. 24, 1907.

of Oxford. Near the Watermill a small lane, guarded by a gate, on the north side of the road, follows the mill-stream in a nearly parallel direction. The approach, like the entrance to many picturesque eastern buildings, is prosaic, but the plentiful growth on either side of the lane of the two Crane's-bills (*Geranium pyrenaicum* and *G. rotundifolium*), and the occurrence of the local stonecrop (*Sedum dasyphyllum*) on the rugged walls have their own interest. Near the mill the stream has widened out into a somewhat fair-sized shallow pool, but on the way to our 'Plot' it narrows at times into a deepish brook bordered with great tussocks of the sedge *Carex paniculata*, and with it I have found the very rare hybrid *Carex Boenninghausiana*. In one place at least the stream is so nearly level with its banks that in wet seasons it forms a swamp, where I have seen the beautiful blossoms of the bog-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), and where there is a rich growth of ragged-robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*), marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), and lady's smock (*Cardamine pratensis*) in the spring. Its eastern side is sheltered and shaded by coppices, while tall hedgerows on the western side shut out the view of the village and the school-grounds of Cothill. About a quarter of a mile from the mill a large grassy field of about 15 acres, known as the 'Parson's Moor,' which belongs to the vicarage of Besselsleigh, is reached, and this in itself is a very happy hunting-ground for the naturalist, since in some parts the coralline oolite comes to the surface, and then we have such typical gypsophilous plants (*calcipetes*) as the grasses *Brachypodium pinnatum* and *Bromus erectus* and the pyramidal orchid (*Orchis pyramidalis*) occurring in close proximity to typical marsh plants which occur where the limestone has been denuded, or where the clay itself comes to the surface. And on this impervious soil we have a flora in which such typically uliginous and pelophilous species as the marsh lousewort (*Pedicularis palustris*), the marsh helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*), the broad-leaved cotton-grass (*Eriophorum latifolium*) occur, and the sedges luxuriate. But although very close to and despite its being of a larger size this Parson's Moor is not so rich as our smaller portion, which is only a short distance from its south-western corner, and is reached by following the grass-grown lane for a few yards further. Our spot consists of a piece of ground about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres in extent, and includes a portion of the grass-covered lane and the sloping ground to two shallow natural ponds, separated by a grassy causeway or balk. The margins of the pools are spongy and afford two insectivorous plants, the sun-dew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) and the butter-wort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*), as well as the marsh orchids (*Orchis incarnata* and *O. latifolia*), and the fragrant orchid (*Habenaria conopsea*). The wetter part contains the marsh helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*), and the marsh lousewort (*Pedicularis palustris*), and the sedges *Carex dioica*, *C. pulcaris*, *C. stellulata*, or, as it is

sometimes called, *C. echinata*, *C. flava*, *C. panicæ*, *C. Goodenowii*, *C. Hornschuchiana*, and *C. disticha*. There are also tussocks of the sedge *Carex paniculata*, of the purple Melic-grass (*Molinia varia*), and the black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*). Crawling among the wet moss, but where there is some amount of exposure, may be seen the beautiful and delicate rosy flowers of the bog-pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*). In the pools there is a considerable growth of a pond weed, which is not known from any other locality in the diocese, namely, *Potamogeton coloratus*, sometimes called by the equally expressive name *P. plantagineus*, the leaves of which are often coloured of a dark crimson, and when held against the light are seen to be most beautifully veined. Here, too, a bladder-wort (*Utricularia major*, or as it is more frequently called, *U. neglecta*) is frequent, and sometimes flowers freely. The smaller species, *U. minor*, also occurs. The large charad (*Chara hispida*) is abundant, and, unlike so many of its allies, persists from year to year; two other species, *C. contraria* and *C. fragilis*, have also been found, all three being copiously encrusted with calcareous matter from the hard water which rises in a natural spring from the junction of the coralline oolite with the clay to form these pools. Growing in the water, especially in the shallower parts, will be found the pale rush (*Juncus obtusiflorus*), the sedge *Carex rostrata*, and the reed-grass (*Phragmites*), and very rarely the water-dropwort (*Oenanthe Lachenalii*), the water-plantain (*Echinodorus ranunculoides*), in its only locality near Oxford, and the very local *Samolus Valerandi*. The small valerian (*Valeriana dioica*), the marsh bedstraw (*Galium uliginosum*), the broad-leaved cotton-grass (*Eriophorum latifolium*), the smooth meadow thistle (*Cnicus pratensis*), the grass *Sieglingia decumbens* also occur in and about the marsh. The drier portions have yielded the dyer's weed (*Genista tinctoria*), the petty whin (*G. anglica*), the gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*), the milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), the eyebright (*Euphrasia nemorosa*), the rattle-grass (*Rhinanthus minor*), and there are fine bushes of the cornel (*Cornus sanguinea*), and of the spindle tree (*Euonymus europæus*), with its fruit in autumn showing the same bizarre combination of tints as may be seen in the robes of the doctor of civil law. The maple (*Acer campestre*), and the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) also occur, as well as the willows *Salix caprea*, *S. cinerea*, and *S. aurita*.

The scenic effects are very pleasing, as, in addition to the great charm which the sense of extreme solitude in itself confers, there is a pleasing combination of woodland, water, and marsh, not separated by any abrupt line of demarcation or fenced by hideous barriers, but melting insensibly into each other. In Spring, one sees the bright green spears of the young grasses and sedges piercing through the russet browns of the dead rush and sedge vegetation, which persists till late in the season, when almost the only touch of

colour given is caused by the golden palms on the willows or the bluish haze where the bluebells are beginning to expand in the woodland. In summer the spikes of the marsh orchids make a brave show. Then, too, may be seen the large white cymes of the water-elder (*Viburnum Opulus*), the amethystine heads of the meadow thistle, and the rosy-pink spikes of the orchid *Habenaria conopsea*, while the milkwort and butterwort show their blues, the bog-pimpernel its pink, the small valerian its palest rosy tints, and the glistening silky plumes of the cotton-grass wave in the wind; while, in Autumn, the magnificent reed-grass displays its blackish-purple panicles and glaucous bluish-green foliage, the cornel with its dull crimson leaves darkening to purple supports the significance of the specific name, while the flaming yellow of the maple and the russet tinge of the oaks form a pleasing relief from the sombre tints of the pines in the western horizon.

Nor must the mosses be forgotten, for the marsh is rich in uliginous species. The insect life, too, is rich and varied, and there is no doubt that Mr. Warde Fowler will be able hereafter to give us further charming tales about the birds which frequent this place, which for a long time has been a favourite resort of the snipe and nightingale.

Therefore, although not of large dimensions, naturalists will find that their possession is a very valuable one. It is one to be guarded with jealous care; specimens should not be ruthlessly gathered or collected just to satisfy a momentary curiosity; it is much better to observe than to destroy. The Sundew is very sparingly distributed, and the least thoughtful member of the Society might easily eradicate it. It once existed on the north side of Shotover; for the purpose of cultivation a small trench was made to drain the marsh, and now it has entirely disappeared from Oxfordshire. We may prevent drainage, but it will be more difficult to prevent morbid curiosity. The great charm of the 'Ruskin Plot' is that although sequestered, it is not too far removed from our growing city, whose expansion has practically destroyed the wild character which Boar's Hill once possessed, and has eradicated some of the rare species which once grew on that charming eminence, the haunt of the gipsy scholar. May it be said that under the ægis of the Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire not one of the species I have enumerated as the present constituents of the Cothill flora will disappear, but that the Society's members in the centuries to come may still be able to observe these treasures in the pleasant reserve which the generosity and public spirit of its donor has placed in our hand by an act which I am sure would have appealed in the strongest manner to the eloquent expounder of the beauties of English scenery, and the strenuous advocate of handing down unimpaired and unsullied from one generation to another such

spots as these, whose name is happily commemorated in the 'Ruskin Plot'; and not I think the less happily coincident is the fact, that in the erection of this Museum, he, with Sir H. W. Acland, took the deepest interest, and within the walls of the very chamber where he delivered some of his most eloquent addresses the Society meets.

GEORGE CLARIDGE DRUCE,

Jan., 1903.

Hon. Treasurer."

(From the Report for 1903, p. 45.)

"On a beautiful afternoon when the members visited Cothill most of the interesting species which are enumerated in the account of the 'Ruskin Plot,' which appeared in the Report for 1902, were observed. One, which by an oversight was omitted, the handsome grass of Parnassus, *Parnassia palustris*, was in splendid show.

On the open part of the adjacent woodland a bramble, *Rubus plicatus*, not previously noticed for this neighbourhood, was observed. It grows on Boar's Hill, and may have been brought to this place by birds.

Since the *Flora of Berkshire* was written, the genus *Euphrasia* has been critically examined and monographed by Dr. R. von Wettstein, of Vienna, and several species not previously recognised in our British list are described by him. Hitherto Cothill had only been credited with *Euphrasia nemorosa*, but this visit resulted in adding a new species to the Berkshire Flora, namely, *E. stricta*, Host, and the President of Fb. has also found in Berkshire *E. Rostkoviana*, *E. Kernerii*, etc.

At Cothill the Peppermint *Mentha piperita* was seen, and on the village walls *Sedum dasyphyllum* and a grass *Poa bulbosa*, of which only a solitary specimen existed some years ago, but has now spread. It owes its origin probably to the adjacent corn-mill, as it is the viviparous form and very doubtfully indigenous inland in Britain.

A word of advice may be necessary to the members, many of whom began to recklessly pluck the plants on the 'Plot.' May a gentle protest be made against the practice? A specimen for the herbarium or for examination at home may be carefully cut, but pulling the roots, even of common things, is to be deprecated, and gathering the Sundew, which only occurs in a very limited quantity, is to be most studiously avoided.

It is to the careless only that this warning is intended to be given; but members must bear in mind that each of us is the custodian of a portion of nature's domain, which is to be handed on from one generation to another unspoiled.

G. C. DRUCE."

(From the Report for 1904, p. 29.)

"THE RUSKIN RESERVE.

The plot of ground which was presented to the Society by

Mr. Henry Willett, of Arnold House, Brighton, has already been described in the Report for 1903.

It consists chiefly of marsh and water, with a portion of boggy pasture. To the north-west a piece of woodland known as Hurst Copse borders it, and has a right-of-way over the Ruskin Reserve. In June of last year this portion, consisting of 2 acres 2 roods and 22 perches, came into the market, and the Treasurer, after consultation with several past Presidents, went to the sale and purchased the property. This, with the timber taken at valuation, came to £93 1s. 6d., plus the expense of transfer and purchase.

The present portion adds much to the value of the Ruskin Reserve, since the right-of-way over the original portion considerably lessened the chance of maintaining the vegetation, etc., in their original condition. The woodland now added is of a varied character, Oak, Ash, Hazel, Maple, Spindle tree, White Thorn, Black Thorn, Grey and Goat Willow, Wayfaring Tree, Water Elder, besides Larch and Pine, being represented. The Brambles include the local *R. plicatus*. Among the plants are the Cow-wheat, *Melampyrum pratense*, the Gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*, the Wood Pimpernel, *Lysimachia nemorum*, the Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, the Melic grass, *Melica uniflora*, the Wood Poa, *Poa nemoralis*, *Holcus mollis*, and the Violets, *V. odorata*, and *V. Riviniana*.

Members are allowed to visit the place but they are asked not to introduce any plants or seeds, and are requested not to take *roots of any plants*. The Sundew, which is very scarce, should not be plucked. The Committee, in their endeavours to keep for all time this interesting portion of ground in its pristine beauty and completeness, ask for the loyal assistance of the members.

G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Jan., 1905."

(From the Report for 1906, p. 36.)

"September 29.—The Society visited the Ruskin Reserve at Cothill. Actuated probably by the scarcity of water for the adjoining mill, some deepening of a ditch leading from the pond and marsh had been effected. (See further information on this point in the Committee's report.)

Before the land was acquired by the Society, there were some large oak and ash on it, which were felled and sold. At present there are a few indigenous oaks, ash, alder and birch. The birch is chiefly *Betula alba*, L., but Mr. Druce states that *B. pubescens* was there before the wood was cut. There are also spruce and Scots pine, the latter on peaty soil. Neither of these trees is indigenous. If rabbits are kept down, we may soon hope to see numerous natural seedlings of the indigenous trees. The gamekeeper who looks after the property has been instructed to kill the rabbits. If

he can be induced to leave the stoats and weasels alive, they would soon exterminate the rabbits, and a litter of foxes would also be useful, though probably too formidable to the neighbouring poultry-yards.

Besides the trees mentioned above, there are numerous shrubs, such as *Salix purpurea*, L., largely cultivated in the Kennet valley for finer basket-work, *S. cinerea*, L., the grey willow, *Viburnum Opulus*, L., the Guelder rose, *V. Lantana*, L., the Wayfaring tree, characteristic of lime soils, red dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea* L.), Spindle tree (*Euonymus europaeus*, L.), and other commoner shrubs, such as hazel, black and white thorns, and alder. Brambles abound.

It is better not to plant any exotic trees, but to leave the area exclusively to natural growth of indigenous species. Some thinning and cutting back of coppice growth will eventually be required, but not for the next ten years.

W. R. FISHER."

(From the Report for 1902, p. 27.)

"FIRST CLAUSE OF THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE
'RUSKIN PLOT.'

'The Vendors agree to sell and the Purchaser agrees to purchase for the sum of ninety pounds all that piece of land being part of Hurst Close situate at Sandford in the parish of St. Helen Abingdon in the County of Berks containing by admeasurement one acre three roods and two perches or thereabouts and delineated and coloured pink on the plan annexed to this Agreement held for the remainder of a term of two thousand years granted by an Indenture of Lease dated the second day of December in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth subject to a right of way eighteen feet wide to be reserved to the Vendors their executors administrators and assigns and their tenants and servants and all other persons authorized by them with or without horses carts and carriages over the land from the point A to the point B on the plan at the western boundary of the premises hereby agreed to be sold to other land of the Vendors adjoining on the north.' "

(The shaded portion on the plan in the Report for 1902 corresponds to that referred to above as "coloured pink.")

(From the Report for 1906, p. 16.)

HENRY WILLETT.

"In the last days of February, 1905, at the ripe age of eighty-two years, Henry Willett passed painlessly and peacefully away. It is impossible in the short space at our disposal to give any adequate idea of his great and active personality. Born a younger son of a Sussex farmer named Catt, in 1863 he adopted under the terms of a

relative's will the name Willett, and as a brewer at Brighton amassed a large fortune. Although he never entered the Municipal Council, few men exerted greater authority in civic matters; his views, fearlessly expressed from a high plane of thought, with an undoubted purity of purpose, and characterised by a far-seeing judgement, exerted a dominating power. He was a champion of Henry Fawcett, whose tragic loss of sight appealed to Willett's generous instincts, and he bore the greater part of the cost of his expensive electoral campaign; but it is not, however, on this side of his character that I may here speak.

He was one of the founders of the Brighton Museum, to which he presented his large and valuable collection of Chalk fossils, which included many types of great interest. His enormous collection of Pottery, which he acquired in order that the games, wars, and history of the English people as depicted in ceramic art might be fully illustrated, was presented by him to the same institution, after it had interested many thousands at Bethnal Green. His generosity was by no means limited to Brighton; few Museums and Art collections in Britain have been for long without some exhibit from him. He was an acute judge of art treasures, and recognised a good thing with lightning-like perception. Although he bought largely, he once told me that his paintings cost him nothing, for he was fortunate on at least two occasions to sell pictures for as many thousands as he had given hundreds of pounds. His house was a museum of pictures, china, plate, and furniture, and his accurate memory retained the recollection of the acquisition of each object, with the often curious circumstances by which it was obtained. Books he never collected, but he had three which made a collector's mouth water: a Caxton, a Wycliffe Testament, and a Book of Hours, each of which had been acquired after considerable trouble, and some romantic experience. The Book of Hours was of especial interest since it had belonged to the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, and was carried by Louis XVI. to the scaffold, where he presented it to his Abbé; the precious stones which once adorned its covers had been removed to defray the expense of the Abbé's burial. But although not a book collector, Willett was the friend of many authors. He was the host of Wendell Holmes during his visit to England, and accompanied him to Salisbury and Compton Wynyates, where Holmes recited some portions of the *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* to his hosts in that historic house. Willett was a devoted disciple and friend of Ruskin; from an artistic fountain to his memory he supplied a spring of pure sparkling water to a thirsty Sussex village, and he wished to have the name of Ruskin connected with the piece of marsh at Cothill which he gave to this Society. I have met at his house the genial Dr. Jessopp, who puts Willett in one of his sketches as a benevolent despot, Sir Martin Conway, whose

climbs were always a theme of interest to our host, William Morris, Arnold, Boyd Dawkins, the Quaker John Bellows of Dictionary fame, Burne Jones, and other literary and artistic friends. He was the Treasurer and generous donor to the Sub-Wealden Exploration, and acted as Hon. Sec. to the British Association Meeting at Brighton in 1872. He freely assisted any scientific work which he was interested in, from the exploration, with Boyd Dawkins, of the Somersetshire Caverns, the excavation of Cissbury Camp in his own county, or the exhumation of the remains of the Cetiosaurus at the Kirtlington quarries in our own district. In the last subject he was specially interested; and although many forgot Mr. Chapman—an Oxford watchmaker in Broad Street, who was, as Canon Tuckwell in his *Reminiscences of Oxford* points out, the original discoverer of these cetiosaurian remains—and gave the credit to Prof. Phillips, Willett was mindful of Chapman's work, and to the end assisted to make the latter days of our Oxford fellow naturalist more comfortable,—straitened as they were.

Under his auspices I saw a large part of his beautiful county, and the not less beautiful gardens and houses which it contains; the fertility of excuse which he displayed to do his friends or even strangers a kindness was a liberal education, and his bread cast upon the waters often brought him a return not only in gratitude but in early information of some curiosity that might be found. It was indeed a revelation to travel with him.

It was, I believe, after he had attained his seventieth year that Botany really attracted him, but with his extraordinary zeal he soon made himself acquainted with the principal English plants. Our old member, the Rev. Edward Fox, of Heyford, removed to Hassocks, and became his friend. These two came to Oxford, and we went to see the Meadow Sage at Middleton Stoney, and the Birthwort at Godstow, when his attention was attracted by a rude wooden figure then standing in a cottage garden. With other Oxford people I had noticed it and passed by, but he saw more deeply into things than most people. 'I must have that,' he said, and gave a commission to Mr. Ogden to obtain it at a price which made one of the company open his eyes. But having obtained it, he subsequently ferreted out its history, eventually proving that it was the statue of Queen Philippa; and the visitor to the Library of Queen's College may now see the restored monument, which is the witness at once to his liberality and his acumen. Great was his delight to see the Marsh Sowthistle growing in our county, and seeds which he took home produced fine plants in his garden at Arnold House, side by side with the rare Tuberous Thistle, which we gathered at the celebrated Avebury. He was a subscriber to the busts of Jowett and F. W. Robertson in the Bodleian; the

latter was an intimate friend and the pastor of his church. Although not a member of this University, he held it in high esteem, two of his sons graduating from its colleges; and he was a frequent and honoured guest of Liddell, Jowett, Sewell, Acland, and Brodrick. He walked with Bright to the Encænna on the occasion of that orator receiving the degree of D.C.L., and was not a little tickled to see the Quaker in such gorgeous robes. In his latter days he was very tolerant in religious matters—people of various creeds could gather round his table knowing that nothing more than trifling persiflage would be heard, and that rather with the view to an exchange of ideas than as provocative of debate.

On one of my frequent visits, hearing that Cambridge had obtained a piece of Wicken Fen for Natural History purposes, he said he would like to do something of the kind for Oxford. Subsequently we went on a glorious autumn day to see Cothill, and he was delighted at the idea of securing to Oxford naturalists for all time such a delightful reserve. This has been accomplished, and our Society recognises that in the death of its honorary member, Mr. Willett, it has lost a generous patron of the sciences it is especially interested in, and an energetic worker in the same field and a sympathiser in a very complete degree with its aims. It has been cynically said of some millionaires that their end justifies their means, but in Mr. Willett's case we know that his means were freely given to assist the scientific, artistic, and humanitarian spirit. The multitude of people drawn from all classes of the community, and from very distant places, who attended the unpretending funeral in the lone churchyard on the southern slopes of the thymey chalk downs, which he loved so well, was a testimony to the sway which his vigorous and powerful personality, his generous and kindly disposition, had exerted upon all kinds and conditions of men.

G. CLARIDGE DRUCE."

PROPERTY, OTHER THAN COTHILL.

INVENTORY.

Minute-books.

- Item 1. Minute-book I.: period 1880, May 27—1883, May 24, with various notices and newspaper reports, which I have pasted in since the book came into my possession from Mr. Druce; the book is in limp covers with American leather.
- Item 2. Minute-book II. and Committee Minutes No. 1: period 1887, May 24—1888, Sept. 20; this includes the Minutes of the General Meetings, accounts of Excursions, and Committee Minutes, 1887—1898. In 1888, Sept. 3,

the Secretary was ordered to get a separate book for the Minutes of General Meetings, and to continue the Minutes of Committees in this book, which for this purpose extends to 1898, Dec. 5. A list of members of the Committees and of the Society, 1887—1889, is given at the end of it. Various notices, newspaper reports, and balance-sheets, also communications about the Midland Union Meeting at Oxford, are pasted in this Minute-book. I have labelled it, indexed it with catchwords, also numbered the pages 1—211. The book is bound in black roan back, and cloth sides.

Item 3. Minute-book III.: period 1888, Oct. 16—1898, Nov. 30. It contains the Minutes of all General Meetings, some notices and newspaper reports that have been preserved—postcards were used for notices of Meetings from 1891, and these have been placed in separate books owing to their bulky nature—also the Midland Union Notices in 1889 and 1895, printed quarto pages, containing the annual list of Officers and Committee, list of lectures, members, and balance-sheets, from 1888, Oct.—1898, Jan., and Rules, Set C and D. I have numbered the pages 1 to 341, and indexed the book with catchwords. It is bound with dark purple leather back and corners, and cloth sides.

Item 4. Minute-book IV.: period 1899, Jan. 25, and still in use. I have indexed it to date, and numbered the pages onwards from page 342. This book has larger pages, and is bound in black roan back with cloth sides. Printed quarto sheets of list of members, etc., for 1898 and 1899, copies of Rules, Set E, and newspaper reports after 1906, Feb., I have pasted in; the postcard notices are in a separate book, and other information is in the printed Annual Reports.

Item 5. Committee Minutes No. 2: Minutes of the Committee from 1899, Jan. 31, and still in use. I have numbered the pages 212—375 from the previous Committee Minute-book (see Item 2), and indexed it throughout. It also contains proof-sheets of Rules, Set E and F, Mr. Nagel's letter of 1901, May 4, p. 237, Dr. Tylor's letter of 1901, June 8, p. 245, also cyclostyled notice relating to this History, p. 285.

- Items 6—8. I possessed three books specially constructed for use in mounting letters, etc., and have pleasure in giving them to the Society. I have filled two and most of the third with postcard notices of Meetings since the beginning of 1891, and thus continued from the Minute-books, Items 1—3; a considerable number of the notices from my own collection have been incorporated in order to make the set as complete as possible. At the end of the previous section I have given a list of those preserved, and the Committee would be glad to receive others not mentioned therein.
- Item 9. I have also made a full index of the Committee Minutes for convenience of speedy reference; at present these manuscript sheets are unbound.
- Item 10. A MS. book containing an account of all the Excursions or Field-days, 1880—1907, has been prepared for my own satisfaction, and I have indexed, in alphabetical order, the places visited: this book I give to the Society. See Chapter VII.
- Item 11. Lecture-book: a book containing the titles of all papers or lectures given before the Society, 1880—1906, has been prepared in chronological order and numbered from 1880, the number of the last meeting in 1905 was 307. This book I also have pleasure in giving to the Society. See Chapter V.
- Item 12. The Roll: I have collected in chronological order under each letter of the alphabet the names, addresses, and dates of election of all members since 1880; this involved a very considerable amount of work, and was originally undertaken for the purpose of this History. I wish it had been possible to add the date of resignation, but a number have not deigned to take the trouble to intimate that, preferring to leave with unpaid subscriptions; to these names I have put the date when last given in the printed list of members. I give this Roll-book to the Society, and hope that future Secretaries will keep this and other similar record-books to date.
- Item 13. Two copies, in some cases three, of MS. list of names in each Section for the Presidents', Secretary's, and Addresser's use; also MS. book with list of all members in the Society for the Addresser's use, and the

Secretary's copy, with corrections, of each year's Report, and list of names of members, 1892—1907: these corrected lists are for preservation in the Society's Archives.

Item 14. Lantern-slide Catalogues: a book containing a Catalogue of lantern slides has been prepared, together with a large number of single sheets containing details of each slide; each subject has been placed in Perry's Spring Covers. At present these number eight volumes, and are kept in a case (Item 15) in the Ashmolean Library with the catalogue of slides and blank forms for future use.

Item 15. A stained wood case, to hold the Lantern-slide Catalogues, etc., as mentioned in Item 14. This is open for use. Given by F. A. Bellamy.

Item 16. Twelve wooden grooved boxes, each to hold 100 lantern-slides. These, since they were purchased, I have labelled and french-polished, and fixed a list of contents inside each lid; they are kept in the glass cupboard in the Ashmolean Library, and are in charge of the President of Section P.

Item 17. About twenty card-board grooved boxes for lantern-slides. Given by Mr. P. Elford.

Item 18. At present (1907, Dec. 31), 693 bound Lantern-slides (see Section P. in Chapter V.). Mostly given by Mrs. Veley, Mr. A. H. Hamm, and F. A. Bellamy.

Item 19. Hand magnifying lens, five inches in diameter. Purchased.

Item 20. Original wood-block of the design used by the Ashmolean Society from 1835 (see account in Chapter IX., p. 396). In the Secretary's care.

Item 21. Three electrotypes from this wood-block, and numbered 1, 2, 3. No. 1, used from 1902—1907; No. 2, just brought into use; and No. 3, in reserve, Nos. 1 and 3 are in the Secretary's care. No. 2 on loan to Messrs. Parker and Co. The electros were made at the Clarendon Press.

Item 22. Books in the Library (see Library Catalogue).

Item 23. Library Catalogue (MS.).

Item 24. Four Lending books, one with morocco back, used by the old Ashmolean Society in 1862; one in red basil,

formerly the Ashmolean Society's lending book, 1862—1901, and now used as a book for recording additions to the Library; the lending book for the Oxford Natural History Society, 1895—1901; and the one now in use by the Librarians.

- Item 25. Oak Card-cabinet (six drawers) and cards for Librarians' use.
- Item 26. Inkstand, materials, and green table-cloth. (Items 22—26 are on the table, lent by the Radcliffe Librarian, in the Library).
- Item 27. Six separate and complete book-cases, with 38 locked and wired doors, fitted to the walls.
- Item 28. A cupboard with two doors standing in the Library, formerly the property of the Ashmolean Society. (Used for storing various materials for the Librarians' use, and for the stock of Ashmolean publications).
- Item 29. Baxter's *Hortus Siccus*, three portfolios; and *Hortus Siccus Londinensis*, three portfolios formerly belonging to Mr. J. Duncan of New College.
- Item 30. Large portfolio, containing eighty-six large botanical lecture diagrams. Given by Miss Cohen (1907).
- Item 31. China that formerly belonged to the Ashmolean Society: 15 cups, 28 saucers, 3 jugs, 1 teapots, 27 spoons, 3 sugar basins, 2 large plates (cake), also 1 kettle, 2 metal trays (old), tea and sugar in tea caddy, 1 knife, soap-tin, towel, and dusters.
- Item 32. Four green glass flower ornaments.
- Item 33. Three small oil lamps used on the table at meetings if required for microscopes. (Six were ordered to be purchased in 1888, Jan. 25, but only these three are left).
- Item 34. Notice-board on the wall in the Library.
- Item 35. Some shelving purchased from the Radcliffe Trustees, and not used in forming the book-cases in the Library; stored.
- Item 36. Green art serge curtains (two) in the glass cupboard in the Library.
- Item 37. Ten elm-wood chairs in the Library.
- Item 38. Metal deed-box containing the audited Balance-sheets, Cothill correspondence, and other documents. In Mr. Druce's care.

- Item 39. Quantity of tickets for use at the Christmas Lectures for Children.
- Item 40. Cash-box, purse, and two leather bags.
- Item 41. Six books of correspondence, notices, etc., relating to the Society, 1880—1907, bound in half rough brown calf and lettered. Received and arranged by F. A. Bellamy, and given to the Society for preservation.
- Item 42. MS. book for recording the stock of publications, and list of societies and institutions to which copies of publications have been sent.
- Item 43. Stock of printed Reports of the Society in 1907, Dec. 31. Four-paged sheet published annually, 1892—1899, various years.
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Copies of Report for 1900. | Copies of Report for 1901. |
| „ „ 1902. | „ „ 1903. |
| „ „ 1904. | „ „ 1905. |
| „ „ 1906. | „ „ 1907. |
- Item 44. Reprints, on one side of paper, of the Lepidoptera list, the Hymenoptera-Aculeata list, and the Coleoptera lists.
- Reprints, Secretarial Notes.
- „ Rules (1906 and 1908 editions).

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Item 45. Rules of the Society, 1838.
Rules of the Society, 1841.
Rules of the Society (Edition with 20 Rules).
Rules of the Society (Edition with 18 Rules).

ASHMOLEAN TRANSACTIONS.

- Vol. I., Papers i.—xi., title-page and contents (bound).
Vol. II., Papers xii.—xxv., title-page and contents (bound).
Also separate copies of the following, in wrappers:—
Title-page and Contents to Volume I.
Title-page and Contents to Volume II.
The following separate papers, published by the Society, may be purchased. (Apply to the Hon. Sec.):—
Vol. I.
i. On the Achromatism of the Eye, by Professor Baden Powell (out of print). 1835.

- ii. Observations on the Natural History of two Species of Wasps, by Rev. E. Bigge. Feb. 27, 1835.
- iii. Remarks on the Proportionate Quantities of Rain at different Seasons in Oxford, by Prof. S. P. Rigaud. March 13, 1835.
- iv. Narrative of an Excursion to the Lake Amsanctus, and to Mount Vultur in Apulia, in 1834 (with three engravings and a map), by Professor C. Daubeney. Dec. 4, 1835.
- v. On the Theory of Ratio and Proportion, as treated by Euclid, including an Enquiry into the Nature of Quantity, by Prof. Baden Powell. Feb. 5, 1836.
- vi. Notes on the Indica of Ctesias, by Prof. H. H. Wilson. Feb. 5, 1836.
- vii. On the Amphitheatre at Pola in Istria (with three plates), by Dr. Twiss. March 4, 1836.
- viii. Observations for determining the Refractive Indices for the Standard Rays of the Solar Spectrum in various Media, by Prof. Baden Powell. March 4, 1836.
- ix. On the Arenarius of Archimedes, by Professor S. P. Rigaud. Nov. 11, 1836.
- x. On the Nature and Evidence of the Primary Laws of Motion, by Professor Baden Powell. Nov. 20, 1837.
- xi. On the Collection of Boracic Acid from the Lagoni of Tuscany (with a map), by Sir T. Tancred. Nov. 20, 1837.

Vol. II.

- xii. Account of some early Proposals for Steam Navigation, by Prof. Stephen Peter Rigaud, M.A., F.R.S., etc. Feb. 26, 1838.
- xiii. On the Earlier Notices relative to the Natural History of the Giraffe, by F. Holme, M.A., F.Z.S. March 26, 1838.
- xiv. Additional Observations for determining the Refractive Indices for Definite Rays of the Solar Spectrum in several Media, with a First and Second Supplement to the same, by the Rev. Professor Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S., etc. Oct. 27, 1838, and Feb. 7, May 28, 1839.
- xv. On the Theory of Parallel Lines, by the Rev. Prof. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S., etc. May 2, 1842.

- xvi. Sketch of the Geology of North America, by Professor Charles Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S., etc., with an Address to the President and Members of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, 1839. Nov. 26, 1838.
- xvii. An Account of the Roman Road from Allchester to Dorchester, and other Roman Remains in the Neighbourhood, by the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D.
- xviii. An Essay on the Theory of the Combination of Observations, by Prof. W. F. Donkin, M.A., F.R.S. Feb. 6, 1844.
- xix. A Defence of Halley against the Charge of Religious Infidelity, by the Rev. S. J. Rigaud, M.A., F.R.A.S., etc. 1844.
- xx. On Education in the Principles of Art, by the Rev. R. Greswell, B.D., F.R.S., etc., with a Letter to the Earl of Eldon. Dec. 4, 1843.
- xxi. On the Site of the Ancient City of the Aurunci, and on the Volcanic Phenomena which it exhibits, by Prof. Charles Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S., etc. 1846.
- xxii. On the Sanitary Condition of Oxford (with a map), by W. P. Ormerod, F.R.C.S., etc. 1848.
- xxiii. An Essay on the Relation of the several parts of a Mathematical Science to the fundamental idea contained therein, by the Rev. Bartholomew Price, M.A. May 14, 1849.
- xxiv. On Necessary and Contingent Truth considered in regard to some primary principles of Mathematical and Mechanical Science, by the Rev. Prof. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S., etc. June 4, 1849, with a Note, Feb. 11, 1850.
- xxv. On some of the Methods at present in use in Pure Geometry, by H. J. S. Smith, B.A., Balliol. 1852.

ASHMOLEAN PROCEEDINGS.

Vol. I., 1832—1842; bound and unbound, complete volumes.

Abstracts of the Proceedings, Vol. II., 1843—1852; bound and unbound, complete volumes.

Title-page to Vol. II. (1854).

Also separate parts of the following numbers :—

i. 1832-3	x. 1835-6	xix. 1842	xxviii. 1851
ii. 1833	xi. 1836	xx. 1843	xxix. 1852
iii. 1833-4	xii. 1836	xxi. 1844	xxx. *
iv. 1834	xiii. 1837	xxii. 1845	xxxi. 1853
v. 1834	xiv. 1837-8	xxiii. 1846	xxxii. 1854
vi. 1835	xv. 1838	xxiv. 1847	xxxiii. 1855
vii. 1835	xvi. 1839	xxv. 1848	xxxiv. 1856
viii. 1835	xvii. 1840-1	xxvi. 1849	xxxv. 1857
ix. 1835	xviii. 1841-2	xxvii. 1850	xxxvi. 1858

No. xxxvi ends this series; continued under the title of *Proceedings of the Ashmolean Society, Oxford* (New Series): 1866, i. ii.; 1867, iii. iv.; 1868, v.

Report of the Ashmolean Society: 1872, 4 pp.; 1873, 8 pp.; 1874, 8 pp.; 1875, 8 pp.; 1876, 8 pp.; 1877, 8 pp.

Journal of the Proceedings of the Ashmolean Society: No. iii., p. 13—20, 1878-9, 8 pp.; No. iv., p. 21—32, 1880.

On certain considerations connected with the Orbits of Comets (abstract), by R. H. M. Bosanquet, M.A. Feb. 24, 1879.

On Time: Includes some questions connected with the Calendar (abstract), by R. H. M. Bosanquet, M.A. May 12, 1879.

On Mammalian Remains and Tree-trunks in Quaternary Sands at Reading (abstract), by E. B. Poulton, B.A. Nov. 24, 1879.

In Memoriam. Professor J. Phillips, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S. 1874.

List of members: 1835, 1838—1857 (yearly), 1866, 1872, and 1880.

The question of the sale of certain publications of the Society and of the former Ashmolean Society was considered in Committee in 1906, Nov. 7. As some of the printed papers and reports were very scarce, the matter was left for the prices to be determined by the President (Mrs. Veley), the Treasurer, and the Secretary. It was determined that some of these should be offered for sale and advertised on the wrapper of the Society's Report. The Secretary was also empowered to exchange some of the memoirs and papers, of which there were sufficient copies, with other Natural History Societies for their Transactions,

* None published; xxxi. succeeded xxix.

Proceedings, and Reports. A good series of Reports from Wellington College and Marlborough have already been acquired; and it is hoped that other series may be obtained. All applications should be made to the Secretary of the Society.

Item 46. A book has been prepared by the Secretary for maintaining an exact record of the remaining stock of the various Transactions, Proceedings, Reports, etc., mentioned under Items 43 to 45; also to record the distribution of copies of future publications.

CHAPTER X.

ACCOUNTS, 1887—1907.

Annual Accounts, 1887—1907. Summary of Receipts, 1887—1905. Summary of Expenditure, 1887—1905. Summary of Expenditure for different purposes. Total Annual Profit or Loss, and cost for each member. Life Members. Final Balance Sheet.

ACCOUNTS.

THERE appear to be no existing details or summary of the pecuniary affairs of the Society from 1880 until the revival of the Society in 1887, except the fees paid to the Midland Union of Natural History Societies, mentioned in those balance-sheets to 1884. Nor can I find any balance-sheet or summary in the Minutes. A beginning must therefore be made with the balance-sheets for 1887. As some have not been printed, and then, until the Society commenced a printed Report in 1900, only on a four-paged sheet, which few members have probably kept, it seems advisable to give the whole in a collected form. I have arranged them rather differently from the Treasurer's printed balance-sheets, but the final balances come to the same sums.

The cause of differences in a few cases is due to the refusal at the Post Office to receive sums with odd pence. The Treasurer has told me that in some cases he added the necessary pence to make up the even shilling; hence the balance at the end of the year will not always be precisely the same as shown by the Savings Bank book.

During these nineteen years, 1887—1905, the Treasurers and Auditors have been as follows:—

TREASURER.

Mr. H. M. J. Underhill, 1887—1888.
Rev. H. Newman, 1889, to Sept. 29.
Mr. G. C. Druce, 1880—1887; 1889,
Sept. 29—(present time).

AUDITOR.

Mr. G. Carter, 1887—1888.
Mr. G. Harris, 1889, Sept. 29,
and 1890.
Mr. H. Way, 1891—1907.

The Society owes a great debt of gratitude to these gentlemen for the continued care in looking after the financial section. Some members have wished that the purse-strings had not upon some occasions been guarded so rigidly; to a considerable number of members the Treasurer reciprocates this wish.

1887.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
59 Subscriptions at 5/..	14	15	0	Stationery and Printing	1	3	7
Profit on Stonesfield Excursion		1	1	Postage	2	0	7
				Fees at Museum, attendance at Meetings ..	2	0	0
				Hire of Lantern for first meeting	16	0	
				Balance in hand	8	15	11
	£14	16	1		£14	16	1

1888.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand ..	8	15	11	Postage	4	15	10
1 Subscription, 1887 ..		5	0	Printing	1	9	6
73 Subscriptions, 1888 ..	18	5	0	Minute-book and paper		5	0
Midland Naturalist, two copies sold		7	0	Lamps for microscopes		15	6
				Attendance at Museum	4	7	6
				Midland Union	15	0	
				Midland Naturalist, three copies	10	6	
				Balance in hand and at Bank	14	14	1
	£27	12	11		£27	12	11

1889, Sept. 29—Dec. 31.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year, £14/14/1; less expenses Jan.—Sept. 29, £8/2/1; being the balance of cash in the Treasurer's (Rev. H. Newman) hands Sept. 29 ..	6	12	0	Expenses of Meetings ..	1	0	0
The balance in Bank handed over at the same time being ..	21	5	10	Printing	1	1	0
Profit from Midland Union Meeting ..	2	9	2	Subscription to the Midland Union	18	4	
Subscriptions received after Sept. 29: 4 at 5/, 1 at 7/6, 2 at 2/6 ..	1	12	6	Secretary's expenses ..	5	7	
From Secretary ..			3	Balance at Bank, £21/5/10, and in hand, £7/9/- ..	28	14	10
	£31	19	9		£31	19	9

For the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 29 no details of the balance-sheet appear to have been preserved. The receipts, whilst the Rev. H. Newman was Treasurer, are evidently included partly in the balance at Bank and partly in the £6 12s. balance handed to the new and present Treasurer, Mr. G. C. Druce.

1889.

Midland Union Meeting at Oxford.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
52 tickets to Oxford members	27	6	0	Soirée at Museum, refreshments	27	17	7
24 tickets Soirée (only) ..	1	4	0	Hire of chairs	2	1	6
60 tickets Visitors at 10/6 ..	31	10	0	Gas	2	16	7
2 tickets Visitors at 7/ ..	14	0	0	Wyatt 7/6, pins 3/6 ..	11	0	0
1 ticket Oxford at 10/6 ..	10	6	0	Police	7	0	0
Midland Union towards printing expenses ..	1	7	0	Attendants at Museum	6	16	6
				Vehicles	1	0	0
				Printing	3	7	6
				Secretary's expenses ..	2	4	7
				Lunch at Christ Church	13	0	1
				Balance carried to Society's account ..	2	9	2
	£62	11	6		£62	11	6

1890.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
78 subscriptions at 5/- ..	19	10	0	Expenses of Meetings ..	4	7	6
1 subscription	7	6	0	Printing and postage of circulars (Tayler) ..	3	1	3
3 subscriptions to the <i>Midland Naturalist</i> ..	10	6	0	Ditto (Alden & Co.) ..	2	1	6
Balance in hand and at Bank (including £2/9/2 profit from the Midland Union Meeting, 1889, Sept. 23-4)* ..	28	14	10	Secretary's expenses ..	1	3	1
				Treasurer's expenses ..	2	0	0
				Stationery	9	0	0
				Oxygen gas	14	6	0
				Sub. to Midland Union	18	9	0
				Balance in hand and at Bank	36	5	3
	£49	2	10		£49	2	10

* In the printed balance-sheet for 1890 the amount given as balance from the Midland Union Meeting and carried to the general account is £7/9/-; this is inaccurate as the audited balance-sheet shows a profit of £2/9/2 only; the ordinary balance in Treasurer's hands must have been inserted by error in the item.

1894.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
88 subscriptions, 1894 ..	22	0	0	Expenses of Annual Meeting	4	8	6
22 subscriptions, 1893 ..	5	10	0	Expenses of Meeting	3	19	6
7 subscriptions, 1892 ..	1	15	0	Printing	3	15	6
1 <i>Midland Naturalist</i> , 1891 ..		3	6	Secretary's expenses ..	4	0	0
Balance from last year,				Treasurer's expenses ..		5	0
£47/15/6; and interest,				Excursion expenses ..		11	0
£1/1/6	48	17	0	Sub. to Midland Union ..		19	2
				Balance in hand and at Bank	60	6	10
	£78	5	6		£78	5	6

1895.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
88 subscriptions, 1895 ..	22	0	0	Expenses of Annual and other Meetings ..	9	9	0
11 subscriptions, 1894 ..	2	15	0	Stationery, printing, etc. ..	6	2	9
7 subscriptions, 1893 ..	1	15	0	Secretary's expenses ..	6	0	0
1 subscription, 1892 ..		5	0	Sub. to Midland Union ..	1	7	6
1 subscription, part, 1895 ..		2	6	Books for the Library ..	3	14	6
1 Life member	2	2	0	Balance in hand to meet the special expenses in connection with the Midland Union Visit to Oxford	*11	15	0
To balance			2	Also in hand and at Bank ..	52	7	9
Balance from last year, £60/6/10 (including 1 life subscription); with interest, £1/10/- ..	61	16	10		£90	16	6
	£90	16	6				

* The Treasurer has shown me the audited balance-sheet, from which it appears that the sum of £11 15s. was withdrawn from the Bank before the end of the year in order to pay these accounts to the Treasurer and Secretary specially connected with that Meeting. But the accounts could not be cleared by the time the balance-sheet had to be made out for the Society; hence the sum is put down here as balance in hand, and the expenditure is included in the accounts for 1896. The sum is mentioned on the printed balance-sheet for 1895, but in making the copy for the printer the explanation was inadvertently omitted. See next page.

1895.

Midland Union Meeting at Oxford.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
54 tickets sold at 12/6 ..	33	15	0	54 tickets, Lunch ..	6	16	6
10 tickets for Soirée at 2/-	1	0	0	Soirée, refreshments,			
From the General Fund				Greenwood	14	0	0
of the Society to meet				Drags, Franklin ..	8	2	0
deficit	11	15	0	Museum attendants ..	2	17	6
				Russell & Co.	1	5	0
				Oxygen Gas	2	16	6
				Vincent (printing) ..	13	0	
				Alden (printing) ..	1	2	6
				Fees, etc., Blenheim			
				Palace	5	0	0
				Tea at Handborough ..	1	18	9
				Postage and small items,			
				H.M.J.U.	9	4	
				Postage, Mrs. Johnson	1	3	11
				Carriage of exhibit ..	2	6	
				Miscellaneous, G.C.D.	3	6	
	£46	10	0		£46	10	0

1896.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
124 subscriptions, 1896..	31	0	0	Annual Meeting.. ..	5	0	0
30 subscriptions, 1895 ..	7	10	0	Expenses of Meeting ..	9	2	1
3 subscriptions, 1894 ..		15	0	Stationery and printing	8	10	6
1 subscription, 1893 ..		5	0	Secretary and Treasurer's			
2 subscriptions, part, 1896		5	0	expenses	9	2	6
Balance from last year,				Books for Library ..		9	0
£52/7/9; together with				Various items	1	4	6
£11/15/- in hand, and				Special expenses in con-			
interest £1/6/- ..	65	8	9	nection with the Mid-			
				land Union Meeting at			
				Oxford.. ..	*11	15	0
				Balance in hand and at			
				Bank	60	0	2
	£105	3	9		£105	3	9

* This item should have been included in last year's account, as explained. Some of the balances in the printed accounts for 1895 and 1896 differ from those given here. It can be readily seen that the balance carried forward in January, 1897, is precisely the same; it is merely a matter of arrangement.

1897.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
118 subscriptions, 1897..	29	10	0	Expenses, Annual Meeting	8	14	0
19 subscriptions, 1896 ..	4	15	0	Expenses at Meetings ..	9	17	6
4 subscriptions, 1895 ..	1	0	0	Secretary's expenses ..	9	0	0
8 subscriptions, part, 1897	1	0	0	Treasurer's expenses ..	12	6	
3 Life members	6	6	0	Printing	7	1	6
Excursion account ..	9	0		Excursion account ..	12	3	
Balance from last year,				Library, books ..	2	16	0
£60/0/2 (including Life				Balance in hand and at			
fees), with £1/10/- in-				Bank	65	16	5
terest	61	10	2				
	£104	10	2		£104	10	2

1898.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
140 subscriptions, 1898..	35	0	0	Expenses, Annual Meeting	8	19	0
13 subscriptions, 1897 ..	3	5	0	Expenses of Meetings ..	5	5	0
4 subscriptions, 1896 ..	1	0	0	Attendants' fees..	8	0	0
1 subscription, 1895 ..	5	0		Lantern expenses ..	4	8	10
1 subscription, part, 1898	17	6		Printing	6	16	6
Balance of subscription			6	Secretary's expenses ..	10	8	0
3 Life members	6	6	0	Treasurer's expenses ..	10	0	
Balance from Excursions	18	8		Books for Library ..	17	0	
Balance from last year,				Balance in hand and at			
£65/16/5; with interest,				Bank	69	17	3
£1/12/6	67	8	11				
	£115	1	7		£115	1	7

1899.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
176 subscriptions, 1899..	44	0	0	Expenses at Annual Meet-			
23 subscriptions, 1898 ..	5	15	0	ing, and Tea	11	18	9
15 subscriptions, 1897 ..	3	15	0	Expenses at Meetings,			
5 subscriptions, 1896 ..	1	5	0	Lantern	*9	17	9
3 subscriptions, 1895 ..	15	0		Secretary's expenses ..	8	0	0
2 subscriptions, 1894 ..	10	0		Secretary's assistance ..	3	4	0
6 subscriptions, part, 1899	15	0		Treasurer's expenses ..	9	9	
Balance from last year,				Printing	6	12	0
£69/17/3; with interest,				Library	1	13	8
£1/14/- (estimated) ..	71	11	3	Excursion expenses ..	15	0	
				Balance in hand and at			
				Bank	85	15	4
	£128	6	3		£128	6	3

* In the printed account this should have been £9 17s. 9d., and the total £56 15s., as on the audited balance-sheet; they appear to be errors in printing or transcription from the audited and signed balance-sheet.

1900.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
184 subs., 1900, at 5/- ..	46	0	0	Expenses of Meetings ..	15	2	6
15 subs., 1899, at 5/- ..	3	15	0	Expenses of Lecture ..	3	14	8
3 subs., 1898, at 5/- ..		15	0	Secretary's expenses ..	10	15	0
2 subs., 1897, at 5/- ..		10	0	Treasurer's expenses ..	1	3	0
1 sub., 1896, at 5/- ..		5	0	Report and printing ..	13	15	3
1 sub., 1895, at 5/- ..		5	0	Library	2	2	0
10 subs., part	1	4	6	Balance in hand and at			
3 Life members	6	6	0	Bank	100	14	5
Profit on Excursions ..	9	6					
Balance from last year,							
£85/15/4, less 5d. over-							
estimated interest 1899;							
with interest, £2/1/11	87	16	10				
	£147	6	10		£147	6	10

1901.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
199 subscriptions, 1901..	49	15	0	Expenses of Meetings,			
3 subscriptions, 1901 ..		7	6	Lantern, etc. . . .	11	1	6
22 subscriptions, 1900 ..	5	10	0	Secretary's expenses ..	11	0	0
4 subscriptions, 1899 ..	1	0	0	Assistance to Secretary	2	12	2
1 subscription, 1898 ..		5	0	Treasurer's expenses ..	1	13	0
1 Life member, 1902 ..	3	3	0	Printing Report, etc. ..	11	9	6
1 Life member, 1901 ..	2	2	0	Library, oak case, and			
Profit on Excursion ..	6	0		cards	6	4	6
Balance from last year,				Balance in hand and at			
£100/14/5, less 7d.				Bank	121	11	8
over-estimated, 1900,							
interest, and with in-							
terest for 1901, £2/10/-	103	3	10				
	£165	12	4		£165	12	4

1902.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
230 subscriptions, 1902..	57	10	0	Expenses at Annual Meet-			
33 subscriptions, 1901 ..	8	5	0	ing	10	9	0
9 subscriptions, 1900 ..	2	5	0	Expenses of Meetings ..	12	11	0
3 subscriptions, 1899 ..		15	0	Secretary's expenses ..	12	14	0
Section fees		8	0	Treasurer's expenses ..	1	13	6
1 Composition fee ..		15	0	Printing Reports, etc. ..	12	5	6
2 Life members	6	6	0	Library, new shelves,			
Profit on Excursion ..	5	4		and removal of books	39	14	0
Profit on Lectures(Christ-				Purchase of £100 Cor-			
mas	13	13	6	poration Stock ..	96	13	6
To balance			2	Balance in hand and at			
Balance from last year ..	121	11	8	Bank	25	14	2
	£211	14	8		£211	14	8
<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Balance as above ..	25	14	2				
£100 Oxford Corporation							
Stock (cost)	96	13	6	(Nil.)			
	£122	7	8				

1903.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
255 subscriptions, 1903..	63	15	0	Expenses at Annual Meeting	10	10	6
20 subscriptions, 1902 ..	5	0	0	Expenses at Meetings ..	10	15	0
5 subscriptions, 1901 ..	1	5	0	Secretary's expenses ..	14	14	6
4 subscriptions, 1900 ..	1	0	0	Treasurer's expenses ..	2	12	4
2 subscriptions, 1899 ..	10	0	0	Printing Report, etc. ..	14	19	6
2 subscriptions, 1898 ..	10	0	0	Library, binding, book-cases, and books ..	16	15	6
2 subscriptions, 1897 ..	10	0	0	Balance in hand and at Bank	58	6	6
2 subscriptions, 1896 ..	10	0	0				
2 subscriptions, 1895 ..	10	0	0				
Sectional fees ..	14	0	0				
3 Composition fees ..	2	5	0				
2 Life members ..	6	6	0				
Interest on Stock. 18 months	4	5	0				
Profit on Christmas Lectures	15	8	3				
Balance from last year, £25/14/2, with interest	26	5	7				
	£128	13	10		£128	13	10
<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Balance as above ..	58	6	6	(Nil.)			
£100 Oxford Corporation Stock (cost) ..	96	13	6				
	£155	0	0				

1904.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
283 subscriptions ..	70	15	0	Expenses, Annual Meeting	9	16	0
Section fees ..	18	0	0	Expenses of Meetings ..	12	16	0
1 Composition fee ..	15	0	0	Secretary's expenses ..	9	16	6
Profit on Excursion ..	8	9	0	Treasurer's expenses ..	2	6	0
Sale of Reports ..	4	0	0	Printing Reports, etc. ..	13	11	0
Interest on Stock ..	2	17	2	Library, cases, bindings	19	7	3
Interest on Consols ..	18	9	0	Insurance, etc. ..	1	3	6
Balance from last year, £58/6/6, and interest for 1904, 12/6 ..	58	19	0	Purchase of £50 Consols	44	2	6
	£135	15	8	Balance in hand and at Bank	22	16	11
					£135	15	8
<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Balance as above ..	22	16	11	(Nil.)			
£100 Oxford Corporation Stock (cost) ..	96	13	6				
Consols (cost) ..	44	2	6				
	£163	12	11				

In the printed balance-sheet for 1906 (Report, p. 24,) there is an item among the receipts, "Balance, January, 1906, £2 16s. 4d.," but I find the balances from 1905 are included in the amount of balance, £180 10s. 8d., carried forward to 1906 account, and there is no item of £2 16s. 4d. Consequently the amount I give for the assets, £172 15s. 5d., is less than the Treasurer gives by that item. I am unable to say what the amount is derived from, unless from interest; the Society appears to be richer by £2 16s. 4d. than my summary indicates for 1906 and for 1907, Dec. 31.

1907.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Subscriptions	68	18 6	Expenses, Annual Meeting	10	6 6
Interest	4	2 0	Expenses of Meetings ..	10	19 0
Profit on Christmas			Secretary's expenses ..	11	18 10
Lectures, 1906-7 ..	10	13 3	Treasurer's expenses ..	3	0 0
Balance from last year	31	19 5	Printing Reports, Notices,		
			etc.	32	13 2
			Library	1	11 3
			Cothill expenses ..	1	4 6
			Paid balance of Cothill		
			debt	43	1 6
			Balance in hand ..		18 5
	£115	13 2		£115	13 2
<i>Assets.</i>			<i>Liabilities.</i>		
	£	s. d.			
Balance as above ..		18 5			
£100 Oxford Corporation					
Stock (cost)	96	13 6			
£50 Consols (cost) ..	44	2 6			
	£141	14 5			

(About £1/10/-.)

Also Cothill and the Library. See remarks to the Accounts for 1906.

TABLE IV.

TOTAL RECEIPTS, 1887—1905 (excluding interest).

No. of Members who paid subscriptions.	Subscriptions.	No. on the Books, exclud- ing honorary, life, and corres- ponding Mem- bers.	Life Members.	Christmas Lectures	Various.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60	1887 14 15 0	70			1 1
73	1888 18 10 0	88			7 0
[80]	1889 [1 12 6]	94			[2 9 2] ¹
84	1890 19 17 6	101			10 6
88	1891 23 0 0	104			
89	1892 21 12 6	115			1 1 0
99	1893 16 5 0	131			20 6 0 ²
104	1894 29 5 0	153			3 6
130	1895 26 17 6	157	2 2 0 ³		2
157	1896 39 15 0	191			
158	1897 36 5 0	197	6 6 0 ⁴		9 0
176	1898 40 8 0	211	6 6 0 ⁵		18 8
200	1899 56 15 0	235			
229	1900 52 14 6	255	6 6 0 ⁶		9 6
240	1901 56 17 6	281	5 5 0 ⁷		6 0
250	1902 69 18 0	302	6 6 0 ⁸	13 13 6	5 6
255	1903 76 9 0	301	6 6 0 ⁹	15 8 3	
(283)	1904 72 8 0	323			12 9
(257)	1905 64 17 6	341		15 11 6	
3012	£736 10 0	3650	£38 17 0	£44 13 3	£25 10 8

¹Balance of Midland Union Meeting at Oxford; ²Sir H. Acland's donation; ³W. Warde Fowler; ⁴Miss Acland, B. S. Ogle, J. T. Filsell; ⁵Prof. and Mrs. Poulton, Dr. J. A. H. Murray; ⁶Prof. W. Sollas, J. Rose, Miss Molyneux; ⁷Rev. H. G. Grey, E. A. Bevers; ⁸R. A. R. Bennett, F. M. Ogilvie; ⁹Dr. C. L. Shadwell, and N. V. Sidgwick.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS (1887—1905).

In the analysis just given it may be noticed that among the receipts are the items: Sir Henry Acland's donation of £20; sixteen life members' subscriptions, £38 17s.; profit of Christmas Lectures, £44 13s. 3d.; and various sums amounting to £5 10s. 8d., the total being £109 0s. 11d. This sum, with £736 10s. received as subscriptions or composition and other fees, omitting life subscriptions, reaches £845 10s. 11d.; no interest or dividend is included. I make this to have been

£27 19s. 9d.; therefore the grand total receipts is £873 10. 8d. But this does not represent the sum the Society should have received. Upon reference to the summary of receipts it will be seen that only 3012 subscriptions were actually paid to the Treasurer, whereas the lists of members, excluding honorary members and others, show that about 3650 subscriptions

TABLE

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

	Fees, Museum.			Soirée.			Secretary and Postage.			Treasurer.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1887	2	16	0				2	0	7			
1888	4	7	6				4	15	10			
1889	[1	0	0]				[	5	7]			
1890	5	2	0				4	4	4	2	0	
1891	8	7	10				1	11	5	7	8	
1892	5	11	4	5	0	0	4	10	0	9	6	
1893	6	12	0	5	8	6	6	0	0	2	6	
1894	3	19	6	4	8	6	4	0	0	5	0	
1895	5	7	6	4	1	6	6	0	0			
1896	9	2	1	5	0	0	9	2	6			
1897	9	17	6	8	14	0	9	0	0	12	6	
1898	17	13	10	8	19	0	10	8	0	10	0	
1899	9	17	9	11	18	9	11	4	0	9	9	
1900	15	2	6				10	15	0	1	3	0
1901	11	1	6				13	12	2	1	13	0
1902	12	11	0	10	9	0	12	14	0	1	13	6
1903	10	15	0	10	10	6	14	14	6	2	12	4
1904	12	16	0	9	16	0	9	16	6	2	6	0
1905	11	12	4	11	9	6	15	19	6	2	5	0
	£162	13	2	£95	15	3	£150	8	4	£14	11	9

should have been paid, or a loss of £159 10s. to the Society. The number of negligent or defaulting members is unsatisfactorily large, and the time appears to have arrived when the Committee should periodically clear the list of such members who, after a reasonable time, omit to pay their subscriptions, except those, who for various reasons, are excused payment.

V.

(1887—1905).

	Stationery and Printing.	Library.	Midland. Union.	Miscellaneous.	Number of Meetings.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1887	1 3 7				6
1888	1 14 6		15 0	1 6 0	17
1889	[1 1 0]		[18 4]		[16]
1890	2 10 6		18 9		15
1891	7 7 8		18 9	2 2 0	16
1892	3 19 6		15 2		15
1893	4 9 6		15 2	7 2 9 ¹	15
1894	3 15 6		19 2	11 0	14
1895	6 2 9	3 14 6	1 7 6	11 15 0 ²	12
			<u>£6 9 6</u>		
1896	8 10 6	9 0		1 4 6	13
1897	7 1 6	2 16 0		12 3	14
1898	6 16 6	17 0			15
1899	6 12 0	1 13 8		15 0	13
1900	13 15 3	2 2 0		3 14 8	15
1901	11 9 6	6 4 6			15
1902	12 5 6	39 14 0	Cothill. Conveyance, Rates, etc.		15
1903	14 19 6	16 15 6			14
1904	13 11 0	19 7 3	1 3 6		15
1905	14 0 9	1 6 0	10 13 2	18 0	15
	<u>£140 5 6</u>	<u>£94 19 5</u>	<u>£11 16 8</u>	<u>£30 1 2</u>	<u>254</u>

¹ Children's prizes from Sir H. Acland's gift.

² Special expenses connected with the last Meeting of the Midland Union held: it was considered at the time that the balance of Sir H. Acland's £20 should be appropriated to this purpose.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1887—1905.

From the details given under various headings for each year, £150 appear to have been necessary for the period from 1887—1905 (omitting 1889) to meet the expenses of each of these subjects, Museum fees, Secretary and postage, and stationery and printing; while the Library and Soirée expenses each cost £95; £63 cover the rest of the Society's expenses. The Treasurer's expenses for 1887—1889, 1895 and 1896 are included under the Secretary's expenses.

The aggregate expenditure is, *omitting* 1889, £707 os. 9d.; and the aggregate receipts, *omitting* 1889, which appear to have resulted in a profit of £14 os. 9d., have been shown to be £873 10s. 8d. The apparent saving is £166 9s. 11d., and the total balance, with Stocks, in favour of the Society, 1905, Dec. 31, is £180 10s. 8d. This, when checked by the accumulative Bank balances, together with the sum invested in Stocks, or by the annual profits (including interest) was verified to be exact to the penny.

Anyone desirous of ascertaining the annual profits, interest, or state of affairs can readily do so by reference to each year's accounts. The summary of expenditure exhibits the fact that more than a tenth of the gross receipts for the last eighteen years was spent on the annual Soirées; this seems too large an item for such an evanescent event, and the money might have been put to a more permanent use; the cloak-room charges seem beyond reason. Would it not be a wise decision of the Committee if a Soirée were arranged every second or even third year? The money saved would be better spent for some lasting object, such as printing records.

A similar sum has been expended on the Library; in this case we still have the money represented in books, binding, and book-cases; besides, nearly half of this expenditure has been specially met by Christmas Lectures.

The item, "Fees, Museum," is nearly one-fifth of the gross income; it may be mentioned that it includes fees for attendants, gas for lantern, and other expenses *in* the Museum connected with the meetings, except the Soirée.

The Secretary's expenses are mostly caused for postage of notices and reports to members; from an average of 254 meetings the postage has cost nearly twelve shillings, or above two subscriptions each time. A sum only ten pounds less

has been, I consider, well spent on printing, as a good deal of it was expended in printing the notice cards; by so doing the secretarial duties were greatly lightened. Since 1900, when the Society commenced to print a report in book form, the cost of printing has been almost doubled; the gradual increase has been concurrent with the increased membership.

The remaining four items, grouped under Treasurer's expenses (exactly $1\frac{2}{3}$ per centum), Midland Union subscriptions (1888—1895) and Cothill property, are each less than £20, and miscellaneous items amount to £30. They call for no particular comment except under Miscellaneous, where a sum (£7 2s. 9d.) was devoted to a Children Prize Competition and the Midland Union Meeting (£11 15s.). These were covered by Sir Henry Acland's gift. The purchase of the additional land at Cothill (£93 1s. 6d.) was paid for in 1906 and 1907.

It may be remarked that the average cost of a meeting has been £2 6s. 9d.

If we examine the differences between annual receipts and expenditures, of course eliminating Sir H. Acland's gift and the life members' payments, which are not of the nature of annual income, we shall see the financial statement as to the way the favourable balance has accrued, also by reference to the data on page 455, how much richer we should have been had many members been more careful to discharge the slight obligations of paying their subscriptions.

Table VI. shows that a large part of the five shilling subscription (equal to four shillings two and two-thirds pence) is returned in some form to each member. I may remark that between five shillings and five shillings and sixpence was spent upon each member in the years 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1902, in return for each five shillings subscription received; in ordinary affairs of life this plan soon creates difficulties or bankruptcy. However, provided that members of the Society duly pay their subscriptions and that the membership be maintained, there does not appear to be any need for an increase in the subscription.

This summary, in tabular form, exhibits the profit or loss each year, and how much of the 5s. subscription is spent upon each member:—

TABLE VI.

No. of members liable for subscriptions.		Profit (excluding life subscriptions).			Each subscription was spent on members except as below.	No. of members liable for subscriptions.		Profit (excluding life subscriptions).			Each subscription was spent on members except as below.		
		£	s.	d.	Pence.			£	s.	d.	Pence.		
1887	70	8	15	11	30·2	1897	197	loss	9	9	—	0·6	
1888	88	5	18	2	16·1	1898	211	loss	2	5	2	—	2·6
1889	94	14	0	9	37·1	1899	235		15	8	1		16·2
1890	101	7	10	0	17·8	1900	255		8	13	1		8·1
1891	104	2	4	8	5·2	1901	281		15	12	3		13·3
1892	115	2	8	0	5·0	1902	302	loss	5	10	0	—	4·4
1893	131	6	18	0*	12·6	1903	301		26	6	4		21·0
1894	153	12	11	4	19·7	1904	323		8	12	11		6·4
1895	157	1	13	11	2·6	1905	341		16	17	9		11·6
1896	191	loss	4	2	7	—	Weighted average					9·3	

* Includes Sir H. W. Acland's gift of £20.

Life membership fee produces about 1s. 2½d. annually. The following figures serve to show the value of capitalized receipts from Life Members—and the comparison with the amounts that might have been received at the annual subscription rate—at 2½ per cent., omitting fractions:—

1 at 2 guineas for 14 years	£0	14	7;	at 5s. annually	£3	10	0
3 " 12 "	1	18	0	" "	9	0	0
3 " 11 "	1	14	10	" "	8	5	0
3 " 9 "	1	8	6	" "	6	15	0
1 " 8 "		8	4	" "	2	0	0
1 at 3 " 8 "		12	8	" "	2	0	0
2 " 7 "	1	2	2	" "	3	10	0
2 " 6 "		19	0	" "	3	0	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
£8 18 1				£38 0 0			

Naturally the interest continues after the death of the Life Members—long may that be deferred—provided the capital is not withdrawn or spent.

In 1902 the balance at the Bank exceeded £100, so it was deemed advisable to purchase £100 Oxford Corporation Stock, and in 1904 a further sum was invested in Consols; the interest derived from these two is about £4 a year, or equivalent to twenty subscriptions. Against this we have a

debt for purchase of additional land at Cothill amounting to £93, and part of this would have been paid off had the value of Consols been favourable for selling. The expenses in connection with the Library have reached just upon £100, and part of this has been met by the proceeds from the Christmas Lectures. (Note added 1908, March 21; the amount owing for Cothill was paid in 1906 and 1907).

The actual audited balance-sheets 1888—1907 are preserved in the document-box by the Treasurer; that for 1887—8 is fixed in the Minute-book I.; copies of some of the others are also posted in the Minute-books or in the correspondence books mentioned in Chapter X., Item 41.

The final balance-sheet for 1887—1905 is given on the next page.

CHAPTER XI.

ROLL, 1880—1908.

Alphabetical List of Members of the Society with dates of Election, and, in many instances, the date of cessation of membership. Summary.

THIS Roll is the outcrop of a collection of materials, made by the writer about the year 1903, with a view to ascertain some historical facts regarding the progress of the Society from 1880, for the purpose of drawing members' attention, by means of Lantern Slides, to points of interest.

From the too scanty records in the first twelve to fifteen years of the Society, the task has not been a light one. The most frequent difficulty was to associate certain initials and difference of spelling between the nomination or election of the name recorded in the Minutes and that given in the annual printed lists of members from 1889; another difficulty, and one that often leaves an uncertainty, is the simple prefix *Miss* without any initials. I hope I have not left errors of this nature.

I need make no further reference to the identification of the names of members during 1880 to 1883, as I have already given this information in Chapter VI. (p. 203).

I refer to the small Roll-book (Item 12), and to the present Roll, started in 1907, Jan., for new members' signatures. (Item 48, see Appendix).

The plan adopted in arranging the Roll is one that most readily lends itself for use and convenience of reference, the alphabetical form. In cases where the same surnames are repeated, the order of election has usually been preferred.

In order to get nearly 900 names of members, who have passed or are passing through the Society, into smaller compass, they have been set in Nonpareil type.

The addresses are those given in to the Secretary at the time of nomination ; they mainly refer to those whose membership was of short duration—less than about a year. In cases where the membership continued for several years, the latest known address—during membership—is given ; this also applies to all that are members of the Society at the present time*. Against the names of present members the date of cessation of membership is naturally blank—long may that be so.

The date given for election is that recorded in the Minutes ; a few cases, about which there is some uncertainty, will have notes appended. A few members have resigned or left Oxford, and become members again ; both dates of election are then given. Also both dates are given when a member ceases to reside in Oxford, and has been elected a Corresponding Member.

Except for those members definitely enrolled in 1880, May 27, and other names that are recorded in the Minutes between 1880, Nov., and 1883, May 24, I have not given a date of election, but “1880 and 1883” is put, meaning that membership existed some time during these periods, and a line is placed in the column for the date of cessation of membership against all those who were members during those early years and who did not continue their membership in 1887, May 24, or since.

When the Ashmolean Society was amalgamated with the Oxfordshire Natural History Society in 1901, May 22, about fourteen members became *ipso facto* members of the present Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire ; against these names, also against Ashmolean members who were already, at that date, members of the Oxford Natural History Society, I have placed the letter A. Those who were originally enrolled as members in 1880, May 27, I have designated with O. Corresponding Members are indicated by the letter C., and Honorary Members by H. Life Members are mentioned in words. Members whose death occurred during membership have the letter “d” prefixed to the date of cessation of membership.

* 1908, April 1.

Name.	Address when Elected ; or in 1908, Feb. 29, for Present Members.	Date of Election.	Ceased Membership.
Abbott, Miss	18, Frenchay Road	1907, Jan. 31	
Abbott, E.	Lincoln College	1894, June 13	1899, Jan.
Abbott, R. L.	113, Banbury Road	1898, Nov. 30	d. 1899.
Abraham, Miss	Somerville Hall	1891, Feb. 19	1896, Jan.
Acland, Sir H. W.	39, Broad Street	1892, Feb. 11	d. 1900.
Acland, Miss	Clevedon House, Park Town	1897, Jan.	Life.
Adair, E. W.	Jesus College	1903, Dec. 9	1907, Jan.
Alden, Lewis	16, Walton Street	1888, Oct. 30	1890, Jan.
Allchin, F.	James Street	O. 1880, May 27	—
Allnutt, Miss	1, Blackhall Road	1897, Feb. 10	
Allorge, M. M.	University Museum	1908, Feb. 6	
Allum, Mrs.	13, Park Terrace	1906, Feb. 8	1908, Jan. 1.
Amphlett, G.	47, St. John Street	1887, May 24	1892, Jan.
Amphlett, Mrs.	29, Thorncliffe Road	1887, May 24	
Amphlett, Miss	47, St. John Street	1888, Feb. 21	1889, Jan.
Andrews, J.	Wadham College	1894, Jan. 24	1896, Jan.
Andrews, J.	46, Banbury Road	1898, Nov. 2	1901, Jan.
Annereau, Miss	6, Bardwell Road	1900, May 16	1901, Jan.
Ansell, Alderman F. W.	99, Banbury Road	1888, May 8	
Ansell, Mrs.	99, Banbury Road	1906, Feb. 8	1908, Jan.
Anstey, W. J.	14, Woodstock Road	1893, March 9	1894, Jan.
Aplin, Rev. B. D'O.	Chinnor	O. 1880, May 27	—
Aplin, F. C.	Surbiton	O. 1880, May 27	—
Aplin, O. V.	Bodicote, Oxon.	*O. 1880, May 1887, May 24 1890, Nov. 20	— — 1893, Jan.
Ardington, Miss	Somerville Hall	1895, Nov. 13	1898, Jan.
Arlosh, J.	Woodside, Carlisle	1898, March 16	1901, Jan.
Arlosh, Mrs. J.	Woodside, Carlisle	1898, March 16	1901, Jan.
Armitage, L.	Park House, Pk. Town	1900, Oct. 31	
Ashdown, Miss O. E.	Fairhavens, Iffley Rd.	1904, May 26	1907, May.
Austen, Rev. A. C. S.	Witney	1907, March 14	
Austin, F. E.	50, Southmoor Road	1893, Feb. 9	1894, Jan.
Austin, Miss K. M.	34, St. Giles'	1892, Feb. 19	1904, Jan. 3.
Badcock, Mrs. J.	3, Church Walk	1898, Nov. 16	
Baird, Mrs. F.	9, Rawlinson Road	1899, May 24	
Baker, W.	Botanic Gardens	1888, Dec. 11	1890, Jan.
Baker, Miss	13, Wellington Square	1890, May 28	1891, Jan.
	7, Bardwell Road	†1896, March 11	1903, Jan.

* Mr. O. V. Aplin's name appears on the Committee as elected in 1887, May 24, also in 1888, Jan. 31, but it is not given among the List of Members before 1890, Nov. 20, when he was formally proposed and elected.

† Miss Baker re-elected.

Baldwin,	Mrs. R.	37, Banbury Road	1900, March 7	1904, Jan.
Balfour,	Prof. I. B.	Botanic Gardens	1887, May 24	1888, Feb.
Balfour,	H.	Langley Lodge, Headington Hill	A. 1888, Nov. 27	
Balfour,	Mrs. H.	" "	1888, Nov. 27	
Balk,	C. G.	12, St. John Street	1905, March 9	
Ball,	H. R. V.	Hertford College	1902, Feb. 19	1902, May.
Ballachey,	Miss	10, Norham Road	1902, Dec. 10	1908, Jan.
Ballard,	Miss C.	22, Beaumont Street	1897, Nov. 3	
Ballard,	C.	22, Beaumont Street	1901, Feb. 18	
Bardsley,	Miss	Bardwell Road	1899, May 24	1902, Jan.
Barker,	Mrs.	19, Bradmore Road	1898, March 16	
Barlow,	Miss	135, Woodstock Road	1907, Oct. 31	
Barnsley,	G.	Corpus Christi Coll.	1895, June 12	1899, Jan.
Barry,	A. J.	University College	1893, Feb. 9	1898, Jan.
Bather,	F. A.	New College	*1887, July 1	—
Batty,	Mrs. Braithwaite	14, Crick Road	1899, June 14	
Battye,	A. R.	St. Edward's School, Oxford	1883, Feb. 1	—
Baughan,	Miss A. K.	95, High Street	1900, Feb. 7	
Baynes,	R. E.	2, Norham Gardens	A. 1901, May 22	1906, Oct.
Bebb,	Rev. Llewellyn	Brasenose College	1894, Feb. 7	1899, Jan.
Beckingsale,	Miss	Somerville Hall	1892, March 17	1894, Jan.
Beck,	S. F.	117, High Street	1894, April 25	1896, Jan.
Bell,	Miss B.	47, St. John Street	†1887, May 24	1890, Jan.
Bell,	Rev. J. W. B.	Pyrton Rectory, Wat- lington, Oxon.	1887, Aug. 1 C. 1894, Oct. 24	1890, Jan.
Bell,	Mrs. J. W. B.	" "	1888, Oct. 30	1890, Jan.
Bell,	A. M.	7, Rawlinson Road	1894, April 25	
Bell,	Mrs. A. M.	7, Rawlinson Road	1898, Feb. 16	d. 1902.
Bell,	W. M.	7, Rawlinson Road	1899, Nov. 15	1902, Jan.
Bellamy,	C.	118, High Street	1907, Jan. 31	
Bellamy,	Miss E. F. B.	4, St. John's Road	1902, June 11	
Bellamy,	F. A.	4, St. John's Road	†	
Belloc,	Mrs.	36, Holywell	1898, Nov. 2	1901, Jan.
Benham,	W. B.	10, Norham Road	1891, Feb. 5	1899, Jan.
Bennett,	R. A. R.	Walton Manor Lodge	1887, May 24	Life.
Bennett,	Rev. F.	Walton Manor Lodge	O. 1880, May 27	—
Bennett,	E. N.	Hertford College	1900, Oct. 18	1904, Jan.
Bentley,	Miss	113, Banbury Road	1900, March 7	
Benwell,	Mrs.	13, Fyfield Road	1896, Dec. 9	1902, Jan.
Berry,	G. G.	Southside, Hamilton Rd.	1894, May 23	1908, Feb. 29
Best,	Mrs. H. R.	Firs, George Street, Summertown	1908, Feb. 20.	
Bett,	W.	8, Broad Street	1888, Feb. 21	1889, Jan.
Bevers,	E. A.	117, Woodstock Road	1890, May 13	Life.

*F. A. Bather's name does not appear in any printed list, though present at the early meetings; he was nominated on June 14, and elected at the next meeting.

† See also Mrs. E. W. Johnson.

‡ See Note in Chapter II.

Bevers,	Miss M.	117, Woodstock Road	1892, Dec. 8	1900, Jan.
Bilgrami,	M. H.	7, Rawlinson Road	1902, Feb. 5	1906, Jan.
Billups,	S. B.	16, Abbey Road	1888, Oct. 16	1895, Jan.
Billups,	L. B.	16, Abbey Road	1889, May 14	1895, Jan.
Binstead,	C. H.	Pembroke College	*1883, May 24	—
Blackall,	W.	33, Cornmarket Street	1900, Dec. 5	1904, Jan.
Blackhall,	Miss B. M.	328, Banbury Road	1903, Feb. 18	1905, Jan.
Blackwell,	Mrs. B. H.	1, Linton Road	1898, Nov. 2	
Blake,	J. H.	16, Polstead Road	1897, Nov. 17	d. 1901, Mar.
Blake,	Mrs. J. H.	206, Woodstock Road	1903, March 11	
Blake,	Miss	206, Woodstock Road	1903, March 11	1906, Oct.
Blakiston,	B. R.	5 and 6, Fyfield Road	1907, Feb. 14	1908, Jan. 1.
Blanchard,	C. T.	The Firs, Summertown	1894, Feb. 7	1899, Jan.
Blathwayt,	F. L.	Hertford College	1896, March 11	1901, Jan.
Blencowe,	Miss P.	6, Blackhall Road	1903, Nov. 4	
Blencowe,	Miss D.	6, Blackhall Road	1903, Nov. 4	
Bodkin,	A. A.	3, Rawlinson Road	1904, March 16	
Bond,	Mrs. F. L.	9, Bardwell Road	1907, March 14	
Bone,	E. S.	12, Regent Street	1905, Feb. 7	
Bone,	Mrs. E. S.	12, Regent Street	†1905, Feb. 7	
Bonnor,	Mrs. F. A. M.	6, Park Crescent	1907, Feb. 14	
Boswell,	H.	109, Woodstock Rd.	O. 1880, May 27	—
			1891, Jan. 23	d. 1897, Feb. 4.
Boswell,	Miss	Blackhall Road	†1896, Feb. 12	1899, Jan.
Boucher,	Miss	Bardwell Road	1899, May 24	1902, Jan.
Bourne,	Prof. G. C.	Savile House, Mansfield Road	A. 1901, May 22	
Bowditch,	Miss M.	20, St. Margaret's Road	1904, Feb. 24	
Bowell,	E. W.	Wadham College	1891, March 12	1892, Jan.
Bowman,	H. L.	New College	1900, Nov. 29	
Brabant,	F. G.	22, Museum Road	1905, May 31	
Bradley,	Mrs. H.	N. House, Clarendon Press	1902, Dec. 3	
Bradley,	Miss	„ „	1902, Dec. 3	
Brazier,	S. R.	3, Chesnut Villas, Iffley Road	1901, May 8	1903, Jan.
Briggs,	Miss C. F.	Cowley Lodge, Stanley Road	1908, Feb. 6	
Brown,	A. W.	Old Parsonage, St. Giles's	1898, March 2	1899, Jan.
Brown,	Miss E. Jemmett	9, Banbury Road	1908, March 5	
Browne,	Miss M.	36, George Street	1902, Feb. 19	1902, May 27
Browne,	E. T.	Queen's College	1887, May 24	1888, Jan. 1.
Browne,	F. B.	Magdalen College	1900, May 30	1904, Jan.
Buckerfield,	T.	Sherburn Castle, Stokenchurch	1880 and 1883	

* Proposed on this date, but had probably left Oxford before the next meeting was held in 1887, May 24.

† Elected as Miss Dando.

‡ Also Mrs. Louis R. Vincent: q.v.

§ A. W. Brown, not on any printed list.

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Bucknill,	J. A.	Keble College	1893, June 1	1896, Jan.
Bullock,	Prof. T. L.	Wood Lawn, Banbury Road	1900, May 30	
Bullock,	Mrs.	" "	1901, Feb. 6	
Burch,	G. J.	28 and 29, Norham Rd.	1887, May 24	1890, Jan.
Burlton,	Miss	Ramsden, Oxon	1907, March 14	
Burney,	Rev. C. F.	St. John's College	1903, June 10	1906, Nov.
Burr,	M.	New College	1897, May 19	1899, Jan.
Burstal,	E. K.	2, Holywell	1887, May 24	1890, Jan.
Burton,	H. J.	50, Cornmarket Street	1887, July 1	1888, Jan.
Burton,	Mrs. S.	63, St. Giles'	1892, Nov. 24	1895, Jan.
Butler,	Miss	14, Norham Gardens	1897, Nov. 17	
Calcutt,	Miss E.	The Mere, Wolvercot	1898, March 2	
Cambridge,	A. W. Pickard	22, St. Margaret's Road	1896, June 12	
Campbell,	D. F.	18, Long Wall Street	1901, May 8	1904, Jan.
Carleton,	P. N.	Wycliffe Hall	*1898, Feb. 16	1899, Jan.
Carpenter,	Mrs. P. H.	19, Bardwell Road	1896, Feb. 26	1906, Jan.
Carpenter,	G. D. H.	73, Elsham Rd., West Kensington	1900, Oct. 18 C. 1906, Feb. 1	1906, Jan.
Carter,	G.	149, Woodstock Road	1887, May 24	1896, Jan.
Carter,	Miss	149, Woodstock Road	1887, May 24	1896, Jan.
Carter,	Miss	The Cottage, Head- ington Hill	1896, May 13	1900, Jan.
Carter,	Miss M.	" "	1896, May 13	1900, Jan.
Carter,	Miss	54, St. John Street	1896, Nov. 4	
Carter,	Miss E.	54, St. John Street	1896, Nov. 4 1906, Feb. 8	1901, Mar. 13
Carver,	W. S.	281, Banbury Road	1895, Feb. 13	
Castell,	J. T. K.	Cornmarket Street	O. 1880, May 27	—
Castle,	Miss	183, Cowley Road	1890, March 11	1897, Jan.
Castle,	Miss Sara	9, Canterbury Road	1890, May 28	1904, Jan.
Cave,	Miss L.	6, Bradmore Road	1902, Nov. 5	1908, Jan.
Charles,	F.	Bedford Lodge, South Parade	1903, Feb. 4	
Charles,	Mrs. F.	" "	1903, Feb. 4	
Charsley,	Miss U. M.	c/o Dr. Charsley, Slough	1900, Oct. 31	
Child,	C. C.	Christ Church	O. 1880, May 27	—
Chillingworth,	Miss	159, Woodstock Road	1905, May 17	1908, Jan.
Church,	A. H.	246, Iffley Road	1897, Dec. 1	1904, Oct.
Church,	M. R.	School House, Bard- well Road	1898, Nov. 30	d. S. Africa, 1900.
Claridge,	Miss M.	8, Park Terrace	1887, May 24	
Claridge,	R.	8, Park Terrace	1899, Feb. 20	1907, Jan. 19
Clark,	Miss E. A.	37, Iffley Road	1902, Feb. 5	1908, Feb. 29
Clarke,	W. A.	1, Warnborough Rd.	1895, Jan. 30	1898, Jan.

* P. N. Carleton, not on any printed list.

Clement,	R. O.	Mill Street, Wantage	1900, Nov. 14	
Clement,	D.	7, Manor Place	1907, May 30	
Clifton,	W. B.	Merton College	1888, Oct. 30	1893, Jan.
Close,	Mrs.	Kirtlington Park, Kirtlington	1895, March 13	1899, Jan.
Cockayne,	E. A.	59, St. Giles'	1903, Nov. 18	1904, June 24
Colborne,	G.	133, Woodstock Road	1900, Feb. 21	1905, June.
Colborne,	Mrs.	133, Woodstock Road	1900, Feb. 21	1905, June.
Collcutt,	Miss	5, Farndon Road	1903, Nov. 4	
Collier,	W.	St. Mary's Entry High Street	1887, May 24	1904, Oct.
Collier,	Mrs. W.	" "	1900, Oct. 31	
Collins,	C. E.	Lincoln College	1899, Jan. 25	1902, Jan.
Colson,	Miss	229, Woodstock Road	1899, March 8	1907, Jan.
Conroy,	Sir J.	Balliol College	1887, Nov. 8	d. 1900.
Cook,	Miss E.	5, St. John's Road	1898, Nov. 2	
Cookson,	Bryan	Magdalen College	1895, Nov. 13	1898, Jan.
Cookson,	Surg.-Major H.	8, Rawlinson Road	1898, Nov. 2	1900, Jan.
Cooper,	G. H.	81, Banbury Road	1900, Feb. 7	1903, Jan.
Copeman,	Miss	82, St. John's Road	1906, May 10	
Cordiner,	J.	Keble College	1881, Feb. 9	—
Counsell,	H. E.	96, Banbury Road	1898, May 11	
Coventon,	C. A.	111, Woodstock Road	1905, March 9	
Coventon,	Mrs.	111, Woodstock Road	1905, March 9	
Crawley,	C. W.	Worcester College	1902, Feb. 5	1906, Jan.
Crawshay,	L. A.	Brasenose College	1896, March 25	1900, Jan.
Crofts,	J. F.	256, Banbury Road	1887, May 24	
Crook,	Rev. G. W.	3, Isis Street	1898, Nov. 2	1900, Jan.
Crosbie,	C. S.	214, Cowley Road	1888, Dec. 11	1890, Jan.
Cross,	Miss	4, St. Frideswide Terr.	1887, May 24	1888, Jan.
Cross,	Miss P.	1, Clarendon Villas	1898, Feb. 2	1900, Jan.
Cross,	Miss F.	7, Winchester Road	1901, Oct. 30	
Cross,	T.	7, Winchester Road	1904, Feb. 10	
Crow,	C. F.	86, Woodstock Road	1887, May 24	1899, Jan.
			C. 1899, Jan. 25.	d. 1903.
Crow,	Mrs.	" "	1887, May 24	1899, Jan.
			C. 1899, Jan. 25	d. 1903.
Crutwell,	Canon C. T.	Rectory, Ewelme, Oxon.	1907, May 16	
Dahl,	Miss	21, Norham Road	1897, May 19	1898, Jan.
Dale,	C. W.	Wadham College	1882, Dec. 5	—
Darbishire,	A. D.	Balliol College	1897, March 29	1907, Jan.
Darbishire,	B. V.	202, Iffley Road	1897, June 25	1908, Feb. 29
Darby,	W. C.	Market Street	1880 to 1883	
Darby,	Miss	1, New Inn Hall Street	1903, June 17	
Davidson,	G.	6, King Street	1903, June 17	1906, Jan.
Davies,	F. M.	London & County Bank	1889, Nov. 5	1896, Jan.
Davies,	Miss M. B.	76, Lansdown Pl., Hove	1905, Jan. 25	1908, Jan.
Davis,	H. L.	Queen's College	O. 1880, May 27	—

Davis,	Miss M. H.	29, Leckford Road	1893, March 18	1895, Jan.
Davis,	B. H.	Lincoln College	1899, Feb. 20	1902, Jan.
de Brisay,	Miss	11, Bradmore Road	1905, Dec. 6	1908, Jan.
Denniston,	Mrs.	6, St. Margaret's Road	1904, Nov. 2	
Dickson,	H. N.	2, St. Margaret's Road	1895, Jan. 30	1906, June.
		Upper Redlands Rd., C.	1907, Jan. 24	
		Reading		
Dickson,	Mrs.	2, St. Margaret's Road	1895, Jan. 30	1906, June.
Dillon,	Viscount	Ditchley Park, Oxford	1895, Jan. 30	1901, Jan.
Dillon,	A. M.	Lincoln College	1895, June 12	1898, Jan.
Dixey,	F. A.	24, Museum Road	A. 1901, May 22	
Dixey,	Mrs.	24, Museum Road	1901, Feb. 18	1902, Jan.
Dixon,	Miss H. M.	19, Norham Road	1900, Feb. 7	1903, Jan.
Dixson,	Mrs.	13, Crick Road	1900, March 15	
Dodd,	Miss C.	Cherwell Hall,	1908, Feb. 20	
		Cowley Place		
Dolan,	Rev. J.	Hunter Blair's Hall	1903, Feb. 18	1905, May 9.
Dolbear,	W. T.	108, High Street	1906, March 8	
Dolley,	Mrs. F.	22, Farndon Road	1898, March 2	1908, Jan.
Donne,	Miss	4, Warnborough Road	1899, May 10	1906, Jan.
Dormer,	L. V., Junr.	219, Iffley Road	1895, Jan. 30	
Dougherty,	Mrs.	Denchworth,	1901, March 6	1902, Jan.
		South Park Road		
Dover,	Miss	28, George Street	1887, May 24	1898, Jan.
Downing,	Mrs.	12, Warnborough Road	1901, March 6	1906, April.
Downing,	Rev. W.	12, Warnborough Road	1901, March 14	1906, April.
Doyme,	R. W.	53, Broad Street	1891, April 23	1908, Jan.
Drage,	Miss G.	2, Park Crescent	1906, Feb. 8	
Drayton,	Miss	8, Cornmarket Street	1893, Feb. 9	1896, Jan.
Drew,	Mrs.	19, Farndon Road	1897, Feb. 24	1902, Jan.
Drew,	A. J.	88, St. Aldate's	1890, May 13	
Drew,	G. (Master)	88, St. Aldate's	1902, June 18	
Druce,	Councillor G. C.	9, Crick Road	O. 1880, May 27	
Drummond,	Miss B.	18, Rawlinson Road	1896, May 29	1899, Jan.
Dugdale,	Miss	41, Banbury Road	1900, Jan. 24	1906, Oct.
Eagleston,	A. M.	6, Manor Road	1887, May 24	1888, Jan.
			1906, Nov 1.	
Eagleston,	J.	93, Iffley Road	1905, March 15	
Earle,	J. R.	Stoneleigh, Oxon	1882, Nov. 22	—
Earle,	Miss B.	15, Norham Road	1893, Feb. 23	1897, Jan..
Eaton,	Mrs.	15, Winchester Road	1902, April 30	
Edelsten,	Miss	Torquay	1902, March 12	
Edgeworth,	Prof. F. Y.	All Souls College	1900, March 15	
Edwards,	Mrs. F. A.	1, Crick Road	1908, March 5	
Eeley,	Miss	45, St. John Street	1901, Feb. 6	1904, Jan.

Elford,	P.	115, Woodstock Road	A. 1901, May 22	
Elford,	Mrs.	9, Keble Road	1902, March 5	
Elliott,	Prof. E. B.	4, Bardwell Road	A. 1902, May 22	
Elliott,	Miss	7, Isis Street	1901, Dec. 5	
Ellis,	Miss	129, Walton Street	1898, April 27	
Emberlin,	W. G.	4, Magdalen Street	1888, Jan. 31	1896, Jan.
Emberlin,	Miss	4, Magdalen Street	1888, May 8	1889, Jan.
Emberlin,	Miss N.	4, Magdalen Street	1888, May 8	1889, Jan.
Embling,	Miss L. S.	Farndon Road	1887, Oct. 25	1889, Jan.
Embling,	Mrs. W. S.	8, Clarendon Villas	1896, March 11	
Embling,	W. S.	8, Clarendon Villas	1898, March 16	1907, Jan. 14
English,	E.	River Mead, Iffley Road	1898, March 2	1903, Jan.
Esson,	Prof. W.	13, Bradmore Road	A. 1902, May 22	
Evans,	D. F.	20, Magdalen Street	1887, July 1	1889, Jan.
Evans,	H. A.	The Orchard, Yarnton	1898, Feb. 16	1903, Oct. 14
			C. 1904, Jan. 27	
Evans,	C. J.	St. John's College	1901, June 5	1905, Jan.
Evetts,	Miss L.	109, Woodstock Road	1899, Nov. 29	1902, Jan.
Evetts,	W.	Tackley Park	1908, Feb. 6	
Falcon,	Rev. F. W.	Charlton, Oxon	1880—1883	
Falkner,	Miss A. M.	11, Bevington Road	1898, Jan. 28	1906, Mar.
Farmer,	J. B.	Magdalen College	1887, Nov. 8	1892, Jan.
Farmer,	Miss	18, Woodstock Road	1890, Dec. 18	1893, Jan.
Farnell,	L. R.	191, Woodstock Road	1895, Feb. 13	1903, Jan.
Farnell,	Mrs.	191, Woodstock Road	1895, Feb. 13	
Farquharson,	A. S. L.	University College	1901, May 8	1904, Jan.
Faulkner,	Miss	25, Farndon Road	1901, Feb. 18	
Fawcus,	Miss	22, Paradise Street	1901, Oct. 16	1906, Jan.
Fayers,	Councillor W. E.	12, Queen Street	1908, Feb. 6	
Field,	Miss M.	Cowley Lodge, Cowley Place	1899, Feb. 20	
Field,	W. W.	35, Norham Road	1898, April 27	1900, Jan.
Field,	Mrs. W. W.	Abbey House, Botley Rd.	1902, Feb. 5	
Field,	Mrs.	35, Norham Road	1900, Jan.	
Field,	Miss A.	35, Norham Road	1902, Nov. 5	1906, Jan.
Filsell,	J. T.	48, Banbury Road	1897, Feb. 10	Life.
Finn,	F.	Brasenose College	1889, Nov. 5	1890, Jan.
Fisher,	Miss A.	Pendock Court, Banbury Road	1888, May 8	1890, Jan.
Fisher,	Miss F.	" "	1888, May 8	1889, Jan.
Fisher,	W. W.	5, St. Margaret's Rd.	A. 1901, May 22	
Fisher,	H. J.	352, Banbury Road	1903, March 4	1906, Jan.
Fisher,	W. R.	6, Linton Road	1905, Nov. 1	
Fitzgerald,	Miss C.	12, Crick Road	1906, March 8	
Fletcher,	Miss	1, Magdalen Street	1890, March 11	1891, Jan.

Fowler,	W. Warde	Lincoln College	O. 1880, May 27 1887, May 24	Life.
Fox,	Rev. E.	Upper Heyford, Oxon	1887, May 24	1889, Jan.
Francis,	Mrs. F.	46, New Inn Hall Street	1904, Feb. 10	1906, Jan.
Franklin,	H. E. H.	Castle Hill House, New Road	1898, April 27	1901, Mar. 30
Franklin,	F. H.	" "	1905, March 9	
Freeborn,	R.	38, Broad Street	O. 1880, May 27	—
Freeborn,	J. C. R.	38, Broad Street	1900, Nov. 29	
Freeborn,	Mrs.	38, Broad Street	1900, Nov. 29	
Freemantle,	T. F.	Ship Street	1882, Oct. 20	—
French,	N. G.	65, Cornmarket Street	1891, June 4	1895, Jan.
Frost,	Miss	14, St. Giles'	1904, March 9	1905, Oct.
Fuller,	Miss	41, Banbury Road	1898, March 16	1899, Jan.
Fussell,	Miss	178, Banbury Road	1903, March 4	1906, Jan.
Gale,	Mrs. A. H.	15, Polstead Road	1900, March 15	1904, Jan.
Galpin,	S. A.	Foxcombe, near Oxford	1907, Jan. 31	
Gamlen,	Mrs.	82, Banbury Road	1903, April 29	
Gardiner,	Miss	5, Clarendon Villas	1904, Feb. 10	
Garnsey,	Rev. H. E. F.	Magdalen College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Garstang,	Prof. W.	The University, Leeds	1894, Oct. 24 C. 1898, Jan. 28	1898, Jan.
Gee,	Miss L.	35, Southmoor Road	1905, Feb. 7	
Geldart,	W. M.	Trinity College	1901, Oct. 30	
Gibbon,	Mrs.	5, Beaumont Street	1896, April 29	1906, Feb.
Gill,	Mrs.	9, St. Michael's Street	1900, May 16	
Gillett,	C. E.	59, Banbury Road	1889, Feb. 19	1901, Jan.
Gittins,	Miss	21, Norham Road	1895, Nov. 13	1897, Jan.
Gladstone,	G. H.	Trinity College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Goddard,	C. V.	Brasenose College	1880 and 1883	
Godwin,	H.	31, Kingston Road	*1896, June 12	1900.
Goldsborough,	Miss A.	11, Park Terrace	1900, Oct. 31	1906, Dec. 29
Goldsborough,	Miss C.	11, Park Terrace	1903, March 4	1906, Jan.
Goodall,	H. C.	108, High Street	1906, March 8	
Goode,	C. H.	Oriel College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Gotch,	Prof. F.	89, Banbury Road	1887, Dec. 6	
Gotch,	Mrs. F.	89, Banbury Road	1889, Dec. 3	
Gough,	Miss	15, Rawlinson Road	1896, March 25	1901, Jan
Gould,	Miss L. J.	Somerville Hall	†1891, Feb. 19	
Gould,	Miss M. Nutcombe	Torquay	1903, Feb. 18	1908, Jan.
Gould,	Miss O. Nutcombe	Kenilworth	1903, Feb. 18	1908, Jan.
Goundrey,	W. S.	7, Frenchay Road	1903, March 4	
Goundrey,	Miss E.	32, Thorncliffe Road	1904, Feb. 24	

* On the List until 1900, March, but marked by the Secretary, "gone years ago."

† Also Mrs. Veley: q.v.

Gradon,	J. T.	5, Keble Road	1897, Nov. 17	1904, Jan.
Gray,	Miss	The Lodge, Woodstock Road	1897, Dec. 1	1908, Jan.
Gray,	Miss	5, Blackhall Road	1900, Feb. 21	
Gray,	H. St. G.	Taunton Castle, Taunton	1900, Nov. 29 C. 1901, April 30	1901, April 11
Gray,	Rev. H. G.	Lahore, India	1901, May 8	Life.
Green,	Prof. A. H.	Boar's Hill, Berks	1888, Oct. 30	d. 1896.
Green,	Mrs. A. H.	137, Woodstock Road	1891, Nov. 19 C. 1896, Nov. 25	1896, Nov. 1908, Jan.
Green,	M. H.	9, Polstead Road	1895, May 28	
Green,	Miss	9, Polstead Road	1898, April 27	
Green,	Mrs. T. H.	9, Banbury Road	1898, Feb. 2	1904, Jan.
Greenidge,	Mrs.	4, Blackhall Road	1900, Jan. 24.	d. 1907 April.
Greenwood,	Mrs.	72, St. Giles'	1892, March 3	1896, Jan.
Greenwood,	Miss	72, St. Giles'	1892, March 3	1896, Jan.
Grenfell,	J. G.	1, Rose Place, St. Aldate's	1895, Jan. 30 C. 1896, Nov. 25	1896, Nov. 1898, Jan.
Griffin,	Miss	18, Bradmore Road	1905, Feb. 22	1906, Feb. 27
Griffith,	F. Ll.	Queen's College	1880 and 1883	
Grindle,	Mrs.	4, Park Crescent	1906, Nov. 1	
Grindley,	R. D.	Trinity College	1887, May 24	1888, Jan.
Groom,	P.	Botanic Gardens	1895, Jan. 30	1899, Jan.
Grubb,	Miss	130, Banbury Road	1899, May 24	1904, Jan.
Gurney,	R.	New College	1900, May 30	1903, Jan.
Haines,	R. J.	12, Beaumont Street	1901, May 8	1902, Jan.
Haldane,	J. S.	4, St. Margaret's Rd.	A. 1901, May 22	
Haldane,	J. (Master)	4, St. Margaret's Road	1902, May 28	1906, Jan.
Hales,	Miss	Iffley Road	O. 1880, May 27	—
Hales,	Miss	5 and 6, Fyfield Road	1900, Oct. 31	
Hales,	Miss S. E.	5 and 6, Fyfield Road	1901, Oct. 30	
Halford,	E.	172, Banbury Road	1902, March 12	1908, Jan. 3.
Halford,	Miss	172, Banbury Road	1906, April 26	1907, May.
Hall,	Hugh	100, Holywell	1887, May 24	1903, Jan.
Hall,	E. A. Ryman	37, Banbury Road	*	1897, Jan.
Hall,	B. Ryman	37, Banbury Road	1892, Feb. 11	1894, Jan.
Hall,	Rev. H. R.	Broadmayne Lodge, Banbury Road	1894, March 7	1898, Jan.
Hall,	Mrs.	" "	1894, March 7	1898, Jan.
Hall,	Hugh F.	Cowley House, Headington Hill	1895, Jan. 30	1901, Jan.
Hall,	Rev. W. E. Scott		† 1898, March 16	1907, Jan.
Hall,	A.	48, Southmoor Road	1898, Nov. 30	1901, Jan.
Hall,	Miss S. Pickard	24, Norham Road	1900, May 30	1904, Oct. 2
Hall,	Miss M. Pickard	24, Norham Road	1906, May 10	1907, May.

* See note, page 23.

† Says he resigned in 1902.

Hamm,	A. H.	22, Southfield Road	1904, Feb. 10	
Hammersley,	H.	Magdalen College	1889, Feb. 19	1891, Jan.
Hammond,	Mrs.	Lincoln College	1893, March 9	1898, Jan.
Harcourt,	Colonel E. W.	Nuneham Park	1882, Dec. 5	—
			1887, May 24	1890, Oct.
Harcourt,	A. G. Vernon	Cowley Grange	A. 1902, Feb. 19	1903, Jan.
Harcourt,	Mrs. Vernon	Cowley Grange	1891, Oct. 22	1902, Jan.
Harcourt,	Miss Cecil V.	Cowley Grange	1894, Feb. 7	1902, Jan.
Harcourt,	Miss H. V.	Cowley Grange	1894, Nov. 7	1901, Jan.
Harris,	G.	115, High Street	1888, May 8	1892, Jan.
Harris,	Miss	115, High Street	1888, Nov. 13	1892, Jan.
Harris,	Miss	131, Iffley Road	1899, May 24	1902, Oct. 18
Harrison,	J. K. M.	Trinity College	1890, July 8	1893, Jan.
Harrison,	N. W.	6, Turl Street	1907, Dec. 5	
Hart,	J.	24, Stanley Road	1898, Nov. 2	1908, Jan. 8
Hart,	Horace	Clarendon Press	1900, March 7	
Hartley,	H. B.	30, Holywell	1900, Oct. 31	1908, Jan.
Harvey,	C.	Isis House, Iffley Road	1907, Oct. 17	
Harwood,	Mrs.	B.N.C.House, High St.	1899	
Hawkins,	E. R.	42, Cornmarket Street	1891, Feb. 5	1895, Jan.
Hay,	Miss	30, Woodstock Road	1893, March 3	1895, Jan.
Hay,	E. F. A.	Corpus Christi College	1908, Jan. 23	
Hay,	J. H.	Oriel College	1908, Jan. 23	
Hayes,	Mrs. Kenneth	5, Oriel Street	1894, Nov. 7	
Hayes,	Miss Kenneth	5, Oriel Street	1894, Nov. 7	1901, Jan.
Healey,	J. E.	148, Kingston Road	1887, May 24	1902, Jan.
Healey,	Miss M.	26, Woodstock Road	1902, Nov. 5	1908, Jan.
Heath,	A. R.	29, Beaumont Street	1902, Nov. 19	
Heathcote,	Rev. E. O.	10, Holywell	1894, Dec. 5	1896, Jan.
Henderson,	E.	Keble College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Herbert,	C. W.	9, Beaumont Street	1904, Nov. 16	d. 1907, April.
Herbertson,	A. J.	4, Broad Street	1899, Nov. 29	1906, Oct.
Herbertson,	Mrs.	4, Broad Street	1899, Nov. 29	1904, Ap. 28
Hickin,	J. B.	37, Regent Street	1901, Dec. 5	1907, Jan.
Higgs,	A. H.	1, Ship Street	1895, Feb. 13	
Hiley,	W. E.	Queen's College	1906, Mar. 22	
Hill,	Miss	Leafield, Leckford Rd.	1888, Dec. 11	1893, Jan.
Hill,	Mrs.	62, High Street	1895, Jan. 30	
Hinchliff,	M. W.	Lincoln College	1889, Nov. 19	1892, Jan.
Hindley,	Miss K.	St. Kentigern's, Park Crescent	1896, March 11	1898, Jan.
Hindley,	Miss F.	" "	1896, March 11	1898, Jan.
Holden,	G.	All Souls College	1896, Dec. 9	
Holland,	W.	69, Observatory Street	1893, Nov. 8	
Holliday,	W.	Old Bank	1880 and 1883	—
Holt,	Mrs. C. R. C.	Epinay, Woodstock Rd.	1905, May 17	
Horniblow,	Miss K.	21, Beaumont Street	1904, Feb. 24	1906, Feb. 15
Hornsey,	J. F.	Clarendon Lodge, Parks Road	1902, Feb. 5	1904, Jan.

Horrigan,	J. E.	Langholme, Woodstock Road	1895, Jan. 30	1899, Jan.
Horrigan,	Mrs. J. E.	" "	1895, Jan. 30	1897, Jan.
Howman,	Rev. E. J.	Chinnor	1881, Feb. 9	—
Hughes,	Miss E.	24, St. Margaret's Road	1887, July 1 1895, Nov. 27	1891, Jan. 1901, Feb. 28
Hughes,	G. C.	Barton Lodge, Steeple Aston	1900, June 21	
Hulbert,	Miss M.	236, Woodstock Road	1898, March 2	
Hutchins,	Councillor S.	157, Woodstock Road	1905, March 9	
Hyde,	Miss	Denchworth, South Park Road	1901, March 6	1902, Jan.
Hyde,	Mrs. Derby	47, High Street, Witney	1907, May 2	
Iliffe,	Mrs.	13, Warnborough Road	1893, Nov. 8	
Impey,	Miss	12, Bradmore Road	1893, Dec. 19	1896, Jan.
Impey,	Colonel	12, Bradmore Road	1894, Feb. 7	1896, Jan.
Inskip,	H. W.	2, Kingston Road	1887, May 24	1888, Jan.
Isaacson,	Miss C. S.	30, Warnborough Road	1905, Feb. 22	
Isons,	W.	57, Cornmarket Street	1900, May 16	
Ives,	Miss M.	St. Hugh's Hall	1889, May 14	1890, Jan.
Jackson,	W. Hatchett	Keble College	A. 1888, Dec. 11	
James,	E.	46, Broad Street	1903, March 4	1906, Nov. 25
James,	Miss A. S.	7, Southfield Road, Cowley Road	1903, Nov. 4	
Jekyll,	F. W.	Balliol College	1904, Feb. 10	1906, Oct.
Jenkins,	Miss V.	38, St. Margaret's Road	1899, Oct. 19	
Jenkinson,	J. W.	27, Polstead Road	1898, May 11	1908, Jan.
Jennings,	Miss	107, Woodstock Road	1897, Jan. 27	1899, Jan.
Jerrard,	Mrs.	34, Leckford Road	1898, April 27	1908, Jan. 21
Jersey,	Earl	Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon	O. 1880, May 27 1894, Feb. 7	—
Jessop,	E. C. H.	12, Beaumont Street	1895, Jan. 30	
Jessop,	Miss	140, High Street	1896, March 11 1901	1900, Mar.
Jeyes,	F.	95, St. Aldate's	1904, Feb. 10	
Joel,	Miss	St. Hugh's Hall	1896, Feb. 26	1899, Jan.
Johnson,	H. M.	St. John's College	1894, Oct. 10	1896, Jan.
Johnson,	Mrs. E. W.	Cheshunt House, Cambridge	C. 1896, Jan. 29	1896, Jan.
Johnston,	Miss A.	Eye Hospital, Walton St.	1901, March 6	1908, Jan.
Jolliffe,	Mrs.	227, Woodstock Road	1903, Feb. 4	
Jones,	Mrs. W.	30, Norham Road	1900, Feb. 21	

Joy,	A.	Worcester College	1888, Nov. 27	1890, Jan.
Joyce,	J.	151, Walton Street	1896, Dec. 9	d. 1898†
Kelly,	H. H.	Queen's College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Kendrew.	T.	18, Stanley Road	1902, Jan. 22	
Kendrew,	A.	65, St. Giles'	1905, Feb. 22	1908, Jan.
Kent,	A. F. S.	Magdalen College	1889, Dec. 17	1893, Jan.
Kerry,	A. F.	33, Kingston Road	*1887, May 24	
		197, Woodstock Road	1890, May 13	
Kinch,	W.	Deddington	O. 1880, May 27	—
King,	R. Bolton	Balliol	O. 1880, May 27	—
King,	Miss P.	17, Richmond Road	1902, Nov. 19	
King,	Miss H. A. H.	17, Richmond Road	1903, June 10	
Kirby,	Mrs.	The Rectory, Witney	1907, March 14	1908, Feb. 1
Kirkby,	Rev. P. J.	New College	1905, March 15	1908, Jan.
Kirkman,	B.	Lincoln College	1888, Nov. 27	1890, Jan.
Kisch,	B. S.	Exeter College	1902, March 12	1905, Oct. 18
Knox,	Colonel	Cowley	1901, June 5	1904, Jan.
Laing,	Rev.	Whately Rectory, Frome	1899, May 24	1905, Jan.
Lamb,	Miss	8, Bevington Road	1902, Jan. 22	1904, April 4
Lancaster,	E. C. C.	St. John's College	1880 and 1883	
Lancaster,	Prof. E. Ray	University Museum	1891, Feb. 5	1898, Jan.
Lascelles,	B. P.	Magdalen College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Latter,	O. H.	Keble College	1889, May 14	
Lawrence,	Miss E. V.	201, Iffley Road	1899, June 7	
Lawson,	Prof., M.A.	Botanic Gardens	O. 1880, May 27	1882.
Leather,	Miss M.	28, Polstead Road	1899, Jan. 25	1903, Jan.
Lees,	Miss E.	18, Bradmore Road	1906, Nov. 1	
Legge,	Miss H. E.	48, Banbury Road	1892, March 31 1905, Dec.	1898, Jan.
Lennox,	Mrs. S.	10, Fyfield Road	1900, March 7	1904, Jan.
Lester-Garland,	L. V.	Victoria College, Jersey†	1892, Nov. 24 C. 1896, Jan. 29	1896
Leudesdorf,	C.	8, Bardwell Road	A. 1901, May 22	
Lewis,	Miss C.	13, Rawlinson Road	1896, May 13	1906, Dec.
Lloyd,	Miss	Cowley Grange	1892, Feb. 9	1895, Jan.
Lilford,	Lord	Northamptonshire	H. 1895, Mar. 13	d. 1896.
Little,	J. E.	Lincoln College	1880 and 1883	
Lockhart,	Mrs. E.	Mardan,	‡1906	
		N.W. Prov. India		

* A. F. Kerry is included on the Committee of 1887, but does not appear to have taken up membership, and is not in the List of Members for 1888.

† Elected as L. V. Lester.

‡ Elected as Miss Worrell, 15, Park Terrace, q.v.

Long,	Rev. F. P.	2, Chalfont Road	1905, March 9	1908, Jan.
Love,	Prof. A. E. H.	34, St. Margaret's Road	1902, Feb. 19	
Lucas,	Rev. V. W.	St. John Street	1880 and 1883	—
Lucy,	Mrs.	107, Woodstock Road	1897, Jan. 27	
Lund,	Miss	21, Norham Road	1897, May 19	1898, Jan.
Lyall,	W. H.	Brasenose College	1896, March 11.	1901, Jan.
Lynam,	R. G.	32, Holywell	1901, Nov. 13	
Macan,	Mrs.	Grove Place	1892, Feb. 18	1895, Jan.
Macan,	Rev. P. J.	Hunter Blair's Hall	1904, Nov. 16	1906, Feb. 22.
Macdonald,	Miss	High School, Banbury Road	1894, Nov. 21	
Macgregor,	R. D.	Exeter College	1900, Oct. 31	1902, Jan.
Mackareth,	Miss	31, Kingston Road	1899, May 24	1904, Jan.
Mackinnon,	Miss	The Lawn, Banbury Rd.	1891, Feb. 5	1892, Jan.
Maclaren,	J. W. H.	Summerfield, Oxford	1887, May 24	1889, Oct..
Macmunn,	Miss	34, Leckford Road	1900, Dec. 5	1902, Jan.
Macpherson,	H. A.	Oriel College	O. 1880, May 27 1887, May 24	— 1889, Jan.
Maling,	A. T.	129, Kingston Road	1900, Feb. 7	
Mallam,	James	Manor House, Iffley	O. 1880, May 27.	
Mallam,	Miss E. M.	33, Chalfont Road	1899, April 26	
Mann,	Mrs.	20, Chalfont Road	1901, Jan. 23	1906, Feb.
Manning,	P.	6, St. Aldate's	1905, Nov. 1	
Mardon,	Miss	1, Winchester Road	1905, Feb. 22	
Mardon,	Miss S.	1, Winchester Road	1906, Feb. 8	
Marett,	R. R.	Westbury Lodge, Norham Road	1894, Feb. 21	1906, Dec.
Margetts,	Mrs.	134, Cowley Road	*1900, Mar. 7	1908, Jan.
Marindin,	Miss E.	11, Basil Mansions, Basil Street, London	1903, Feb. 4	1905, Jan.
Marlborough,	Duke of	Blenheim Palace	O. 1880, May 27	—
Marsh,	J. E.	University Museum	A. 1901, May 22	
Marshall,	E. S.	Magdalen College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Marshall,	Captain E.	Randolph Hotel	1901, Nov. 13	1902, Jan.
Martin,	Miss E. M.	18, Walton Street	1907, June 13	
Master,	C. H.	Oriel College	1900, March 7	1903, Jan.
Mather,	Rev. J. C. V.	St. Mary's Lodge, Albert Park, Abingdon	†1905, March 9	
Mathieson,	Miss	9, Park Terrace	1906, Feb. 8	1907, Mar.
Matthews,	H.	16, King Edward Street	1896, Feb. 12	d. 1904.
Maurice,	H. G.	Lincoln College	1894, Feb. 21	1902, Jan.
Mee,	Mrs.	Kettle Hall, Broad St.	1893, Feb. 9	1896, Jan.
Meeres,	Miss	147, Kingston Road	1903, March 4	1904, Jan.

* Elected as Miss Wyatt.

† Left Abingdon for health, and is now acting as Camp Chaplain at Cordoba, Argentina (1908).

Melland,	Mrs.	34, Norham Road	1896, Jan. 29	1899, Jan.
Melland,	Misses (two)	34, Norham Road	1896, Jan. 29	1899, Jan.
Merry,	Rev. W. M.	St. Michael's, Linton Rd.	1904, Feb. 10	
Michelmore,	P.	Trinity College	1887, May 24	1888, Jan.
Miers,	Prof. H. A.	Magdalen College	1899, Feb. 8	Life.
Miller,	Miss	St. Kentigern's, Park Crescent	1896, May 13	1899, Jan.
Milne,	J. R.	39, Wellington Square	1905, Dec. 6	1907, Jan.
Milner,	Rev. W. M. H.	Queen's College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Minchin,	E. A.	Keble College	1891, Feb. 5	1900, Jan.
Minty,	Miss O.	239, Banbury Road	1908, March 5	
Mitchinson,	Rt. Rev. Bishop	Master, Pembroke Coll.	1900, Feb. 7	
Moberley,	Miss	St. Hugh's Hall, Norham Gardens	1898, Nov. 2	1903, Jan.
Mockridge,	A. J.	27, Stanley Road	1904, April 27	
Mockridge,	Mrs.	27, Stanley Road	1904, April 27	
Modlen,	—	Radcliffe Infirmary	O. 1880, May 27	—
Molyneux,	Miss	2, Wellington Place, St. Giles'	1893, Feb. 9	Life.
Money,	Miss	12, Marston Street	1901, Feb. 6	1904, Jan.
Moore,	H. W.	6, Beaumont Street	1887, May 24	
Moore,	Mrs. A.	Wellington Place	1888, Jan. 31	1890, Jan.
Moore,	Miss	19, Bardwell Road	1898, Feb. 16	1900, Jan.
Moore,	Mrs.	Bairdown, Woodstock Road	1903, Feb. 18	1908, Jan.
Morgan,	W. H.	Broad Street	O. 1880, May 27	—
Morrell,	C. C.	Christ Church	1897, Nov. 17	1903, Jan.
Morrell,	R. D.	Field House, Summertown	1900, Dec. 5	1902, Jan.
Morrell,	G. H.	Headington Hill Hall	1880 and 1883 1904, Feb. 24	— d. 1906, Sept.
Morrell,	Mrs. G. H.	Headington Hill Hall	1904, Feb. 10	
Morrell,	J. H.	Headington Hill Hall	1907, Jan. 31	
Morris,	C. W.	Lincoln College	1907, May 30	
Moseley,	Mrs. H. N.	48, Woodstock Road	1900, Feb. 7	1907, Jan. 21
Mouatt,	Mrs.	22, Paradise Street	1901, Oct. 16	1906, Jan.
Mowbray,	Mrs. E.	59, Chalfont Road	1896, Feb. 12	1907, Jan.
Mowbray,	A. M.	22, Lonsdale Road	1896, Nov. 4	
Mowbray,	Miss M.	22, Lonsdale Road	1900, Feb. 21	
Mowbray,	Miss	26, Winchester Road	1899, Feb. 8	1908, Jan.
Mullens,	Miss	11, Basil Mansions, Basil Street, London	1903, Feb. 4	1905, Jan.
Murray,	J. A. H.	78, Banbury Road	1888, Jan. 17	Life.
Musgrave,	H. B.	116, Walton Street	1900, March 7	1907, Jan.
Myres,	J. L.	1, Norham Gardens	1904, Feb. 10	1908, Jan.
Nagel,	D. H.	Trinity College	1882, Nov. 22 A. 1901, May 22	—

Napier,	Mrs.	Headington Hill	1904, Feb. 24	
Napier,	H. C.	Headington Hill	1903, May 13	
Napier,	O. J.	Headington Hill	1904, Feb. 24	1908, Jan.
Neil,	—	Warneford Asylum	1887, July 1	1896, Jan.
Nevins,	Rev. P.	41, Banbury Road	1891, Feb. 5	1894, Jan.
Newman,	Rev. H.	Steeple Barton, Oxon.	1887 May 24	1893, Jan.
Newman,	Mrs. H.	Steeple Barton, Oxon.	1888 Feb. 21	1889, Jan.
Nicol,	Miss E.	45, Plantation Road	1904, Feb. 24	1907, July.
Nicholls,	Miss	33, Chalfont Road	1899, April 26	
Nicholls,	Miss M. E.	33, Chalfont Road	1905, Feb. 22	
Noel,	Miss	Somerville College	1895, Nov. 13	1898, Jan.
Norström,	Miss M.	6, Bardwell Road	1900, May 16	1901, Jan.
Norton,	Miss	7, Isis Street	1895, Oct. 16	
Nottley,	Miss	Lady Margaret Hall	1898, May 25	1900, Jan.
Nuttall,	Mrs.	28, Norham Gardens	1898, Nov. 16	1900, Jan.
Nuttall,	Miss	28, Norham Gardens	1898, Nov. 16	1900, Jan.
Odgers,	N.	Lincoln College	1894, Nov. 21	1899, Jan.
Odling,	Prof.	15, Norham Gardens A.	1896, Feb. 26	
Odling,	M.	Magdalen College	1905, Dec. 6	
Ogden,	Miss F. E.	95, High Street	1893, June 1 1900, Feb. 7	1898, Jan.
Ogilvie,	F. M.	72, Woodstock Road	1902, March 5	Life.
Ogle,	B. S.	Hill House, Steeple Aston	1883, April 27	Life.
O'Malley,	Colonel	102, Banbury Road	1903, May 13	1906, Dec.
O'Reilly,	J.	314, Banbury Road	1904, March 16	1906, Dec.
Osler,	Prof. W.	13, Norham Gardens	1905, Nov. 1	
Palmer,	Miss L.	12, Parks Road	1906, March 22	
Palmer,	Miss M.	12, Parks Road	1906, March 22	
Palmgrew,	Miss	8, Park Terrace	1900, Oct. 31	1901, Jan.
Parker,	W.	39, Wellington Square	1896, Nov. 25	1899, Oct.
Parker,	Miss E. G.	26, Farndon Road	1904, Feb. 24	1906, Feb. 5
Parry,	T. R.	9, King Edward Street	1907, Dec. 5	
Partridge,	Miss	31, Warnborough Road	1895, Nov. 13	1898, Jan.
Passmore,	W. B.	Exeter College	1889, Jan. 8	1894, Jan.
Paxman,	Mrs. S. H.	13, Polstead Road	1907, Jan. 31	
Payne,	Miss	31, Broad Street	1888, May 22	
Payne,	Mrs. G. S.	32, St. Margaret's Road	1896, March 11	1908.
Payne,	Mrs.	5, Bardwell Road	1901, March 6	1903, Jan. 20
Pearce,	Rev. S. S.	Long Combe, Oxon	1892, May 26	1899, Jan.
Pearson,	Miss	Lady Margaret Hall	1891, March 12	1903, Jan.

Peel,	C. V. A.	105, Banbury Road	1896, Jan. 29	
Peel,	J. D.	105, Banbury Road	1896, May 29	
Peel,	R.	4, Linton Road	1905, May 31	1906, Nov.
Pembrey,	M. S.	Guy's Hospital, London	1887, May 24	1893, Jan.
			1894, Jan. 29	1896, Jan.
			C. 1896, Jan. 29	
Pembrey,	Miss A. E.	164, Walton Street	1900, Feb. 7	1906, Dec.
Perkins,	R. C. L.	Jesus College	1887, May 24	1890, Jan.
Peters,	F. H.	12, St. Margaret's Road	1889, Dec. 17	1900, Jan.
Peters,	Mrs. M. R.	Beech Cottage, Letchworth, Herts	1889, April 30	1900, Jan.
			C. 1900, Jan. 24	
Pilkington,	F.	County Asylum, Oxon	1888, Oct. 30	1893, Jan.
Pim,	Rev. B.	169, Walton Street	1887, Oct. 25	1890, Jan.
Pinchin,	Mrs.	59, Iffley Road	1887, May 24	1892, Jan.
Pinchin,	J. R.	59, Iffley Road	1887, May 24	1892, Jan.
Pinchin,	H. T.	59, Iffley Road	1887, May 24	1892, Jan.
Plaisted,	Miss	82, Southmoor Road	1903, March 11	
Playne,	H. C.	Clifton Coll., Bristol	1892, Feb. 9	
			C. 1896, Dec. 5	
Plummer,	H. C. K.	13, Broad Street	1905, March 15	
Plumptre,	H. F.	University College	1880 and 1883	—
Plumptre,	J.	Oriel College	1883, Feb. 1	—
Plumptre,	Rev. H. P.	Wycliffe Hall	1898, March 2	1901, Mar.
Poole,	Miss	86, Woodstock Road	1893, Feb. 9	1896, Jan.
Pope,	Mrs.	4, Keble Road	1906, June 7	1908, Jan.
Porch,	M.	Magdalen College	1901, Dec. 5	1905, Jan.
Porter,	Miss M.	41, St. Margaret's Road	1902, Nov. 19	1904, Jan.
Poulton,	Prof. E. B.	Wykeham House, Banbury Road	A.O. 1880, May 27	Life.
Poulton,	Mrs.	" "	1887, Nov. 8	Life.
Poulton,	E. P.	Magdalen College	1906, Feb. 8	1908, Jan.
Powell,	H. G.	41, Park End Street	1903, Feb. 18	1906, Nov. 25.
Powell,	Mrs.	6, Keble Road	1904, Feb. 10	1907, Jan.
Poynter,	Miss	15, Park Terrace	1898, Nov. 2	
Prankerd,	A.	66, Banbury Road	1893, Feb. 9	
Pratt,	Mrs. R.	19A, St. Margaret's Rd.	1904, Jan. 27	
Preston,	A. E.	54, Cornmarket Street	1889, Feb. 19	1896, Jan.
Price,	Miss	Charlton, Old Headington	1896, Feb. 26	1906, Oct.
Price,	Miss E. R.	" "	1903, April 29	1906, Nov.
Price,	Mrs.	8, Park Crescent	1905, Feb. 7	
Prince,	—	Market Street	1880 and 1883	—
Pycraft,	W. P.	British Museum, N.H. Dept., Cromwell Rd.	1894, June 13	1898, Jan.
			C. 1898, Jan. 28	
Rambaut,	A. A.	Radcliffe Observatory	1898, Feb. 16	
Ramsden,	W.	Keble College	1889, May 14	1891, Jan.

Ramsden,	J. V.	New College	1897, March 10	1899, Jan.
Ramsden,	E. A.	New College	1905, June 14	1906, Nov.
Rannie,	D. R.	Oriel College	1894, June 13	1906, Feb.
Redmayne,	Miss M. L. M.	77, Banbury Road	1899, Jan. 25	1901, Jan.
Rees,	Rev. G.	Christ Church	1906, Feb. 8	1906, Dec. 31
Remestin,	Rev. H. de	Freeland	O. 1880, May 27	—
Reynold,	E. M.	Keble College	1906, Nov. 15	
Rhys,	Miss	Jesus College	1892, Oct. 27	1902, Jan.
			*1902	
Richards,	F. T.	Trinity College	1881, June 11	—
		7, Beaumont Street	1888, Nov. 27	1897, Jan.
Richards,	Mrs.	13, Canterbury Road	1903, Feb. 4	
Richardson,	J.	Lindum Villa, Black- hall Road	1889, May 28	d. 1891.
Ridley,	Miss	Somerville College	1896, March 11	1899, Jan.
Riley,	L. A. M.	Pembroke College	1907, March 14	
Rippon,	C.	28, Walton Street	1902, May 14	
Robertson,	Rev. A.	Trinity	1880 and 1883	—
Robinson,	Albert	The Museum	O. 1880, May 27	—
Rogers,	Miss	Cedrus, South Summertown	1898, Feb. 2	
Rolfe,	C.	Holywell Ford	1887, May 24	1890, Jan.
Romanes,	G. J.	94, St. Aldate's	1891, Jan. 23	d. 1894, May.
Rose,	J.	1, Rawlinson Road	1887, May 24	Life.
Rose,	Mrs.	6, Rawlinson Road	1893, Nov. 8	d. 1908, Mar. 4
Rose,	Miss M.	6, Rawlinson Road	1893, Nov. 8	
Rowdon,	Miss	7, Banbury Road	1895, May 28	
Rowe,	M.	Manchester College	1902, Dec. 3	
Ruddock,	A. E.	51, Plantation Road	1894, Nov. 7	1897, Jan.
Rusher,	Miss	26, Winchester Road	1892, Oct. 27	1894, Jan.
Russell,	Mrs.	131, Woodstock Road	1902, June 11	d. 1904.
Rylance,	Miss	34, Leckford Road	1900, Dec. 5	1902, Jan.

Sackville,	Mrs. Stopford	33, St. John Street	1903, May 13	
Salter,	S. (Junr.)	Egrove, near Oxford	1881, June 11	—
Salter,	J. H.	Folly Bridge	1888, March 27	1890, Jan.
Salter,	W.	Summerfield, nr. Oxford	1888, Oct. 30	1899, Jan.
Salter,	J. E.	Isis House, St. Aldate's	1899, Feb. 20	
Salvin,	G.	7, Rawlinson Road	1898, Feb. 16	1900, Jan.
Sammons,	H.	67, St. Giles'	1907, Jan. 24	
Sanders,	H. M.	65, Iffley Road	1900, Oct. 31	1902, Jan.
Sanders,	Miss C. B.	Lady Margaret Hall	1902, Nov. 5	1907, Jan.
Sanderson,	Sir J. Burdon	64, Banbury Road	A. 1894, Jan.	d. 1905, Nov.
Sanderson,	Lady Burdon	64, Banbury Road	1888, Jan. 17.	

* In the printed Lists of Members for 1893—1901 as Mrs. Rhys. Since that year the name of Miss Rhys appears instead, but I do not find any reference to Miss Rhys in the Minutes as to being proposed and elected.

Sankey,	J. O.	Turl Street	1882, Dec. 5	—
			1888, May 22	1892, Jan.
			1896, Jan. 29	1908, Feb. 29
Sankey,	Mrs.	Turl Street	1889, May 14	1892, Jan.
Saunders.	Miss	28, New Inn Hall Street	1887, July 1	1888, Jan.
Saunders,	Alderman J.	The Cedars, Park Town	1900, March 7	
Saxton,	Miss K.	19, James Street	1898, Nov. 2	1903, Jan.
Schlich,	Prof. W.	29, Banbury Road	1906, Feb. 8	
Schönland,	S.	Botanic Gardens	1887, May 24	1890, Jan.
Schuster,	Miss	Somerville College	1895, Nov. 27	1897, Jan.
Scott,	W. H.	3, Grove Street	1893, Feb. 9	1898, Jan.
Scott,	Miss	Somerville College	1895, Nov. 13	1898, Jan.
Scott,	R. W.	76, Walton Street	1902, Dec. 3	1906, Jan.
Searly,	W. H.	Fircroft, Park Town	1897, Feb. 10	1905, Jan.
Searly,	Mrs. W. H.	Fircroft, Park Town	1897, Feb. 10	1905, Jan.
Seddon,	W. H.	Brasenose College	1880 and 1883	—
Segar,	Miss M.	35, Chalfont Road	1901, March 14.	
Shadwell,	Alderman C. L.	Provost, Oriel Coll.	A. 1903, June 17	Life.
Shaw,	Miss I.	15, Polstead Road	1903, Nov. 18	1907, Jan.
Sheard,	A. W.	21, High Street	1887, July 1	1895, Jan.
Sheard,	Miss	18, Park Crescent	1887, July 1	
Shelford,	R.	11, Crick Road	1905, Dec. 6	
Shelford,	Miss	11, Crick Road	1906, June 14	
Shepherd,	Miss J.	6, Cornmarket Street	1887, July 1	1889, Jan.
		26, Bardwell Road	1890, Jan. 14	1908, Jan.
Shepperd,	Miss	4, Abbey Road	1900, Feb. 7	
Shepperd,	C. W.	13, Park Crescent	1902, Nov. 5	
Shepperd,	Mrs. C. W.	13, Park Crescent	1901, June 5	
Sherwood,	Rev. W. E.	Magdalen School	1888, Oct. 30	1890, Jan.
Sherwood,	Martin	17, Beaumont Street	1907, Jan. 31	
Sherwood,	Mrs.	17, Beaumont Street	1907, Jan. 31	
Shipp,	J. W.	51, Cowley Road, and Museum	1890, Nov. 6	1892, Jan.
Short,	Rev. A.	Bodicote, Oxon	O. 1880, May 27	—
Sidgwick,	A.	64, Woodstock Road	1887, June 7	
Sidgwick,	Miss R.	26, Banbury Road	1896, May 29	1903, Jan.
Sidgwick,	N. V.	Lincoln College	1894, Feb. 21	Life.
Siedel,	Fräulein	83, St. John's Road	*1900, Jan. 24	1903, Jan.
Silver,	S. W.	Manor House, Let- combe Regis, Berks	H. 1900, Oct. 18	d. 1905, Mar. 7
Simms,	W.	Broad Street	O. 1880, May 27	—
Simon,	H.	95, St. Aldate's	1904, March 9	1906, Jan.
Simpkinson,	E. F.	Radley College	1888, Aug. 16	1896, Jan.
Simpson,	R. W.	Balliol College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Simpson,	J. C.	—	1903, Nov. 18	1904, Jan.
Slater,	Miss	8, Abbey Road	1905, March 9	1906, Jan.
Smith,	Miss	27, Banbury Road	1889, Nov. 5	1897, Jan.

* Became Mrs. H. H. Thomas in 1902, q.v.

Smith,	W. G. Pogson	St. John's College	1894, June 13	1907, Jan. 29
Smith,	Miss	5 and 6, Fyfield Road	1901, Oct. 30	1902, Oct. 29
Smith,	L. T.	7, Rawlinson Road	1902, Nov. 19	1907, Jan.
Smith,	Rev. F. J. Jervis	Trinity College	A. 1903.	1904, May 4
Sollas,	Prof. W. J.	173, Woodstock Road	1898, Jan. 28	Life.
Somerset,	W. H. B.	Exeter College	1907, Nov. 28	
Somerville,	Prof. W.	121, Banbury Road	1907, May 16	
Spencer,	Aubrey J.	Tetsworth	O. 1880, May 27	—
Spicer,	Rev. E. C.	21, St. Margaret's Rd.	1902, Feb. 19	
Spicer,	Mrs.	21, St. Margaret's Rd.	1901, Nov. 13	
Squires,	T. W.	32, Abbey Road	1907, Feb. 14	
Stanford,	W.	25, Chalfont Road	1902, Nov. 19	1906, Nov. 25
Stang,	Miss	6, Bardwell Road	1900, May 16	1901, Jan.
Stapleton,	G.	—	1880 and 1883	—
Stapleton,	Hon. Mrs.	30, Leckford Road	1896, Feb. 26	1898, Jan.
Stark,	M. D.	6, Broad Street	1896, June 12	d. 1903.
Stark,	Mrs.	6, Broad Street	1900, Oct. 31	1904, Jan.
Steane,	Miss	47, St. John Street	1899, Feb. 20	
Stedham,	—	2, Aston St., Iffley Rd.	1887, July 1	d. 1896.
Stedham,	Mrs.	2, Aston St., Iffley Rd.	1889, Nov. 19	1897, Jan.
Stedham,	Miss	2, Aston St., Iffley Rd.	1887, July 1	1889, Jan.
Steedman,	P. A.	10, Rawlinson Road	1893, May 4	
Steedman,	Miss D.	10, Rawlinson Road	1899, Feb. 20	
Stevens,	A.	4, Walton Well Road	1901, Dec. 5	1903, Jan.
Stevens,	Miss C. O.	11, Woodstock Road	1907, Dec. 5	
Stevens,	Mrs. S.	33, High Street	1904, Feb. 24	
Stevens,	Miss	151, Woodstock Road	1906, May 10	
Stewart,	Prof. J. A.	14, Bradmore Road	1897, Feb. 24	
Stewart,	J. W.	23, Fairacres Road	1903, May 13	1906, Nov.
Stobart,	Miss E.	Lady Margaret Hall	1905, March 15	1906, Oct. 4
Stock,	Mrs. St. J.	16, Museum Road	1893, May 4	
Stone,	Rev. F. J.	Radley College	1906 Nov. 1	
Stone,	E. J.	Radcliffe Observatory	1896, Feb. 26	d. 1897, May 9
Stone,	R. E.	Christ Church	1895, May 28	1907, Jan. 1
Stone,	Miss M.	78, Woodstock Road	1898, March 16	1907, Jan. 1
Stone,	Miss L.	78, Woodstock Road	1898, March 16	
Storjohann,	Miss	66, Woodstock Road	1897, June 2	1898, Jan.
Sturt,	Mrs.	5, Park Terrace	1906, Feb. 22	
Stuttard,	S.	Banbury	1881, Feb. 9	—
Surraige,	T. L. J.	Hertford College	1887, May 24	1889, Jan.
Sutton,	Martin	Kidmore Grange, Caversham	1895, March 13	1901, Jan.
Swann,	Miss	141, Woodstock Road	1894, Oct. 24	
Swann,	Miss E. L.	141, Woodstock Road	1898, March 2	
Swinhoe,	Colonel	Avenue House, Cowley Road	A. 1890, Nov. 20 C. 1903, Jan. 21	1903, Jan.
Swinnington,	J.	18, Richmond Road	1900, March 15	1901, June.

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Swinstead,	Rev. H.	Cathedral School, Brewer Street	1898, Nov. 16	1902, Oct. 15
Swinstead,	Mrs.	" "	1901, Oct. 30	1902, Oct. 15
Symonds,	W. A.	Indian Institute	1900, March 15	1902, Jan.
Syson,	Miss	Oxford High School	1892, Dec. 8	1895, Jan.
Taphouse,	Mrs.	3, Magdalen Street	1906, March 22	1908, Jan.
Tate,	Miss	St. Kentigern's, Park Crescent	1890, Dec. 18	1895, Jan.
Taylor,	Miss B.	104, Walton Street 34, Park Avenue, Southport	1891, Oct. 22 C. 1895, March 13	1893, Jan. 1903, Jan.
Taylor,	W. W.	66, St. John's Road	1895, Jan. 30	
Taylor,	Miss N.	Somerville College	1897, Nov. 17	1903, Jan.
Teignmouth,	Lady	6, Crick Road	1900, Feb. 7	1901 Jan.
Telfer,	Miss K.	Rose Hill, near Oxford	1900, May 16	1902, Nov. 3
Tennyson,	Miss M.	3, Crick Road	1906, Nov. 15	1908, Jan.
Tiddeman,	R. H.	175, Banbury Road	1902, Nov. 5	
Tidy,	H. L.	New College	1900, Dec. 5	1906, Jan.
Tilley,	Miss	141, Woodstock Road	1904, Feb. 10	
Tinné,	J. A.	University College	1897, Nov. 17	1901, Jan.
Titchener,	E. B.	Brasenose College	1889, Nov. 5	1891 Jan.
Thomas,	D. R.	20, Magdalen Street	1887, May 24	1895, Jan.
Thomas,	Miss	47, Holywell	1890, April 29	1896, Jan.
Thomas,	H. H.	22, Wellington Square	1898, Nov. 16	1903, Jan.
Thomas,	Mrs. H. H.	83, St. John's Road	*1902	1903, Jan.
Thompson,	G.	Trinity College	1902, Nov. 19	1907, Jan. 22
Thompson,	Miss	112, Iffley Road	1905, June 14	1908, Jan.
Thomson,	Miss F. Spencer	176, Banbury Road	1903, March 11	
Thomson,	Miss E. Spencer	176, Banbury Road	1903, May 13	
Thorburn,	Miss	6, Bardwell Road	1900, May 16	1901, Jan.
Thurland,	W. F.	97, Hurst Street	1888, May 8	1889, Jan.
Todd,	Miss A. M.	2, Connaught Square, London	1893, Feb. 9	1895, Jan.
Tollit,	Miss	South Parks Road	1904, March 16	1905 Jan.
Townshend,	Mr.	80, Woodstock Road	1892, Nov. 24	1895, Jan.
Townshend,	Mrs.	80, Woodstock Road	1892, Nov. 24	1895, Jan.
Travers,	Rev. A. C.	76, Southmoor Road	1898, Nov. 30	1901, Jan.
Trewby,	R.	Hertford College	1896, March 11 1892, Feb. 2	1897, Jan. 1901 Jan.
Trimen,	Roland	133, Woodstock Road	1908, Feb. 6	
Trusted,	C. F.	Hertford College	O. 1880, May 27	—
Turner,	Prof. H. H.	9, Blackhall Road	1906, April 26	Life.
Turner,	Miss S.	St. Mary's Lodge, Kidlington	1905, Jan. 25	1908 Jan.
Turner,	J. H.	" "	1905, Jan. 25	1908, Jan.

* Elected as Fräulein Siedel, q.v.

Turrell,	W. J.	1, St. Clement's	1901, Nov. 13	
Tutton,	A. E.	17, Bardwell Road	1896, Nov. 11	1906, Jan.
Twining,	Alderman F.	Summertown House, Banbury Road	1905, Dec. 6	
Tylor,	Prof. E. B.	Museum House, South Parks Road	1890, Feb. 25	
Tyndale,	Mrs. E. F. G.	6, Crick Road	1892, March 17	1893, Jan.
Tyndall,	Miss C.	7, Suffolk Road, W. Bournemouth	1899, Nov. 15	1908.

Underhill,	H. M. J.	20, Bardwell Road	O. 1880, May 27 1887, May 24	1902, Jan.
Underhill,	R. S.	15, St. Clement's	1887, May 24	1890, Jan.
Underhill,	G. E.	10, Northmoor Road	1887, May 24	
Underhill,	C. M.	Penmellyn, St. Margaret's Road	1895, Jan. 30	1904, Jan.
Underhill,	Mrs. C. M.	" "	1895, Jan. 30	1904, Jan.

Veley,	V. H.	8, Marlborough Place, London, W.	A. 1892, Oct. 27	
Veley,	Mrs. L. J.	" "	*1891, Feb. 19	
Verschoyle,	Mrs.	19, Polstead Road	1901, Feb. 6	1902, Jan.
Venables,	Mrs.	4, Norham Road	1892, Oct. 27	1902, Jan.
Venables,	Miss K.	4, Norham Road	1893, Nov. 21	1902, Jan.
Venables,	Miss E.	26, Norham Gardens	1898, Jan. 28	
Vincent,	W. A.	8, Blackhall Road	1896, Feb. 12	1899, Jan.
Vincent,	Miss	8, Blackhall Road	1896, Feb. 12	
Vincent,	Mrs. Louis R.	69, St. Giles'	†1896, Feb. 12	1900, Jan.
Vincent,	C. F.	24, St. John Stteet	1901, Oct. 30	
Vincent,	F. F.	1, Polstead Road	1892, March 3	1896, Jan.
Vincent,	Mrs. F. F.	1, Polstead Road	1892, March 3	
Vincent,	Miss Lottie	67, High Street	1899, Feb. 20	1901, Jan.
Vincent,	Miss E.	3, Polstead Road	1903, May 13	
Vines,	Prof. S. H.	Headington Hill	A. 1889, Oct. 30	—

Walford,	E. A.	Banbury	O. 1880, May 27	—
Walker,	F.	Great Oakley House, Abingdon	1883, Feb. 1	—
Walker,	G.	University College	1901, April 30	1904, Jan.
Walker,	James	30, Norham Gardens	A. 1901, May 22	
Walker/	Comm. J. J.	Avrangi, Lonsdale Rd.	1904, June 15	

* Elected as Miss L. J. Gould, q.v.

† Elected as Miss Boswell, q.v.

Walker	Miss	Avrangi, Lonsdale Rd.	1904, June 15	
Walker	Joseph	38, Fairacres Road	1907, Oct.	
Wallace,	Mrs. W.	6, Bradmore Road	1900, May 16	
Waller,	Captain	Lee Place, Charlbury	1887, July 1	1888, Jan.
Waller,	Colonel S.	28, Bardwell Road	1898, Nov. 30	
Waller,	W. E.	University College	1905, Feb. 7	
Wallick,	Miss	11, Worcester Terrace	1890, Dec. 18	1893, Jan.
Walmsley,	Miss M.	16, Kingston Road	1892, March 17	1894.
			C. 1894, Nov. 21	1903, Jan.
Walsh,	Percy	—	1880 and 1883	—
Warhurton,	T. F.	Magdalen College	1898, May 25	1903, Jan.
Ward,	—		*1880 and 1883	—
Ward,	H.	12, Norham Gardens	1892, March 3	
Ward,	F.	Wadham College	1899, Jan. 25	d. 1899.
Ward,	Mrs. G. S.	212, Iffley Road	1899, June 7	1900, March
Ward,	Miss A. M.	191, Iffley Road	1905, Jan. 25	1907, Jan. 20
Warfield,	—	Wadham College	1883, Feb. 1	—
Warner,	S. A.	Lincoln College	1900, Dec. 5	1904, Jan.
Warrington,	Prof.	Worcester College	1895, March 13	1899, Jan.
Watney,	Vernon	Cornhury Park, Chalbury	1904, Feb. 10	
Watnev,	Lady Margaret	„ „	1904, Feb. 10	
Way,	H.	Fyfield Road	1889, Nov. 5	
Way,	Mrs.	110, High Street	1889, Nov. 5	1903, Jan.
Way,	Miss	110, High Street	1889, Nov. 5	1908, Jan.
Webb,	Miss	25, Farndon Road	1898, Nov. 2	
Wehb,	H. J.	Bank Chambers, Carfax	1904, Oct. 19	1908, Feb. 29
Wedderburn,	Miss D.	Somerville College	1898, Nov. 30	1899, Jan.
Wedderburn,	Miss A.	28, Walton Street	1901, Dec. 5	1904, Jan.
Weld,	Miss A. G.	119, Iffley Road	1895, May 28	
Weldon,	Prof. W. R.	3, South Parks Road	1899, Nov. 15	d. 1906, Ap 1
Wells,	G.	17, Northmoor Road	1903, Feb. 18	
Wells,	Mrs. G.	17, Northmoor Road	1903, Feb. 18	
Wells,	Miss Grace	17, Northmoor Road	1903, Feb. 18	
Weston,	Miss	St. Hugh's Hall	1892, April 28	1894, Jan.
Westwood,	Prof. J. O.	141, Woodstock Road	O. 1880, May 27	d. 1893, Jan. 22
Wharton,	Mrs.	3, South Parks Road	1896, Feb. 26	d. 1899.
Wheen,	Miss F.	Olinda, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne	1904, Jan. 27	
Whelpton,	Miss	4, Norham Road	1892, Oct. 27	1893, Jan.
White,	Miss	St. Hugh's Hall	1892, April 28	1893, Jan.
White,	Miss	Girls' High School	1894, March 7	1896, Jan.
White,	Mrs.	Stone Cottage, Cowley Road	1901, Feb. 6	1902, Jan.
Whiteaves,	J. F.	Geological Survey, H.A.	1857	
		Ottawa		
Whitlock,	H. A.	6, Banbury Road	1890, Jan. 14	
Whitmarsh,	Mrs.	139, Woodstock Road	1898, March 16	

* Probably the same as H. Ward.

Whitwell,	R. J.	70, Banbury Road	1898, Nov. 16	
Whitwell	Mrs.	70, Banbury Road	1898, Nov. 16	
Wicks,	M. J.	115, Banbury Road	1895, Oct. 30	
Wickes,	Mrs.	2, Clarendon Villas	1896, Dec. 9	1902, Jan.
Willett,	H.	Arnold House, Brighton	H. 1903, Jan. 21	d. 1905, Feb.
Williams,	W. S. Guest	Magdalen College	1880 and 1883	—
Williams,	Rev. H. H.	Hertford College	1901, May 8	
Williams,	F.	92, High Street	1902, Feb. 5	
Williams,	Miss N.	31, Warnborough Rd.	1902, March 5	1908, Jan.
Williams,	Miss M.	31, Warnborough Rd.	1902, March 5	1904, Jan.
Williams,	Miss K.	31, Warnborough Rd.	1902, March	1904, Jan.
Willis,	Miss	6, Museum Road	1896, Feb. 26	
Wilmshurst,	T. E.	16, King Edward St.	1903, May 13	1906, Feb. 1
Wilton,	E. H.	144, Kingston Road	1888, Jan. 31	1889, Jan.
Wood,	Mrs.	37, Banbury Road	1904, Feb. 24	1906, Feb.
Woods,	Rev. F. H.	Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks	1887, May 24	1890, Jan.
Woolcombe,	H. St. J.	Oxford House, Bethnal Green	1893, Feb. 2	1893, Jan.
Wootten-Wootten,	Miss A.	7, Bardwell Road	1905, Feb. 7	1907, Jan.
Wörner,	Mrs.	12, Bardwell Road	1896, Nov. 4	1900, Jan.
Worrall,	Miss	15, Park Terrace	1898, Nov. 2 *1902, Jan. 22	1899, Jan. 1906, Nov.
Wright,	J.	St. John's Road	O. 1880, May 27	—
Wyatt,	W. W.	74, St. Giles'	1888, Jan. 31	1899, Jan.
Wyatt,	Mrs. W. W.	74, St. Giles'	1887, Oct. 25	1890, Jan.
Wyatt,	Miss	67, St. Giles'	†1900, March 7	1908, Jan.
Yates,	Miss	24, Woodstock Road	1899, Nov. 1	1903, Jan.
Yeomans,	Miss	16, Warneford Road	1906, May 25	
Young,	L.	Exeter College	1896, Feb. 26	1899, Jan.

SUMMARY OF THE ROLL, 1880—1908.

The last twenty-three pages indicate that 889 persons have been members of the Oxfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club (1880—1901) and of the Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire (1901—1908) during some portion of these periods. In making this summary proper allowance has been made for re-elections, for continued membership as Corresponding Members after leaving Oxford, and for changes in names caused by marriage.

It will be interesting to note, in view of the fact that in many similar (scientific) societies the rules unwisely forbid or

* Became Mrs. Elliott Lockhart, q. v.

† Later Mrs. Margetts, Bank House, Cowley Road, q. v.

discourage the election of ladies, that the total of 889 members is composed of 483 gentlemen and 406 ladies; this difference of 77 is exactly accounted for by reason of the list of members for the first seven years of the period containing only names of men; during the fifteen years' reign of lady secretaries it is natural to expect that the feminine sex would more than recover the lost seven years and would attain a superior position in point of number. In Table VII. the number of members of each sex is shown and is not devoid of interest; the figures represent the number of members each year on January 1, or near that date, and if they differ slightly from totals given in the previous pages of this book it is due to the difficulty of identifying certain names or of ascertaining when membership ceased.

TABLE VII.

Number of each sex belonging to the Society each year.

Year.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Year.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.
1880 to 1883	77	0	1898	116	95
1887	—	—	1899	122	108
1888	59	23	1900	124	131
1889	70	24	1901	137	145
1890	64	24	1902	156	152
1891	72	29	1903	161	162
1892	67	37	1904	165	169
1893	69	46	1905	178	175
1894	76	55	1906	183	187
1895	100	59	1907	167	184
1896	100	66	1908	172	175
1897	112	90			

The figures for 1888, 1889, 1890 are for October, the rest are for about February; the numbers for 1887 are uncertain.

As to the approximate average duration of membership. I have taken the difference between the date of election as recorded on the Minutes—the duration of membership of Corresponding Members has been included, also that of Honorary Members—and the date of resignation, when sent in, or one year following the date when the name was last on the list of members. There is no doubt that owing to certain names having been left on the lists longer than they should have been that the average duration given is probably about six months too long: in the case of undergraduates the retention of names is often maintained long after they have “gone down.” Although there is little interest in tabulating the

information for each letter separately in Table VIII. I give it, as it was convenient to form it in that way.

I may point out that the average duration of membership of gentlemen is five years and seven months, and of ladies it is seven years and one month. This difference of eighteen months, to the credit of the ladies, is probably explained by the duration of membership of undergraduate members seldom exceeding three years, though the number of undergraduate members is very much smaller than it should be, and by my assuming that the membership of those seventy-seven members in the Society from 1880 to 1887 only extended to 1883, except in about six cases. There is also no doubt that in recent years the accession of members from ladies' colleges and halls in Oxford has tended to diminish the average period for the ladies. The average for the 888 members (omitting Mr. J. F. Whiteaves) is 6·3 years.

TABLE VIII.
Summary of duration of membership.

Letter of Surname.	GENTLEMEN.			LADIES.		
	No.	Total years.	Average years.	No.	Total years.	Average years.
A	19	75	4'0	13	75	5'8
B	52	276	5'3	42	203	4'8
C	35	207	5'9	27	192	7'1
D	20	157	7'8	21	85	4'0
E	10	51	5'1	17	77	4'5
F	19	96	5'0	18	82	4'5
G	22	132	6'0	25	154	6'2
H	43	206	4'8	29	154	5'3
I	3	11	3'7	4	20	5'0
J	11	88	8'0	9	60	6'6
K	12	50	4'2	2	9	4'5
L	15	72	4'8	12	66	5'5
M	38	198	5'2	34	166	4'6
N	6	32	5'3	11	38	3'5
O	8	58	7'2	1	12	12'0
P	27	188	7'0	24	132	5'5
R	19	93	4'9	11	82	7'4
S	58	303	5'2	41	246	6'0
T	19	96	5'1	20	65	3'3
U	4	50	12'5	1	9	9'0
V	5	48	9'6	10	85	8'5
W*	35	189	5'4	33	168	5'1
Y	2	12	6'0	1	3	3'0

* Does not include one Hon. Member for fifty-seven years.

In bringing this Chapter and summary to a conclusion, one more point of interest may be referred to as evidence of the very wide range of social position from which the ranks of the Society have been recruited during the twenty-eight years of its existence. The Roll contains the name of 1 Duke, 1 Earl, 1 Viscount, 1 Bishop, 1 Lord, Sir 3, Lady 3, Proctor 1, Head of College 2, Professor 27, Doctor (M.D., D.Sc.) 27, Commander 1, Colonel 6, Surg.-Major 1, Captain 2, Canon 1, Rev. 42, M.P. 2, Mayor of Oxford 6, Alderman 3, Councillor 6, J.P. 3, and F.R.S. 30. In cases where one holds or has held more than one of these titles the name is included under the superior title only, *e.g.*, many of the Professors have the D.Sc. degree, Aldermen or Councillors, J.P., and so on. The only repetition is in the last title, F.R.S., that number includes all those, Professors and others, that were or are Fellows of the Royal Society.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

THE collotype portrait of Professor J. O. Westwood, one of the two pioneer members and a true friend of the Society, is from a small and somewhat faded carte-de-visite albumenized paper print, from a photograph taken by a friend. Miss Swann showed me a number of photographs of Prof. Westwood and from them I selected this one as being one of the two most natural and pleasant representations of him; and, besides being one treasured by Miss Swann, it represents him about the year 1870, some years previous to that which shows him about the period when the Society was formed and which has already been reproduced for Professor Poulton. I express my thanks to Miss Swann for the use of the photograph and permission to have it reproduced; and to Mr. Horace Hart for the interest he has taken in having first a bromide enlargement and then the collotype print made at the Clarendon Press; also for the good result achieved, which reflects much credit upon the University Press and those engaged in its work.

It was my original intention to have had reproduced portraits of five or six members, whose aid has done so much to place the Society in its present position; but certain objections or difficulties prevented this from being accomplished in its entirety, so I contented myself with the portrait given as the frontispiece to this book. May I express a hope that the Committee will obtain a complete series of portraits of the Society's early workers or officers?

The plate which is placed between pages 132 and 133 needs no further description; the acquisition of the data caused a good deal of pleasant work, and after placing that in diagrammatic form the result seemed of sufficient interest to merit its reproduction—as the evolution of the Society is seen at a glance.

COTHILL. On pages 402, 403 and 423 reference is made to a map or plan of the Ruskin Reserve; this was given in the Reports for 1902 and 1904. Upon the occasion of the meeting at Cothill, recorded on page 425, Mr. B. H. Morland showed a large scale map made on parchment by E. J. Dymoke in 1825. By the kind permission, readily granted, of Mr. Morland of Sheepstead, Berks, I have photographed it and it is reproduced on the plate inserted between pages 424 and 425.

ANTHROPOLOGY. It should have been mentioned on page 107 or 183 that to all Mr. H. Balfour's University Lectures on anthropological subjects members of the section have been heartily welcomed; he would be willing to do more for the section of which he is President if there were more signs of desires for real study or investigation. One way the lady members could render some help would be to take complete anthropometric notes, under a recognised system, of all the school children in this city and county year by year.

SNOW, page 22. The following note may be of interest and worthy of record. Snow fell from March 13, 4 p.m., to March 14, 4 a.m.; there was very little drifting as the wind was only about 15 miles an hour; one or two large limbs were broken off one of the cedar trees, besides thick branches of box, etc. at the Radcliffe Observatory; the damage in Oxford was much less than that by the recent storm, 1908, April 25, when 18 inches fell on level ground, free from drifts. In the recent case the chief feature was that the greatest damage was in sheltered or secluded places; the movement of the wind was often twice as great during the latter part of the storm, with the result that the snow was dislodged from exposed trees and shrubs. More destruction was also caused by reason of the snow storm being six weeks later, so, such shrubs as the lilac and hawthorn—which suffered more than any other shrubs or trees—were nearly in full leaf and consequently held the snow; next to the hawthorns the evergreen trees and shrubs were most damaged; few sheltered hollies, oaks, box, cypress and cedar trees escaped partial damage or total destruction:

the cedars at Wadham were totally destroyed, and those at the Radcliffe Observatory, one of which escaped in 1888, at the Botanic Gardens, the yews at Radley Church, Aldworth Church, etc., all suffered from torn limbs. I saw one evergreen oak, of about fifty years of age, split into two parts just above the bole and had fallen to the ground, totally destroyed.

With regard to the fog mentioned at the foot of page 26, I may add that it was probably the densest fog in Oxford for many years previous and since; many Oxford people completely lost their way for some hours. The meteorological note-book at the Radcliffe Observatory contains the record for 1891, Dec. 17, "Fog, dense at night," also by another observer "Fog unprecedentedly dense at 6 p.m."

This is a complete list of Mr. W. Warde Fowler's books on birds:—

"A Year with the Birds," by an Oxford Tutor. Oxford, 1886, 8vo.

2nd edition, enlarged. Oxford, 1886, 8vo.

3rd edition, enlarged. London, 1889, 8vo.

"Tales of the Birds," with illustrations by Bryan Hook. London, 1888, 8vo.

"The Marsh Warbler" (*Acrocephalus palustris*), in Oxfordshire and Switzerland. A paper read to the Oxfordshire Natural History Society, 1893, Nov. 8. Oxford, 1893, 8vo.

Article on "Birds," in a Handbook to the Study of Natural History, edited by Lady Isabel Margesson. London, 1894, 8vo.

"Summer Studies of Birds and Books." London, 1895, 8vo.

Wagtails. (The Society for the Protection of Birds. Educational Series, No. 13). 1898, large 8vo.

"More Tales of the Birds," illustrated by F. L. Fuller. London and New York, 1902, 8vo.

To which may be added articles published in the *Oxford Magazine*.

To the Inventory, page 433, add :—

Item 47. Books for visitor's signatures, labelled A., B., C.

Item 48. Roll-book bound in white vellum with red labels, for the signatures of the members elected since 1907, January 1. Now in use and brought to each evening meeting.

Papers and Notes in the "Midland Naturalist."

When I formed the list of papers and notes given on pages 415, 416, I was unable to obtain the use of a complete series of the most useful but scarce publication, the *Midland Naturalist*. By the kindness of Mr. Herbert Stone, the honorary librarian of the Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society, I have been able to complete the records bearing upon the Oxfordshire Natural History Society, the County, and contributions of notes and papers by members. To the list given on pages 415, 416, the following should be added :—

White Varieties of Plants, by G. C. Druce. i., 164.

The Ferns of Northants, by G. C. Druce. ii., 44.

Botanical Notes in Northants, for the benefits of visitors at the Midland Union Meeting, by G. C. Druce. iii., 130.

Mr. O. V. Aplin's valuable ornithological notes are so numerous in volumes i., ii. and iii., that I do not give separate references.

Notes on Birds, written in 1880. iv., 20 (various birds). Written in 1881, Oct. iv., 266 (on *Podiceps cristatus*, *Picus Major*, *Falco peregrinus*, Swifts and House Martins). Written in 1882, Jan. 17. v., 47 (various birds). In 1883, vi., 144 (various birds).

Ornithological Notes on the effect of the winter of 1881, by O. V. Aplin. iv., 69.

Notice of the Arrival of Migratory Birds of North Oxon in the Spring of 1881, with Notes, by O. V. Aplin, 1881. iv., 186, 222.

Scarcity of the Starling, by O. V. Aplin (a Note). iv., 222.

On the Occurrence of the Cornish Chough in the neighbourhood of Banbury, Oxon, by O. V. Aplin. iv., 139, 285. (Proved later to be the Alpine Chough, 285).

Note on a Variety of *Gonopteryx Rhamni*, found by Mr. Dugdale, by G. C. Druce. iv., 169.

- The Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*), by H. A. Macpherson, papers read to the Oxford Nat. Hist. Soc., 1881, Jan. 12, and 1882, Feb. 14, printed *in extenso* in *Midland Naturalist*. iv., 225-233, and v., 131-133.
- Leach's Petrel, the Stormy Petrel, and a Pochard in Oxfordshire; a Note by O. V. Aplin, 1881, Dec. v., 18.
- Summer Migrants, Notice of the Arrival of Migratory Birds in North Oxon in the Spring of 1882, with Notes, by O. V. Aplin. v., 181.
- On the Breeding of the Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) in North Oxfordshire, by O. V. Aplin. v., 275. (This paper was read to the O. N. H. Society, 1882, Oct. 20).
- Protective Resemblance of *Thomisus abbreviatus*, by G. C. Druce (a Note). v., 187.
- Hibernation of Molluscs (a Note), by O. V. Aplin. v., 210.
- Late Nesting of the House Martin (a Note), by O. V. Aplin. v., 279. There is a reference in Vol. v., 276, that—
- A. and H. Matthews wrote from Weston-on-the-Green an account of "The Birds of Oxfordshire and its Neighbourhood," and that it was published in *The Zoologist* for 1849-1850, p. 2623.
- A Visit to Glen Clova and Callater, by G. C. Druce. (A paper read to the Birmingham Nat. Hist. and Mic. Soc., 1882, Dec. 19, and the O. N. H. S., 1882, Dec. 5, refers a good deal to Don and his discoveries). vi., 7.
- Remarks on Migratory Birds noticed in North Oxfordshire in the Autumn of 1882, by O. V. Aplin. vi., 57. (Communicated to the O. N. H. S., 1883, April 27).
- Note on the Food of Small Birds, by O. V. Aplin. vi., 69.
- On the relation of the so-called "Northampton Sand" of North Oxfordshire to the Clypeus Grit, by E. A. Walford. vi., 108.
- Report on North Oxfordshire Ornithology in 1882, by O. V. Aplin. vi., 144. (This included Notes on the Great Crested Grebe, Black-headed Gull, and Autumn Migration in 1882; see *Midland Naturalist*, v., 275, and vi., 57).
- Some Notes on Oxfordshire Bats, by the late F. Norton, arranged by H. A. Macpherson. vi., 149. (Read to the O. N. H. S., 1883, April 27).
- Note on the "Cuckoo-flower" (*Arum maculatum* or *Orchis mascula*), by O. V. Aplin. vi., 117.
- "Blue-caps" (*Centaurea cyanus* ?), a Note by O. V. Aplin. vi., 165.
- Notice of the Arrival of Migratory Birds in North Oxon in the Spring of 1883, with Notes, by O. V. Aplin. vi., 205.
- A Review of F. Townsend's "Flora of Hampshire," by G. C. Druce, vi., 248.
- A Review of G. C. Druce's "Flora of Oxfordshire," by J. E. Bag-nall. ix., 305.

Pulicaria dysenterica, var. *longiradiata*. A note by G. C. Druce. x., 78.
 "Flora of Leicestershire." A review by G. C. Druce. x., 129-133, 160.
 A reference to Prof. E. B. Poulton's experiments on the change of colour in crysalids. x., 134.

The Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society visited Oxford in 1887, May 30, and the members were shown many interesting natural history objects by Mr. G. C. Druce, Mr. G. Simms, Canon Moore, Rev. H. E. Garnsey and Prof. B. Balfour. x., 183.

A note on *Cotula coronopifolia* by G. C. Druce. xi., 265.

Reports of Meetings in the "Midland Naturalist."

In addition to those given on page 415, I have since collected the following references from volumes of the *Midland Naturalist*, kindly lent me by the Secretary of the Birmingham Natural History Society. After 1881, April 28, for which there is a report on Mr. H. A. Macpherson's paper on "London Zoology," insert these—

1881—June 9, iv. 224.	Excur.	1882—March 9, v., 96.
to Bagley Wood.		In this report the name of Prest-
June 11, iv., 224.		wich is given in error for Pritchard.
Nov. 24, v., 21.		Oct. 20, v., 284.
Dec. 7, v., 22		Nov. 7 } vi., 24.
1882—Feb. 14, v., 95.		Nov. 22 }
		1883—April 27, vi., 144.

No other meetings were reported to that Magazine until 1889, vol. xii.

Midland Union.

Additional notes to pages 326—328 collected from volumes of the *Midland Naturalist*.

It is recorded in the Midland Union Report for 1880-1, *Midland Naturalist* iv. 176, that the Oxfordshire Natural History Society was admitted to the Union during the year, and in the Report for 1881-2 the Oxfordshire Natural History Society was included.

Also in the Report for 1882-3, *Midland Naturalist* vi. 155, 160, when the subscription was paid for 20 members.

At the fourth meeting of the Union, held at Cheltenham in 1881, Professor Westwood was present and proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his Address—*Midland Naturalist* iv. 173, 174.

The Oxfordshire Natural History Society was included in the list of Societies belonging to the Midland Union in 1884, June 25, and it is recorded in the *Midland Naturalist* vii. 231, that the sum of five shillings was paid for the Oxfordshire Natural History Society in 1884, May 21. It is also there recorded that Mr. Druce attended and represented the Society, and on pages 234-235, Mr. Druce's report on the botanical excursions is given.

In the *Midland Naturalist* (1885, June) viii. 224, it is stated that the Oxfordshire Natural History Society had withdrawn from the Union since last year (1884).

In *Midland Naturalist* (1888) xi. 193-195, the Society is mentioned as having again joined the Union and as being represented by delegates; Mr. H. M. J. Underhill read a paper on the "Eyes of Insects."

To the list of Midland Union Meetings given on page 339, add these: 1883, June 12-13, Tamworth (not Leicester). 1884, June 25-26, Peterborough. 1885, June 16-17, Birmingham. 1886, June 22-23, Shrewsbury. 1886, July 6-7, Malvern. That held at Shrewsbury was a joint one with the Caradoc Field Club, the Oswestry and Welshpool Field Club and the Shropshire Archæological Field Club.

The Northampton Natural History Society was formed in 1878, Mr. G. C. Druce being the Honorary Secretary; in the *Midland Naturalist* for 1880, January, it was stated that Mr. Druce had left Northampton and gone to live at Oxford. And on the wrapper for the May number it is announced that in 1880, June 17-18, the Midland Union met at Northampton and that Mr. Druce with Mr. E. W. Badger were the honorary secretaries: this explains the reference in the first and second paragraph on page 2.

An account of the origin of the Darwin Prize or Medal, proposed by W. J. Harrison, may be found in the *Midland Naturalist* for 1880, vol. iii. 150, 181; 1881, iv. 174. And the "Insects" Prize, offered by Sir H. Wake, is mentioned in iii. Nov. wrapper and p. 223.

A brief account of each Society in the Midland Union is given in the *Midland Naturalist*, vols. iv. and v. The reference to the Oxford Society is v. 140, and to the Banburyshire Natural History Society is iv. 215, formed in 1881, March 7; first meeting in 1881, May 2, iv. 142. As the reports of the last named Society contains various notes of birds and plants, also of entomological, geological and zoological (including microscopical) objects observed mainly in the north of the County of Oxford, I give the references to the reports of the meetings and excursions of that Society. They are *Midland Naturalist*, 1881, iv. 95, 120, 142, 288; 1882, v, 48, 72, 143, 190, 214, 263, 281.

Trees in Cornbury Park.

By the kindness of Mr. Vernon Watney, of Cornbury Park, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, I am able to add the following notes from "The Trees of Great Britain and Ireland," by Henry John Elwes, F.R.S., and Augustine Henry, M.A. Edinburgh, privately printed.

Vol. I., page 18. "The beech avenue at Cornbury Park, the property of Vernon Watney, Esq., to whom I am indebted for the following particulars, is, on account of the great size of the trees, one of the most imposing in England. It was probably planted or designed by John Evelyn, whose diary, 17th October, 1664, says: 'I went with Lord Visct. Cornbury to Cornbury in Oxfordshire to assist him in the planting of the park, and beare him company, dined at Uxbridge, lay at Wicckam (Wycombe)' They reached Cornbury the following day, and among the entries for that day is the following: 'We designed an handsom chapell that was yet wanting, as Mr. May had the stables, which indeed are very fair, having set out the walkes in the park and gardens.' This Lord Cornbury who, after his father's death, became Lord Clarendon, records in his diary, '1689, September 25, Wednesday. The elms in the park were begun to be pruned.' This avenue is 800 yards long, and runs from the valley where the great beech grew, up the hill to the house. Many of the trees seem to have been pollarded when young at about 15 feet high, but

have shot up immense straight limbs to a height of 100 to 110 feet, some even taller."

Vol. I., page 22. "The two largest beech trees, of whose measurements I have exact particulars, were both blown down in the heavy gale of September 1903, I believe on the same night. One of these was at Cowdray Park in Sussex. . . The other was the great beech at Cornbury Park, of which I give a photograph taken after its fall (Plate 7), that gives an idea of its immense size. I saw the stump of this tree two years afterwards, and counted about 230 rings in it, which justify the belief that it may have been planted by Evelyn. Mr. C. A. Fellowes, agent for the property, had the tree carefully measured after its fall, and gives its height as 120 feet, girth 21 feet 4 inches. Cubic contents 1796 feet (nothing under 6 inches quarter girth being measured)."

These two notes are also of interest:—

Vol. I., page 153. *Pyrus torminalis*. "In Cornbury Park, and in the remains of the forest outside it, there are at least six good-sized trees surviving. Of these the largest, just outside the park wall on the south side, is 65 to 70 feet high by 6 feet 6 inches in girth, a well-shaped, vigorous tree, which on 16th October, 1905, was covered with unripe fruit. Another, also outside the park, is about 50 feet by 6 feet 10 inches, with a fine clean bole 12 to 14 feet long. I saw no suckers or seedlings near these trees."

Vol. III., page 536. "Large hornbeams are not at all common, and exist so far as I have seen in comparatively few places, mostly old parks. The largest and finest that I know of, though by no means the tallest, is near the reservoir at Cornbury Park, Oxford, where there is a tree whose height I could not measure exactly, though it probably exceeds 75 feet, with a bole 11 feet 10 inches in girth and 12 to 14 feet long, which spreads out at that height into an immense number of branches covering a circle of 95 paces (Plate 148). There are two other trees of nearly similar size and habit on the north side of the beech avenue, one of them leaning very much on one side with drooping branches."

190
168
21

+91

hornbeam

Incorporation of the Society.

In order to assure the continued existence of the Society, the better preservation of its present property and other that may be given to or acquired by the Society, also to complete the mutual arrangement made with the Ashmolean Society—by which Trustees for the Library were to be appointed—a proposal for the Registration or Incorporation of the Society was discussed by the Committee, 1908, April 30, and generally approved. A Sub-Committee has been appointed to consider the question in all its aspects and to report to the Committee before next Term.

ERRATA AND CORRECTIONS.

- p. 6 and 203. *For* Remestin, *read* Romestin.
- p. 40, line 17. *After* the word Library, *add* and Cothill.
- p. 47. Last line but three, *read* amalgamation.
- p. 48. Mr. Nagel's other letter of May 4, should have come between (5) and (6) on p. 49; it is given on p. 381.
- p. 57. *For* R.S.P.C.C., as in the Minutes, *read* R.S.P.C.A.
- p. 75. *For* the dates of the Reports, *read* 1900-1907, and five lines lower down *read* 1900.
- p. 111. *After* the word "resigned," *add* the words "his position in."
- p. 154. *Add* footnote: Most of Mr. Macpherson's notes were published in the *Midland Naturalist*, iv., v.
- p. 157. *Add* footnote: Mr. A. M. Bell's paper, 1897, Feb. 10, appeared in a revised form in *Longman's Magazine*, 1898, January, under the title "The Tale of a Flint."
- p. 157. The third and fourth papers by Prof. Poulton were published in the *Midland Naturalist*, v., 22 and 96.
- p. 167, B 31. *Read* Streatley.
- p. 174, O 36. *For* Endynamis, *read* Eudynamis.
- O 41 and O 53. *Read* melanonotus.
- O 43. *Read* Diomedea.
- O 45. *Read* Teal.
- p. 174. *Add* footnote: Mr. S. W. Silver published privately "A Guide to the New Zealand Birds in the Manor House Collection, Letcombe Regis, 1888." Mr. H. Balfour has given Mr. Silver's copy to the Society's Library.
- p. 187. *For* 1902, March 13, *read* March 12.
- p. 193 and 204. *Add* in the List of Lectures. W. H. M. Milner, 1881, Feb. 9. Phenological Observations in Oxford in 1879-1881.
- p. 203. I am uncertain as to whether the initial to be prefixed to the name of Underhill should be H. M. J.
- p. 223. *For* 25th Meeting *read* 24th Meeting.
- p. 235. *For* cascasc *read* cuscus.
- p. 242. Delete the hyphen in the third line.
- p. 250. *For* H. C. Payne *read* H. C. Playne.
- p. 251. Second line *for* 1901 *read* 1891.
- p. 275. *Add* *Carex flava*, *Fissidens bryoides*, *Hypnum commutatum*.
- p. 41, 289, 311, 376. *For* Wynyatts *read* Wynyates, which seems to be the modern spelling in use.

- p. 323. *For* Bulimns *read* Bulimus.
- p. 349. *For* "Leucojum verna" *read* "Leucojum vernum."
- p. 359. *For* Swan *read* Swann.
- p. 360. *For* "Heraclium" *read* "Heracleum," and after the word insects, insert (*Heracliaria*).
- p. 362. *For* Mr. H. St. J. Gray *read* Mr. H. St. G. Gray.
- p. 365. *For* Quarternary *read* Quaternary and *for* "pleiosaurus" *read* "pleisosauros."
- p. 367. 1881, April 28, Mr. Aplin also showed "*Coronilla lævis*," the smooth snake, from Hampshire.
- p. 369. *For* meropo *read* merops.
- p. 381. *For* p. 48 *read* p. 49.
- p. 395. Last line, *for* 1001 *read* 1901.
- p. 416. Second line, *add* v., 131.
- p. 416, W. Warde Fowler, title of his book on birds, *read* "A Year with the Birds" instead of that given. It was reviewed in the *Midland Naturalist*. ix., 285-288.

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